



CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY AND MOBILITY AMONG CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN ETHIOPIA

Current policy dilemmas and recommendations



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INTRODUCTION

This publication is produced by the Danish Institute for International Studies (DIIS) for the Red Cross in Denmark (RCD). It is based on a systematic literature review of reports and scholarly works that over the last decade have analysed and discussed the complex interrelations between climate change, vulnerability, child and youth migration, and social protection mechanisms in Ethiopia and neighbouring countries.

The literature review has the following objectives:

1. To identify existing knowledge about climate change, vulnerability, migration and social protection needs;
2. To summarise and synthesise this knowledge, thereby enabling various stakeholders to access state of the art knowledge;
3. To identify protection as well as knowledge gaps.

We have consulted various bibliographic databases, library catalogues and websites to locate the entries that form part of the bibliography. Our search was originally based on the following main Keywords: climate change, child migration, youth migration and social protection. We mainly looked for publications based on data collected in Ethiopia and neighbouring countries. Throughout the search other important search words emerged (see Table 1 below). We also found that some publications concerned with other regions of the world were of relevance and we have therefore included these in the bibliography.

Our search identified 68 entries. For these we provide the reference, the most relevant Keywords for the purpose of the bibliography and an indication of the countries or regions covered. A summary, based on a combination of abstracts (when available) and our own reading of each entry is then provided, highlighting the principal issues raised and the main questions that remain to be answered.

Not all publications provide definitions of what they mean by children, adolescents and youth. Those that do primarily use the definitions used by the United Nations: Children are persons under the age of 14; youth are persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years. It should be mentioned, however, that the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child defines children as persons up to the age of 18.

Only three of the entries cover all of the main search words (Bhabha and Abel, 2019; Hanna and Oliva, 2016; Child Fund Alliance, 2015). Each of the remaining entries covers at least one of the main search words and two or more Keywords from Table 1.

Table 1.

Keywords		
Adaptation	Food insecurity	Remittances
Adult migration	Forced migration	Rehabilitation
Aspiration	Gender	Reintegration
Child agency	Gender-based violence	Repatriation
Child migration	Governance	Return migration
Child nutrition	Health	Resettlement
Child protection	Human security	Resilience
Child trafficking	Human trafficking	Rural-urban migration
Child vulnerability	Internal displacement	Security
Children's rights	Internal migration	Separated children
Climate change	Land distribution	Social networks
Climate mobility/ immobility	Left-behind children	Social protection
Conflict	Legal status	State-led interventions
Demographic change	Migration	Statelessness
Detention	Resilience	Sustainable development
Disasters	Masculinity	Transition to adulthood
Displacement	Migration	Trauma
Drivers	Migration policy	Unaccompanied minors
Education	Natural hazards	Vulnerability
Environmental degradation	Policy	Youth migration
Family	Protection gaps	

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Beck, D. C. et al. (2017).

Human trafficking in Ethiopia: a scoping review to identify gaps in service delivery, research, and policy. **Trauma, Violence, & Abuse, 18**(5), 1-12.

Keywords: human trafficking, child trafficking, rehabilitation, reintegration

Countries covered: Ethiopia

This article is a review of existing evidence on human trafficking in Ethiopia aimed at identifying gaps and recommendations for service delivery, research and training, and policy. A scoping literature review approach is used to systematically search nursing, medical, psychological, law and international databases. The search identifies 826 articles, of which 39 meet the predetermined criteria for inclusion in the review. Trafficking in Ethiopia has occurred internally and externally in the form of adult and child labour and sex trafficking. Reports of organ trafficking and other closely related human rights violations are also found, including child marriage, child soldiering and exploitative intercountry adoption. Risk factors for trafficking include push factors (poverty, political instability, economic problems and gender discrimination) and pull factors (demand for cheap labour). Trafficking is associated with poor health and economic outcomes for victims. Key recommendations for service delivery, research and training, and policy are then identified, including establishing comprehensive services for survivor rehabilitation and reintegration, conducting quantitative health outcomes research, and reforming policy around migration and trafficking. Implementing the recommendations identified by this review will allow policymakers, researchers and practitioners to take meaningful steps toward confronting human trafficking in Ethiopia.

Belloni, M. (2020).

Family project or individual choice? Exploring agency in young Eritreans' migration. **Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 46**(2), 336-353.

Keywords: unaccompanied minors, gender, family, child agency

Countries covered: Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan

Since the beginning of the 2010s, the movement of unaccompanied minors from Eritrea has significantly increased and has become the object of international concern. This migration is often understood as a mechanical reaction to recent conscription campaigns by the Eritrean

government, thereby ignoring that young Eritrean's mobilities emerge from a context of protracted crisis. This article examines what it means to be young in Eritrea and how it relates to the motivations for and the dynamics of youth migration from the country. Drawing from a multi-sited ethnography in Eritrea, Ethiopia and Sudan, the article points to the active role of young migrants – even minors – escaping from contexts of protracted instability. While analysing the structural constraints faced by Eritrean girls and boys, the article shows how migration in this context is often seen as a crucial step to reaching adulthood that has significant gender differences. The article then explores interactions between family expectations and individual agency by analysing child mobility patterns outside Eritrea and in secondary movements towards Europe. While most available literature tends to portray young migrants' trajectories as the result of structural circumstances or family projects, the article illustrates how many young migrants undertook their journeys without family consensus to pursue personal aspiration as well as communal values regarding moral worthiness and family well-being.

Belmonte, M. et al. (2020).

Youth and migration: an overview. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union.

Keywords: youth migration, sustainable development

Countries covered: global

In 2019, there were an estimated 1.8 billion people aged 15-29 years in the world population. As these people grow up, entering social and economic independence along the way, they will potentially reshape economies, politics and social relations around the world. International initiatives have put the importance of young people centre-stage for sustainable development in the future, but the knowledge-base on migration patterns of young people around the world is lacking. With this in mind, this report; a) defines the concepts of youth and youth migration; b) maps demographic trends globally and in Europe to highlight where youth populations are growing or declining; and c) describes youth migration trends to show which young people are moving, where and why. The report thus primarily offers a mapping of current youth migration trends.

Béné, C. (2011).

Social protection and climate change. *IDS Bulletin*, 42(6), 67-70.

Keywords: climate change, social protection

Countries covered: global

Climate change has already resulted in climate-related extreme events of greater frequency and/or intensity. This, along with long-term changes in average conditions (whether in temperature or rainfall), is likely to continue to have a major impact on livelihoods. Developing countries will be especially affected by such events – and more specifically, the poor people in developing countries – because of their geographical exposure and their greater reliance on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture. Social protection offers a wide range of instruments (e.g. cash transfers, insurance products, pension schemes and employment guarantee schemes) that can be used to support households that are particularly vulnerable to both the ongoing and acute impacts of climate changes. Although the evidence base showing how these measures can help those affected prevent and cope with climate challenges is still limited, this paper aims to provide a condensed review of the current knowledge and evidence about the role of social protection in reducing the impact of climate change on the poorest populations. The paper also provides a series of recommendations for both social protection and climate change practitioners and for strengthening the evidence base.

Bhabha, J. (2011).

From citizen to migrant: the scope of child statelessness in the twenty-first century. In **Children without a state: a global human rights challenge**, 1-42. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

Keywords: statelessness, child migration, children's rights, legal status, social protection

Countries covered: global

Millions of children are born stateless or become undocumented because of migration. Twenty-first-century statelessness has significant human rights repercussions for children in today's world, jeopardizing their access to fundamental social protections and entitlements that many take for granted. This introduction and book investigate the paradox that although children's rights are widely respected in theory irrespective of a child's status, access to these rights in practice is uncertain and conditional on proof of legal identity. The introduction argues that although legal identity does not guarantee a good life, its absence is a serious impediment to obtaining it. An absence of legal identity interferes with many fundamental encounters between the individual and the state. It affects the individual's capacity to make claims on the state, and it disrupts the state's ability to plan and provide resources and services to the individual. This problem takes two conceptually distinct forms—the lack of legal identity and the inability to prove the legal identity that one does have.

Bhabha, J. and Abel, G. (2019).

Children and unsafe migration. In World Migration Report 2020, 231-252, Geneva, Switzerland: International Organization for Migration.

Keywords: climate change, child migration, child protection, social protection

Countries covered: global

Child migration is a significant contemporary phenomenon. It is likely to increase in both scale and salience as the mobility of young people grows, due to more affordable travel, climate change, growing technology-mediated connectivity, increasing global inequality in the distribution of opportunity, security and access to employment, and the diffusion of a global cultural commons. This chapter examines unsafe international child migration, and the ongoing tension between migration governance and child protection imperatives. The chapter details the different types of child migration globally, including their drivers, and issues related to the data on child migration. Next, the chapter discusses protection challenges affecting child migrants before going on to address current issues and evolving policies relating to them. The chapter then explores the main emerging challenges confronting child migrants. It concludes by reflecting on achievements and priorities still in need of attention. A small section is dedicated to the growing impact of climate-related mobility on the lives of children and their families. In addition to the general issues, a few child-specific points arise. Children rarely make decisions about how or when to move in climate-related mobility contexts, nor are they generally involved in any way in the programming of such moves. This failure to participate can exacerbate the feeling of disorientation and loss associated with forced uprooting from one's home, one's peer group and one's anchoring sense of belonging.

Boano, C. et al. (2008).

Environmentally displaced people: understanding the linkages between environmental change, livelihoods and forced migration. Forced Migration Policy Briefing 1. Refugee Studies Centre: Oxford University.

Keywords: climate change, migration, forced migration, adaptation, resilience

Countries covered: global

There is increasing evidence that serious and relatively rapid alterations to ecosystems induced by climatic and anthropogenic factors will have direct and indirect impacts on societies which, when other coping mechanisms are overcome, will have no other option but to migrate as a permanent or temporary coping strategy. Although it has no international standing, widespread use of the term 'environmental refugees' draws attention to the increasing significance of protection and human rights issues for those likely to be displaced by environmental change. However, the label is highly contested not least because it grossly oversimplifies the multi-causality of social, economic and political factors which underpin environmentally-forced migration. Estimates of the global numbers of people who may be displaced vary so widely that they offer an inadequate basis for formulating policies and obscure the enormous regional variations and responses that will occur. Establishing a framework of typologies of displacement, mapping and monitoring potential environmental hotspots and changing regional conditions, and tracking migration trends offer a more fruitful route for policy development. Focus on the generalised potential of climate change is obscuring evidence from the developing world of adaptability and livelihood resilience in the face of environmental change. This briefing stresses the need for collaboration between donors, national governments, UN organisations (principally UNHCR, UNEP, UNDP, IOM), the World Bank, and INGOs to develop policies.

Boas, I. et al. (2019).

Climate migration myths. **Nature Climate Change**, (9)901–903.

Keywords: climate change, climate mobility

Countries covered: global

Misleading claims about mass migration induced by climate change continue to surface in both academia and policy. This requires a new research agenda on 'climate mobilities' that moves beyond simplistic assumptions and more accurately advances knowledge of the nexus between human mobility and climate change. This article has been very influential in pinpointing existing climate migration myths. Importantly, it highlights six needed research priorities: 1) Research and research funding must enable questioning of the assumption that climate change causes mass human migration, rather than simply reinforcing it. 2) The term migration does not capture the diverse ways in which people do or do not become mobile in response to a changing climate and should therefore be avoided. 3) Future research should examine and address 'climate mobilities' as the new normal rather than the exception. 4) It is crucial to fund and engage in research that goes beyond attempts to quantify and model new mobility resulting from climate change. 5) Research needs to better include affected populations in 'climate mobilities' research. 6) Research on 'climate mobilities' needs to shift part of its focus from climate sensitive sending areas to destination areas.

Boyden, J. (2013).

'We're not going to suffer like this in the mud': educational aspirations, social mobility and independent child migration among populations living in poverty. **Compare: A Journal of Comparative and International Education**, 43(5), 580-600.

Keywords: child migration, education, aspiration

Countries covered: Ethiopia, India, Peru, Vietnam

This article examines the association between formal education, social mobility and independent child migration in Ethiopia, India (Andhra Pradesh), Peru and Vietnam and draws on data from YoungLives, a longitudinal study of childhood poverty and schooling. It argues that among resource-poor populations, child migration sustains kin relations across generations and households and facilitates children's progression through the life-course, thus it is fundamental to social reproduction. It reasons that formal education has greatly amplified this trend. Schooling has acquired symbolic value as the prime means of escaping household poverty and realising ambitions for social mobility. As such, elevated educational aspirations combine with systems shortcomings to stimulate school selection, school transfer and school-related child migration. The article concludes by examining the implications for children, for social reproduction and for policy.

Boyden, J. and Howard, N. (2013).

Why does child trafficking policy need to be reformed? The moral economy of children's movement in Benin and Ethiopia. **Children's Geographies**, 11(3), 354-368.

Keywords: child migration, human trafficking, child agency

Countries covered: Benin, Ethiopia

This article challenges policy discourses that frame children's independent movement as intrinsically exploitative and threatening to their development. Drawing on research with children and adults in Benin and Ethiopia, two countries caught up in current efforts to eradicate child migration and the trafficking with which it has become associated, the paper critiques assumptions about children's vulnerability and physical dependence and contests the idea that appropriate childhood is necessarily fixed spatially within stable family structures. It, thus, situates children's migration within sociocultural and economic contexts and suggests that it should be understood as part of a moral economy that confounds simplistic paradigms that conflate migration with trafficking. Policy suggestions are offered for how best to secure children's well-being through acknowledgement of the important relationship between mobility and child maturation.

Çelikaksoy, A. and Wadensjo, E. (2016).

Mapping experiences and research about unaccompanied refugee minors in Sweden and other countries (Working paper no. 10143). IZA – Institute of Labour Economics.

Keywords: unaccompanied minors, trauma, child agency

Countries covered: destination countries

Many unaccompanied children have applied for asylum during the last few years, especially in 2015. These children face special challenges and risk being exploited due to their age and legal status. This paper is based on survey research and otherwise documented experiences regarding this group of children. The main focus is on Sweden, the European country that has received most unaccompanied children, but the experiences of other Nordic countries are also included, as are other EU member states, as well as USA and Turkey. The paper summarises the main lessons for a policy to assist these children to integrate into the countries where they have arrived. While a conclusion that has been reached by many policymakers and researchers

is that in groups of unaccompanied minors, there are many who are affected by traumatic events, the paper finds that there are also many who display significant strength and ability to manage their lives in a new country. This finding needs to guide protection and integration efforts.

Child Fund Alliance et al. (2016).

Child-centred adaptation: realising children's rights in a changing climate.

<https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/library/child-centred-adaptation-realising-childrens-rights-changing-climate>

Keywords: climate change, adaptation, children's rights, vulnerability, climate mobility/immobility

Countries covered: global

Children are among the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. In developing countries, climate change is projected to exacerbate the top five causes of death for children under five. While children are disproportionately affected by climate change, they are also powerful agents of change. This analysis shows that children should be a focus of efforts to address climate change and play an active part in the decisions that shape their present and future. Members of the Children in a Changing Climate coalition call on governments to take a child-centred approach to climate change adaptation and mainstream this into development programs. They also call for a commitment to six priority actions in the implementation of their climate change commitments. These are: 1) recognise the unique needs and capacities of children; 2) engage children in adaptation decision-making, implementation, and monitoring; 3) provide children with access to the global stage – and listen to them; 4) build a climate change and adaptation literate generation; 5) focus on the most vulnerable; and 6) prioritise community-based adaptation initiatives.

Corlett, D. et al. (2012).

Captured children. Melbourne: International Detention Coalition. <https://idcoalition.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Captured-Childhood-FINAL-June-2012.pdf>

Keywords: child migration, child protection, detention

Countries covered: Australia, destination countries in general

The research presented here forms the evidence base for an international campaign to end the detention of children for immigration purposes around the world. Regardless of the conditions in which they are kept, detention has a profound and negative impact on children. It undermines their psychological and physical health and compromises their development. Children are at risk of suffering depression and anxiety, as well as from symptoms such as insomnia, nightmares and bedwetting. Feelings of hopelessness and frustration can manifest as acts of violence against the self or others. Further, detention erodes the functioning of families, meaning that children can lose the support and protection of their parents, or take on roles beyond their level of maturity. The detention environment can itself place children's physical and psychological integrity at risk.

De Lange, A. (2007).

Child labour migration and trafficking in rural Burkina Faso. *International Migration*, 45(2), 147–167.

Keywords: child migration, human trafficking, child trafficking, child agency

Countries covered: Burkina Faso

Labour migration by young boys from in and around Piéla in eastern Burkina Faso to Tapoa, Kompienga and northern Benin has become a common practice over the last few years. Although children are often lured away with promises by farmers and recruiters, the migration follows the will of the child and occurs without informing the parents. Children are recruited by farmers or middlemen who come to the area and who are in most cases strangers to the children. Children may also leave independently and meet recruiters along the way or approach employers in the destination area themselves. The article confirms other recent findings that recruitment and transfer by others can be part of normal migration practices and does not necessarily amount to trafficking.

De Regt, M. (2010).

Ways to come, ways to leave: gender, mobility, and il/legality among Ethiopian domestic workers in Yemen. *Gender & Society*, 24(2), 237-60.

Keywords: migration, gender, legal status, migration policy

Countries covered: Ethiopia, Yemen

Based on anthropological fieldwork in Yemen, this article examines the relationship between gender, mobility, and il/legality in the lives of Ethiopian domestic workers. Studies about migrant domestic workers in the Middle East often focus on abuse and exploitation, making a plea for the regulation of women's legal status. Yet legal migration does not automatically mean that women gain more rights and become more mobile; regulation may also entail more control. The relationship between method of entry and legal status is not fixed, and the boundaries between legality and illegality are often blurred, with women moving in and out of il/legality and legal organisations following illegal practices, and vice versa. Gendered state policies and practices also affect women's space for manoeuvring, and attempts at regulation may further restrict rather than increase their mobility.

Devakumar, D. et al. (2019).

Children and adolescents on the move: what does the global compact for migration mean for their health? *The Lancet*, 3(2), 64-66.

Keywords: child migration, youth migration, health

Countries covered: global

This article presents how can health advocates build on the Global Compact for Migration. First, migration must be prioritised as a key field of research, consistent with its importance as a determinant of health associated with the difficult environmental and social conditions that migrant children and adolescents often face. For clinicians, this means training on migration and health, with a stronger focus on the impact of migration within health consultations. Second, signatories must be held to account. The non-binding nature of the document and political marginalisation of migrants mean that authorities need to be pressured by their citizens to abide by it. For countries who have not signed, the principles might provide a reference for advocacy. Third, it should not be forgotten what is missing from the Global Compact for Migration, namely reproductive and maternal health. The health of the child cannot be viewed in isolation but must be considered in the context of their family and with a

developmental lens. The Global Compact for Migration provides the child and adolescent health community the opportunity to advocate against the structural forms of violence and social exclusion that result in poor health outcomes for young migrants.

Ensor, M. O. and Goździak, E. M. (eds.) (2016).

Children and forced migration. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

Keywords: forced migration, child migration, youth migration

Countries covered: global

Forced migration reshapes societies, economies, livelihoods, cultural values and notions of identity and belonging. Children and youth often represent the largest demographic sector of displaced groups. As evidenced by this book, the lives of these youngsters are shaped in diverse and significant ways by their experiences during displacement. They must grapple with the strictures of existence in countries where citizenship is at best hedged with ambiguity and more typically withheld altogether. Even in cases when asylum is offered and full citizenship is attained, children are often faced with personal or familial challenges arising from their own or their parents' experiences of violent dislocation. These dynamics, in turn, have a significant impact on the way in which access to education, employment opportunities, political participation and other key resources are negotiated among the youngest members of displaced groups.

Eresso, M. (2019).

Sisters on the move: Ethiopia's gendered labour migration milieu. **Canadian Journal of African Studies /Revue canadienne des études africaines**, 53(1), 27-46.

Keywords: youth migration, gender, gender-based violence, resilience

Countries covered: Ethiopia

This paper presents intricacies of gender and migration drawing on the growing phenomenon of Ethiopian female siblings' out-migration. Siblings' migration displays how the migration process is as highly impacted by dominant gendered sociocultural norms as by the demand structures in destination countries. Gendered socialisation patterns, gendered norms and gender roles highly affect the migration trends in defining who migrates, why and how, in the context of patriarchal society. Overarching gender norms influence women's access to education, employment, and their autonomous decisions of migration. Furthermore, the paper presents how a migration project and sponsorship of one's own younger sister by a female migrant is used as a 'resistance' mechanism to flee different forms of gender-based violence young girls and women face at their places of origin. Co-migration of sisters and female siblings' sponsorship reinforce the gendered labour migration, enhancing intergenerational female labour migration pattern.

Erulkar, A. and Mekbib, T. (2007).

Invisible and vulnerable: adolescent domestic workers in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. **Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies**, 2(3), 246-56.

Keywords: child migration, youth migration, internal migration, gender, vulnerability

Countries covered: Ethiopia

There is increasing research and programmatic attention on vulnerable and marginalised adolescents in developing countries. However, very little information exists on adolescent domestic workers, which may constitute a substantial proportion of urban girls in some settings. This is a population-based study of adolescents aged 10–19 years in low-income and slum areas of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Descriptive analysis was conducted to compare

female domestic workers with other adolescent girls and boys in terms of background, working patterns, self-esteem and social connections, and exposure to HIV and adolescent programmes. Fifteen percent of the female adolescent population were domestic workers, most of whom had migrated from rural areas. Domestic workers were less likely to be educated or to live with parents compared to other categories of adolescents. They worked extremely long hours for low pay, with a mean income of US\$6 per month. Domestic workers appeared to have lower self-esteem and fewer friends than other adolescents, as well as lower levels of HIV knowledge and minimal participation in existing adolescent programmes. Adolescent domestic workers are highly vulnerable yet largely invisible, even despite their large numbers in some urban settings. Greater programme attention and awareness-raising needs to be devoted to this large, at-risk group of adolescent girls.

Erulkar, A. S. et al. (2006).

Migration and vulnerability among adolescents in slum areas of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Journal of Youth Studies, 9(3), 361–74.

Keywords: youth migration, internal migration, gender, education, vulnerability, social protection

Countries covered: Ethiopia

Studies of urban rural migration often find the most likely migrants are adolescents and young people. Yet few studies have explored patterns of adolescent migration and the role of migration in transitions to adulthood. This study uses data from a population-based survey of over 1,000 adolescents aged 10-19 years in slum areas of Addis Ababa. 23 percent of boys and 45 percent of girls have migrated into the city, mostly from rural areas, mainly for educational or work opportunities. Nearly one quarter of female migrants moved to escape early marriage in their rural homes. Migrants in this study were more vulnerable than natives in terms of lacking of parental presence, schooling and social connectedness. Such young people, most of whom are girls, are 'falling through the cracks' of policy and programmes and in need of increased programme attention.

Fernandez, B. (2013).

Traffickers, brokers, employment agents, and social networks: the regulation of intermediaries in the migration of Ethiopian domestic workers to the Middle East.

International Migration Review, 47(4), 814-43.

Keywords: migration, human trafficking, gender, social networks, migration policy

Countries covered: Ethiopia, Lebanon, Kuwait

This paper examines the regulatory regimes surrounding the operations of intermediaries who facilitate Ethiopian women's employment as contract domestic workers in the Middle East. Drawing on empirical research in Ethiopia, Lebanon and Kuwait, the paper focuses on the commonly observed problem of 'regulatory failure', as states and international agencies frequently fail to achieve their objectives in the regulation of intermediaries of migration. This paper argues that a decentred approach to regulation can provide a productive diagnosis of regulatory failure, one that recognises how power may be dispersed between social actors and (non-unitary) state actors and how it is differentially exercised across multiple regulatory regimes within this migration trajectory.

Ferris, E. (2020).

Research on climate change and migration: where are we and where are we going? **Migration Studies**, 8(4), 612-25.

Keywords: climate change, migration, displacement

Countries covered: global

Today the issue of climate change-induced mobility – whether displacement, migration, or relocation – is receiving increased interest from policymakers, academics and the general public. Many are turning to the academic community for answers to basic questions (how many people are expected to move? when? where?) and for directions for future policies (what measures can support people to remain in their communities? If people have to move, how can the disruption be minimised – for those moving and for the affected communities?). While there is a growing body of literature on the issue, the academic community writ large is presently unable to provide consistent comprehensive evidence or guidance. Most obviously, there is no consensus about what terminology to use – climate change refugee? Environmental migrant? Nor is there consensus on how many people are expected to move; different research projects use different time frames (2030, 2050, 2100, etc.), are based on different assumptions, and (not surprisingly) come up with different estimates, ranging from 50 million to 1 billion migrants associated with the effects of climate change during this century. This article provides an overview of existing research and suggests ways forward.

Foresight (2011).

Migration and global environmental change: future challenges and opportunities. (Final Project Report). London, Government Office for Science.

Keywords: climate change, migration, adaptation, policy
(integrated climate change, migration and urban policy)

Countries covered: global

This report considers migration in the context of environmental change over the next 50 years and is international in scope. It examines global migration trends as well as internal migration trends, particularly within low-income countries, which are often more important in this context. In summary, the key message of this report is that migration in the face of global environmental change may not be just part of the 'problem' but can also be part of the solution. Planned and facilitated approaches to human migration can ease people out of situations of vulnerability. Considering this, international policymakers should consider the detailed evidence from this report in a range of areas, particularly the following: 1) Many of the funding mechanisms for adaptation to environmental change are currently under discussion. It is imperative that these mechanisms are not developed in isolation from migration issues and, furthermore, that the transformational opportunity of migration is recognised. 2) Whilst the twin challenges of population growth and environmental change will pose an increasing threat to urban areas in the future, cities in many countries are already failing their citizens. Action is required to build urban infrastructure that is sustainable, flexible, and inclusive before the situation becomes irreversible.

Gebre, A. (2012).

Migration patterns of children exposed to sexual exploitation in selected zones of Ethiopia. **Journal of Children's Services**, 7(4), 262-74.

Keywords: child migration, youth migration, internal migration, gender, vulnerability, social protection

Countries covered: Ethiopia

This study attempts to identify the rural-urban migration patterns of children, young girls in particular, exposed to commercial sexual exploitation in urban and semi-urban environments of Ethiopia. The study also concerns itself with gaining a more accurate understanding and insight into the socioeconomic forces behind the migration process, and young people's experiences in urban communities. In addition, central to the study is its aim to inform programme interventions on curbing the uncontrolled influx of children from the rural areas to urban centres and reducing their exposure to commercial sexual exploitation.

Goff, L. et al. (2012).

Climate-induced migration from Northern Africa to Europe: security challenges and opportunities. **The Brown Journal of World Affairs**, 18(2), 195-213.

Keywords: climate change, migration, security

Countries covered: North Africa

The article explores security challenges and threats associated with climate change-induced mass migration from Africa to Europe. The authors describe how global organisations like the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) perceive African migration into Europe. Aside from the Arab Spring protests, the uprising in Libya reportedly contributed to the significant increase in North African migrants to Italy in 2011 and caused France to prevent trains coming from Italy to enter the country for public order reasons. The possibility that similar migrations will grow substantially is emphasised by the U.S. National Intelligence Council (NIC). The article presents an overview of current and projected African migration trends and the associated security threats. It is argued that migration primarily is driven by sociocultural factors that not only include economics and the environment, but also social networks, cultural norms and demography. These factors directly impact migration and, therefore, need to become a central tenet of policies that address climate change, migration and security.

Gómez, O. (2013).

Climate change and migration: a review of the literature. **Working paper No. 572, International Institute of Social Studies**, 1-49.

Keywords: climate change, migration, adaptation, gender, human security

Countries covered: global

The present literature review aims to provide a panoramic view of the different ways in which the link between climate change and migration has been addressed in the existing literature, building on the recent non-annotated bibliography issued by the International Organisation for Migration in December 2012. After a brief introduction of the background and the plurality of methodologies behind academic studies connecting the two phenomena, the review identifies four main themes and debates ongoing in the literature, namely: 1) scale and location of the climate induced migration; 2) mechanisms behind its occurrence; 3) emerging recognition of migration as adaptation, not only as an impact; and 4) measures for its management. Gaps in need of further work are divided into areas for analysis and areas for advocacy. Included among the former are more in situ knowledge production, focus on cities and additional research following a differentiated approach— e.g. gendered. Advocacy approaches need to

motivate further research, maintaining advances against the stigmatisation of migrants. The review is informed by human security ideas, which are presented as buttressing analyses at levels different from the national, facilitating joined-up thinking and providing a flexible framework to accommodate multiple layers of climate-migration interactions.

Grabska, K. (2020).

Wasting time: migratory trajectories of adolescence among Eritrean refugee girls in Khartoum. **Critical African Studies**, 12(1), 22-36.

Keywords: child migration, youth migration, forced migration, aspiration, gender

Countries covered: Eritrea, Sudan

Eritrean adolescent girls' migration to Khartoum exposes the interplay between aspiration and desire of becoming an adult linked to a specific geographical location, dreams of being elsewhere, impossibilities of returning and realities of uncertainties and being stuck in between. This paper is based on ethnographic fieldwork among Eritrean adolescent refugee girls and young women in Khartoum (2014–2016), who see Sudan as a transit place to an imagined better place elsewhere. Aspirations and desires of moving elsewhere shape the experiences of and the different transitions associated with one's life course. The transition from adolescence to adulthood is of critical importance, where aspirations of being elsewhere and the impossibilities of achieving this goal shape the experiences of becoming an adult. These transitions are also gendered, both in space and across spaces. Using insights from feminist narrative research, the article examines how Eritrean refugee girls and young women narrate and experience migration, waiting and transitions in a transitory context of Khartoum. The article analyses how hope for mobility and the experience of waiting while faced with protracted uncertainty are experienced by the girls and young women during the transition to adulthood.

Gray, C. and Müller, V. (2012).

Drought and population mobility in rural Ethiopia. **World Development**, 40(1), 134-145.

Keywords: climate change, displacement, migration, gender

Countries covered: Ethiopia

Significant attention has focused on the possibility that climate change will displace large populations in the developing world, but few multivariate studies have investigated climate-induced migration. This article uses event history methods and a unique longitudinal dataset from the rural Ethiopian highlands to investigate the effects of drought on population mobility over a 10-year period. The results indicate that men's labour migration increases with drought and that land-poor households are the most vulnerable. However, marriage-related moves by women also decrease with drought. These findings suggest a hybrid narrative of environmentally-induced migration that recognises multiple dimensions of adaptation to environmental change.

Hammond, L. (2011).

Governmentality in motion: 25 years of Ethiopia's experience of famine and migration policy.

Mobilities, 6(3), 415-32.

Keywords: migration, resettlement, forced resettlement, repatriation, food insecurity, vulnerability, governance

Countries covered: Ethiopia

In the 25 years since the 1984-85 Great Sahelian Famine, the Ethiopian state has used the management of mobility as a tool to control the poorest of its citizens. This article examines three cases: the forced resettlement of people during the 1980s, the repatriation of refugees

during the mid-1990s and the more recent resettlement of food insecure people in the early 2000s. The author argues that in each of these cases, people's movements have been controlled so as to undermine their agency with the net effect of increasing their vulnerability. Such strategies have transformed and reinforced class, ethnic and religious hierarchies to such an extent that those being managed have become silently complicitous in their own exploitation. It is concluded that analyses should focus on how governmentality functions, and that mobility management strategies may be a central tool for promoting governmentality on wider levels.

Hanna, R. and Oliva, P. (2016).

Implications of climate change for children in developing countries. *Future of Children*, 26(1), 115–132.

Keywords: climate change, child vulnerability, displacement, migration

Countries covered: global

In this article, the authors delve into climate change's likely implications for children in developing countries. Such children already face severe challenges, which climate change will likely exacerbate. Most people in developing countries still depend primarily on agriculture as a source of income, and so anything that reduces crop yields - such as excessive heat or rain - is likely to directly threaten the livelihoods of developing-country families and their ability to feed their children. Poor nutrition and economic disruption are likely to lower children's scholastic achievement or even keep them out of school altogether. Children in developing countries also face severe threats from both air and water pollution; from infectious and parasitic diseases carried by insects or contaminated water; and from possible displacement, migration and violence triggered by climate.

Hashim, I. and D. Thorsen (2011).

Child migration in Africa. London: Zed Books.

Keywords: child migration, agency, aspiration, vulnerability

Countries covered: West Africa

This book addresses children's migration independently of their birth parents. Extracts from the authors' field diaries give an indication of the extent to which children in rural West Africa do move around independently of their birth parents. The authors argue for the importance of interrogating strongly held ideas about childhood in order to fully apprehend as well as comprehend children's movement. The issues at stake in rural West Africa is explored throughout the book that focuses on the different paths young migrants follow – whether they do so intentionally, happen to be pushed in that direction by adults or seize upon an opportunity when it arises.

Horwood, C. (2020).

Weak links: challenging the climate and mixed migration paradigm in the Horn of Africa and Yemen. (MMC Briefing Paper). Mixed Migration Centre (MMC).

Keywords: climate change, climate mobility/immobility

Countries covered: Horn of Africa, Yemen

When mobility drivers are scrutinised and climate change is found to play a role in movement, it remains difficult to determine the extent of its influence. 'Misleading claims about mass migration induced by climate change continue to surface in both academia and policy'. There are arguments to indicate that research needs to move beyond simplistic assumptions so that it 'more accurately advances knowledge of the nexus between human mobility and climate change'. Some advocate a shift towards adopting the more flexible concepts of 'climate

mobility' and 'climate immobility' instead of the more rigid 'climate-induced migration'. Despite some evidence for climate-induced cross-border movement, there is a strong likelihood that involuntary immobility will become the biggest and most relevant issue in the Horn of Africa when it comes to the link between environment and mobility. This paper shows that although conditions in the Horn of Africa and Yemen are variously characterised by conflict, authoritarian regimes, poor governance, poverty and mass displacement, along with harsh environments that produce negative climate change impacts, there is scant evidence that these impacts cause intercontinental and interregional mixed migration.

Howard, N. (2014).

Protecting children or pandering to politics? A critical analysis of anti-child trafficking discourse, policy and practice. In Veale, A. and Doná, G. (eds.) **Child and youth migration: mobility-in-migration in an era of globalization**. UK: Palgrave Macmillan.

Keywords: child migration, child trafficking, youth migration, agency

Countries covered: Benin

Although child labour had long been a focus of international attention, child trafficking began to emerge as the major child protection issue across the world at the start of the last decade. This was apparent in Benin, where two high-profile events saw child trafficking catapulted to the status of number one social policy challenge. The first event was the interception of a Nigerian trawler bringing Beninese adolescents to work in Gabon. The second was the high-profile 'rescue' of Beninese teenage labour migrants who were working in the artisanal quarries of Abeokuta, Nigeria. Both episodes saw young workers identified as 'slaves', and both led to Benin's being tarred as the new 'epicentre' of the international traffic in children. This book chapter takes issue with these events through three steps. In the first, an overview is offered of dominant anti-child trafficking discourse and policy as it manifests in Benin within the institutional settings. In the second, the author contrasts the prevalent anti-migratory emphasis with the empirical evidence gathered among young labour migrants from Benin to Nigeria. In the third and final segment, emphasis is put on the policy system in order to explain why the difference between official narrative and ground-level experience manifests and persists. Overall, the chapter captures the experiences of adolescents who engage in out-migration and circular and return migration, independently of the adult members of their families, as they transition from childhood to adulthood.

Hub, K. (2020).

Why focus on children: a literature review of child-centred climate change adaptation approaches. **Australian Journal of Emergency Management**, 35(2), 26-33.

Keywords: climate change, child vulnerability, child agency, resilience, adaptation

Countries covered: global

The effects of climate change are particularly acute for children. Not only do these effects pose risks to children's health, safety and survival in the near term, their younger age means they will be exposed to the increasing consequences into the future and for a greater proportion of their lives. As such, children are often presented in climate change debates, research and practice as being especially vulnerable and in particular need of support. However, this can lead to the portrayal of children as passive victims. This paper provides an overview of adaptation research and practice literature concerning children and young people, with a particular focus on whether and how child-centred responses to climate change can contribute to building the resilience of households and communities. In light of the increasing recognition of the roles of children and young people in climate advocacy, it is timely to consider how to more effectively include children in climate change adaptation action more broadly, and the consequences for them and their communities.

Hugo, G. (2011).

Future demographic change and its interactions with migration and climate change. **Global Environmental Change**, 2, 21-33.

Keywords: climate change, migration, demographic change

Countries covered: global

This paper examines global demographic change as a driver of migration within the context of anticipated climate change. It begins by briefly considering some theoretical formulations which relate demographic change and migration. It then considers evolving global demographic trends and discusses some of their potential impacts upon migration. It is shown that there is a close spatial coincidence between demographic and climate change hotspots that will influence migration in complex ways. It then turns to the complex interaction between demographic change, environmental change and migration, both in the past and potential developments in the future. It concludes with a discussion of the potential impacts of future trends and their policy implications. The article highlights that: i) widening demographic differentials between countries have been a major driver of increased international migration; ii) out-migration is characteristic of countries in the middle stages of the demographic transition when population growth is at its maximum; iii) there is a strong connection between hotspots of projected rapid population growth and climate change hotspots in low-income countries; and iv) predicted climate change impacts on health and disease, and on mortality and morbidity, will be influenced by migration.

International Organization for Migration (2019).

Climate change and migration in vulnerable countries. A snapshot of least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states. (Report).

Geneva: IOM. <https://publications.iom.int/books/climate-change-and-migration-vulnerable-countries>

Keywords: climate change, natural hazards, vulnerability, migration, adaptation

Countries covered: global

The least developed countries (LDCs), landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS) are among the most vulnerable groups of countries in the world. They are disproportionately affected by the negative impacts of climate change due to their structural constraints and geographical disadvantage. In 2016, 13 out of the 15 countries with the highest vulnerability to natural hazards were from the LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS groups. The migration and climate change nexus is present across all three groups of countries. The programmes of action of LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS, namely the Istanbul Programme of Action, the Vienna Programme of Action and the SAMOA Pathway, point out the vulnerability of these countries to external shocks, including climate change, and recognise the role of migrants in the development of their communities through remittances, as well as transfer of skills and knowledge. This paper aims to inform policymakers of the complex dynamics of climate-induced migration in LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS. It provides an overview of the migration and climate change nexus in each group of countries and proposes ways forward to address it.

Kosec, K. et al. (2018).

The effect of land access on youth employment and migration decisions: evidence from rural Ethiopia. **American Journal of Agricultural Economics**, 100(3), 931–54.

Keywords: youth migration, internal migration, land distribution, education, gender
Countries covered: Ethiopia

How does the amount of land that youth expect to inherit affect their migration and employment decisions? This article explores this question in the context of rural Ethiopia using a 2014 cross-sectional dataset indicating whether or not youth household members from a previous 2010 survey had migrated by 2014, and in which sector they worked in 2014. The authors estimate a household fixed effects model and exploit exogenous variation in the timing of land redistributions to overcome endogenous household decisions about how much land to bequeath to descendants. The article finds that larger expected land inheritance significantly lowers the likelihood of long-distance permanent migration and of permanent migration to urban areas. Inheriting more land also leads to a significantly higher likelihood of employment in agriculture and a lower likelihood of employment in the non-agricultural sector. Conversely, the decision to attend school is unaffected. These results appear to be driven by men and by the older half of the youth sample. The article also finds evidence suggesting that several mediating factors matter. Land Inheritance is a much stronger predictor of rural-to-urban permanent migration and non-agricultural-sector employment in areas with less vibrant land markets, in relatively remote areas (those far from major urban centres), and in areas with lower soil quality. According to the authors, these results affirm the importance of push factors in dictating occupation and migration decisions in Ethiopia.

Laczko, F. and Aghazarm, C. (2009).

Migration, environment and climate change: assessing the evidence. Geneva: IOM.

Keywords: climate change, migration, human security
Countries covered: global

Gradual and sudden environmental changes are resulting in substantial human movement and displacement, and the scale of such flows, both internal and cross-border, is expected to rise with unprecedented impacts on lives and livelihoods. Despite the potential challenge, there has been a lack of strategic thinking about this policy area partly due to a lack of data and empirical research on this topic. Adequately planning for and managing environmentally-induced migration will be critical for human security. The papers in this volume were first presented at the Research Workshop on Migration and the Environment: Developing a Global Research Agenda held in Munich, Germany in April 2008. One of the key objectives of the Munich workshop was to address the need for more sound empirical research and identify priority areas of research for policymakers in the field of migration and the environment.

Marcus, R. et al. (2019).

What works to protect children on the move. New York: UNICEF. <https://www.unhcr.org/5fbd213c4.pdf>

Keywords: child migration, child vulnerability, social protection
Countries covered: global

Children are among the most vulnerable migrants and displaced persons, facing risks to their survival, health and education. They are also more likely to experience violence, exploitation or abuse along their journeys and at destination(s). Many of these risks vary by age and gender, with boys and girls facing different levels and types of risks in terms of violence, trafficking, child labour and child marriage. Various international and national frameworks have been set up to protect children on the move as have a range of concrete interventions. Yet too little is

known about what works across a range of different child migration experiences (refugees, internally displaced children, migrant children, returnees, children moving with or without caretakers, etc.). To fill this evidence gap, this report reviews 89 impact studies with the aim of assessing what interventions are effective in ensuring child protection and which implementation factors make the interventions effective. The report establishes that the interventions are largely small scale and relatively short term, whereas about a third of the interventions are aimed at protecting children through policy and legal reform. A range of infographics summarises the evidence reported in the studies on the balance of positive change, deterioration and no change in child protection outcomes. It is concluded that a supportive political environment for policy and system reform, a supportive policy environment for community level initiatives, national and local ownership of initiatives, adequate financial resources, and skilled and committed staff and volunteers contribute to positive outcomes. At the other end, overambitious goals for relatively short-term projects, insufficient cultural grounding, discriminatory gender norms and challenging socioeconomic contexts hamper positive impacts.

McLeigh, J. D. (2013).

Protecting children in the context of international migration. **Child abuse & neglect**, 37(12), 1056-1068.

Keywords: child migration, child trafficking, children's rights, separated children, migration policy, vulnerability

Countries covered: global

Children involved in migration require greater protection from violence, exploitation, and discrimination. Contrary to common assumptions, the violations of rights experienced by children in the context of migration are not an unavoidable result of migration. These violations reflect a lack of political will to ensure the rights of children on the move and those left behind by parental migration. In many countries, immigration control is a higher policy priority than the protection of children. This article offers good arguments for shifting the focus from the vulnerabilities of children on the move to the vulnerabilities produced by existing migration policy.

Meloni, F. (2020).

The limits of freedom: migration as a space of freedom and loneliness among Afghan unaccompanied migrant youth. **Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies**, 46(2), 423-438.

Keywords: youth migration, forced migration, aspiration, agency

Countries covered: Afghanistan

This article examines how unaccompanied minors from Afghanistan experience migration as a space of both freedom and loneliness situated between competing moral frameworks: family projects, neoliberal discourses of independence, and a quest for new ways of being. While migration is devised as a family strategy to financially sustain the household, it also creates new desires for young people: to study, to have fun and to fulfil individual goals. Drawing on long-term ethnographic fieldwork conducted in the UK, the author analyses how youth find themselves caught in moments of moral crisis as both an ethical dilemma and an experience of self-transformation – caused by the tensions between family expectations, social policies and a search for independence. It is argued that young people often struggle to find the moral ground to exercise freedom and to make good choices, without the guidance of their parents and within neoliberal politics of self-governance. The article considers youth's aspirations and constructed notions of a good life within different communities of belonging, and it highlights the importance of the role of kinship for understanding how youth conceptualise their future, and ultimately exercise choice.

Monsutti, A. (2007).

Migration as a rite of passage: young Afghans building masculinity and adulthood in Iran. *Iranian Studies*, 40(2), 167-185.

Keywords: youth migration, aspiration, gender, masculinity, transition to adulthood
Countries covered: Afghanistan, Iran

Migration is part of the Afghan social and cultural landscape. In spite of the unprecedented wave of returns following the fall of the Taliban regime and the establishment of a government backed by the international community, multidirectional cross-border movements will not come to an end. This paper focuses on the case of Hazara male migrants moving between the mountains of Central Afghanistan and the cities of Iran. For many young men, migration offers the opportunity to broaden their social networks beyond narrow kinship and neighbourhood ties. It may be conceived as a necessary stage in their existence, a rite of passage to adulthood and a step toward manhood. The perilous journey may be understood as a spatial and partially social separation from the families and homes which contributes to cut the links with the period of childhood. Their stay in Iran, during which they have to prove their capacity to face hardship and to save money while living among itinerant and temporary working teams, represents a period of liminality. Finally, at their return to their village of origin, they will be reincorporated as adult marriageable men, although they will keep commuting between Afghanistan and Iran for part of their life.

Morrissey, J. (2012).

Contextualizing links between migration and environmental change in northern Ethiopia. In K. Hastrup and K. Fog Olwig (eds.), **Climate change and human mobility: challenges to the social sciences**, 110-146. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Keywords: climate change, rural-urban migration, vulnerability, adaptation
Countries covered: Ethiopia

This chapter presents an empirical study examining the relationship between environmental stress and rural–urban migration in northern Ethiopia. It begins with an exploration of the evolution of the debate on ‘environmental refugees’, arguing that, more than anything else, this debate has constituted a battle for discursive legitimacy. From this perspective the chapter uses case studies from northern Ethiopia to show that mobility forms an important social response to environmental stress but notes that it does so because of the socio-political and economic context in which such stress occurs, rather than despite it. To this end, case studies from northern Ethiopia are used to challenge the conception of migration as a failure to adapt and/or as a strategy inevitably pursued at the end point of vulnerability. In so doing the chapter argues that migration represents a strategic livelihood option, only enacted when the contexts (social, economic and political) structuring other livelihood options mean that it makes sense to do so. Here the chapter argues for the politicisation and historical location of mobility decisions taken in a context of environmental stress. Specifically, the chapter argues that it is micro-scale, socio-political and economic contexts which determine whether migration is enacted in response to the imperatives generated by macro-scale processes of environmental stress.

Mueller, V. et al. (2020).

Climate-induced migration and unemployment in middle-income Africa. **Global Environmental Change**, 65, 1-15.

Keywords: climate change, migration

Countries covered: Botswana, Kenya, Zambia

One of the major unresolved questions in the study of vulnerability to climate change is how human migration will respond in low- and middle-income countries. The present study directly addresses this lacuna by using census data on migration from 4 million individuals from three middle-income African countries over a 22-year period. It links these individuals to climate exposures in their places of origin and estimates climatic effects on migration using a fixed-effects regression model. The article shows that climate anomalies affect mobility in all three countries. Specifically, mobility declines by 19 percent with a 1-standard deviation increase in temperature in Botswana. Equivalent changes in precipitation cause declines in migration in Botswana (11 percent) and Kenya (10 percent) and increases in migration in Zambia (24 percent). The mechanisms underlying these effects appear to differ by country. Negative associations between precipitation anomalies, unemployment and inactivity suggest migration declines may be due to an increased local demand for workers to offset production risk, while migration increases may be indicative of new opportunities in destinations. These country-specific findings highlight the contextually specific nature of climate-migration relationships, and do not support claims that climate change is widely contributing to urbanisation across Africa.

Mueller, V. et al. (2020).

Temporary migration and climate variation in eastern Africa. **World Development**, 126, 1-16.

Keywords: climate change, adaptation, migration

Countries covered: African countries

Africa is likely to experience warming and increased climate variability by the late 21st century. Climate extremes have been linked to adverse economic outcomes. Hence, adaptation is a key component of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change agreements and development assistance. Effective climate adaptation policy requires an understanding of how temperature and rainfall variability affect migration patterns. Yet, how individuals in developing countries manage climate variation is poorly understood, especially in Africa. Combining high-resolution climate data with panel micro-data on migration, labour participation and demographics, the authors employed regression analysis to assess temporary migration responses to local temperature and precipitation anomalies in four East African countries. It was found that climate impacts are most pronounced in urban areas, with a standard deviation temperature increase and rainfall decrease leading to respective 10 and 12 percent declines in out-migration relative to mean values. Evidence from other labour market outcomes suggests that urban out-migration is not associated with reduced local employment opportunities. Instead, declines in urban out-migration appear to coincide with negative local climate employment impacts. These results challenge the narrative that temporary out-migration serves as a safety valve during climate extremes and that climate change will most strongly affect out-migration rates from rural areas in developing countries.

O'Connell Davidson, J. (2011).

Moving children? Child trafficking, child migration and child rights. **Critical Social Policy**, 31(3), 454-477.

O'Connell Davidson, J. (2013).

Telling tales: child migration and child trafficking: stories of trafficking obscure the realities for migrant children. **Child Abuse Neglect**, 37(12), 1069-79.

Keywords: child migration, human trafficking, child trafficking, vulnerability, migration policy

Countries covered: global

These two articles contribute to the growing body of scholarly work that critically deconstructs dominant discourse on 'trafficking' and to the literature that documents and theorises the gap between states' spoken commitment to children's rights and the lived experience of migrant children in the contemporary world. They contrast the intense public and policy concern with the suffering of 'trafficked' children against the relative lack of interest in other ways that migrant children can suffer, in particular, suffering resulting from immigration policy and its enforcement. It is argued in both articles that discourse on 'child trafficking' operates to produce and maintain exclusionary conceptions of who is normatively a child. These conceptions of the normative child then inform policy and practice that often punishes, rather than protects, children who do not conform to the imagined norm, and that simultaneously reinforces children's existing vulnerabilities and creates new ones. The articles offer good arguments for shifting the focus from the vulnerabilities of children on the move to the vulnerabilities produced by existing migration policy.

Piguet, E. (2010).

Linking climate change, environmental degradation, and migration: a methodological overview. **Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change** 1(4), 517-524.

Keywords: climate change, migration, forced migration

Countries covered: global

Empirical research focusing on the links between climate change, environmental degradation and forced migration has risen significantly in recent years and uses an impressive variety of methods. The present article suggests a typology identifying six research method families: ecological inference based on area characteristics, individual sample surveys, time series, multilevel analysis, agent-based modelling (ABM) and qualitative/ethnographic studies. The main technical features and empirical results of each family of methods are presented and critically discussed. The conclusion calls for a coordinated international effort to improve the quality and variety of data that could be used with existing research methods and significantly improve our understanding of the migration-environment nexus.

Piguet, E. et al. (2011).

Migration and climate change: an overview. **Refugee Survey Quarterly**, 30(3), 1-23.

Keywords: climate change, migration, forced migration, migration policy

Countries covered: global

Climate change has become a major concern for the international community. Among its consequences, its impact on migration is the object of increasing attention from both policymakers and researchers. Yet, knowledge in this field remains limited and fragmented. This article, therefore, provides an overview of the climate change-migration nexus: on the basis of available empirical findings, it investigates the key issues at stake, including the social and political contexts in which the topic emerged; states' policy responses and the views of

different institutional actors; critical perspectives on the actual relationship between the environment and (forced) migration; the concepts and notions most adequate to address this relationship; gender and human rights implications; as well as international law and policy orientations. Two major interconnected arguments arise. The first regards the weight of environmental and climatic factors in migration and their relationship to other push or pull factors, whether of a social, political or economic nature. The second is about the political framework in which such migration flows should take place and the way to treat the people who move in connection with environmental factors. The two issues are deeply intertwined, as the extent to which the environment determines migration is intimately connected to the status to be associated with the people concerned.

Razy, E. and Rodet, M. (2016).

Children on the move in Africa: past and present experiences of migration. Woodbridge, Suffolk, (GB); Rochester, NY (US): Boydell & Brewer.

Keywords: child migration, aspiration, agency, migration policy

Countries covered: Ghana, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Togo, Zambia

African children are heavily involved in migration but too little is known about the circumstances in which they migrate, their motivations and the impact of migration on their own welfare as well as that of the wider society. This book seeks to retrieve the experience of child migrants. It examines how child migration differs from adult migration and whether the condition of childhood pushes individuals towards specific migration trajectories. It also examines the opportunities that child migrants seek elsewhere, the lack of local opportunities that make them move elsewhere and the extent to which their trajectories are gendered. Analysing the diversity and complexity of children's experience of mobility in various African countries, the authors look at patterns of fosterage, child circulation within Africa and beyond the continent, the role of education, child labour, conceptions of place and 'home' and the place of the child narrator in migrant fiction. Comparing different methodological and theoretical approaches and settings with the case studies and broader context of family migration – and taking colonial and post-colonial migration politics, religious encounters and globalisation into account – the book sheds new light on a contentious and critical issue. The chapters include an examination of the methodological problems linked to the question of accessing children's voices in the migratory experience and show how child migrants find themselves at the heart of complex social, economic and political challenges, caught between local and global institutions.

Rigaud, K. K. et al. (2018).

Groundswell: preparing for international climate migration. (Report). Washington DC: The World Bank.

Keywords: climate change, migration, forced migration, vulnerability, social protection

Countries covered: Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, Latin America

This report, which focuses on three regions: Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Latin America, which together represent 55 percent of the developing world's population, finds that climate change will push tens of millions of people to migrate within their countries by 2050. It projects that without concrete climate and development action, just over 143 million people – or around 2.8 percent of the population of these three regions – could be forced to move within their own countries to escape the slow-onset impacts of climate change. They will migrate from less viable areas with lower water availability and crop productivity and from areas affected by rising sea level and storm surges. The poorest and most climate vulnerable areas will be hardest hit. These trends, alongside the emergence of hotspots of climate in- and

out-migration, will have major implications for climate-sensitive sectors and for the adequacy of infrastructure and social support systems. The report finds that internal climate migration will likely rise through 2050 and then accelerate unless there are significant cuts in greenhouse gas emissions along with robust development action.

Sanson, A.V. et al. (2019).

Responding to the impacts of the climate crisis on children and youth. **Child Development Perspectives**, 13(13), 201-207.

Keywords: climate change, child and youth vulnerability, agency, resilience,
Countries covered: global

Climate change poses an urgent threat to future generations. The article argues that children are more susceptible to its effects than adults, with immediate and lifelong impacts on their physical and mental health. In addition to having direct experiences of climate impacts, children and youth respond psychologically in troubling ways to their awareness of the climate crisis. Children's and youth's needs for support vary across contexts. Climate impacts are generally greater in the developing world (even though people there are less responsible for causing the crisis), where capacity to prepare for and adapt to the effects is weaker. Hence, we need urgent action on both mitigating climate change and adapting to its impacts. In doing this work, we must acknowledge and build the agency and engagement of children and youth, which also builds resiliency and hope. Although many programs are encouraging, they fail to reach all children in need and are limited in terms of evaluation. Experts in child development can help fill these gaps. In the developed world, few studies address how to support young people in face of their feelings regarding climate change. Listening and providing opportunities for active engagement are among the ways adults can help young people cope and build a sense of efficacy and a capacity to tackle the crisis and adapt to climate impacts. The upsurge in school strikes for climate action demonstrates young people's deep concerns about their future and their determination to prevent a climate catastrophe. The climate change crisis raises questions about how professionals committed to the well being of the next generation should respond — business as usual is no longer an option, and many valuable ways exist to help ensure that children can thrive on a livable planet.

Schewel, K. and Bahir, A. L. (2019).

Migration and social transformation in Ethiopia. (Working Paper 152). International Migration Institute, University of Amsterdam.

Keywords: migration, forced migration, drivers, state-led interventions
Countries covered: Ethiopia

This paper reviews key trends in migration patterns within and from Ethiopia over the last century, with a particular focus on 1960 onwards when more national-level data is available. It shows that both gradual and dramatic shifts characterise Ethiopia's migration history. Regarding gradual shifts in the movement of populations within the country, Ethiopia shows a twofold process of sedentarisation of nomadic and semi-nomadic lifestyles alongside a slow but steady urbanisation of internal migration trajectories. Rising levels of international migration have diversified in terms of the composition and destinations of Ethiopian emigrants. At the same time that Ethiopians left their country in times of distress, Ethiopia was also an important destination for hundreds of thousands of refugees from neighbouring countries in the Horn of Africa. The paper distinguishes between 'deep' drivers of migration transitions (e.g. the expansion of formal education, infrastructure development and industrialisation) and the (often) state-led policy interventions (and failures) that can suddenly affect the movements of large segments of the population (e.g. resettlement programs, development-induced

displacement, political conflict or famine). The paper concludes that while migration driven by the latter can be addressed and mediated through policy-interventions, overarching migration transitions driven by the former are part and parcel of development strategies in the modern period, and are thus unlikely to be significantly affected by policies aimed at stemming migration's 'root causes'.

Schwan, S. and Yu, X. (2018).

Social protection as a strategy to address climate-induced migration. **International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management**, 10(1), 43-64.

Keywords: climate change, migration, social protection

Countries covered: global

This paper aims to discuss the roles of social protection in reducing and facilitating climate-induced migration. Social protection gained attention in the international climate negotiations with the establishment of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage. Yet, its potential to address migration, considered as a key issue in the loss and damage debate, has not been sufficiently explored. This paper aims at identifying key characteristics of social protection schemes which could effectively address climate-induced migration and attempts to derive recommendations for policy design. Based on the existing literature, the paper links empirical evidence on the effects of social protection to climate-related drivers of migration and the needs of vulnerable populations. This approach allows conceptually identifying characteristics of effective social protection policies. Findings indicate that social protection can be part of a proactive approach to managing climate-induced migration both in rural and urban areas. Public work programs offer solutions to different migration outcomes, from no to permanent migration. Benefits are achieved when programs explicitly integrate climate change impacts into their design. Social protection can provide temporary support to facilitate migration, in situ adaptation or integration and adaptation in destination areas. It is no substitution for but can help trigger sustainable adaptation solutions. The paper helps close research gaps regarding the potential roles and channels of social protection for addressing and facilitating climate-induced migration and providing public support in destinations, mostly in urban areas.

Semela, T. and Cochrane, L. (2019).

Education–migration nexus: understanding youth migration in Southern Ethiopia. **Education Sciences**, 9(2), 1-15.

Keywords: youth migration, education, aspiration,

Countries covered: Ethiopia

The purpose of this study is to unravel the education–migration nexus in the African context, specifically Ethiopia. It examines why young people terminate their education to migrate out of the country. The study applies de Haas' aspiration-capability framework and Turner's macro, meso and micro sociology as its analytical lenses. It offers unique insight into the terrain of youth migration in southern Ethiopia based on empirical data obtained from two rural sub-districts known for high levels of youth out-migration. Data are generated based on interviews with would-be migrant youth, parents, teachers and school principals. The findings reveal that education has both direct and indirect impacts on youth migration. On the other hand, the results indicate that though terminating school could have negative ramifications on human capital accumulation at micro and macro levels, migration can positively impact households and local communities through investments made by individual migrants, migrant-returnees and remittance-receiving households in small businesses or community development projects, which included better resourced schools.

Serbeh, R. and Adjei, P. O. W. (2020).

Social networks and the geographies of young people's migration: evidence from independent child migration in Ghana. **Journal of International Migration and Integration**, 21(1), 221-240.

Keywords: youth migration, social networks, aspiration, vulnerability

Countries covered: Ghana

Social networks play an important role in shaping major aspects of migratory decisions and outcomes. Adopting an approach which focuses on stages both before and after migration, this paper examines the value of social networks to the migration of young people by drawing on the experiences of independent child migrants in Ghana. In this paper, it is argued that, prior to migration, social networks significantly shape children's migration trajectories largely through information dissemination on potential destinations and, therefore, may partly explain the clustering of migrants in certain urban spaces. Besides, through provision of financial resources, such networks account for who migrates and who stays put. After migration, social networks, by serving as a channel of information, enhancing access to jobs and providing informal insurance cover, shape major outcomes of young people's migration. Successful socioeconomic integration of young migrants is a product of membership of village associations. However, social networks do not always engender positive livelihood outcomes due mainly to composition and reciprocity characterising interactions among network actors.

Sherbinin, A. (2020).

Impacts of climate change as drivers of migration. **MPI Migration Information Source** [online]. <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/climate-impacts-drivers-migration>

Keywords: climate change, migration, displacement, adaptation

Countries covered: global

Media outlets, think tanks, researchers and advocacy groups are increasingly raising the spectre that climate change will cause mass migration via its spiralling impacts on agriculture, water resources and infrastructure, particularly in the developing world. Concern over mass displacement was an undercurrent in talks leading to the 2016 Paris Agreement on climate, and analysts have identified changes to the climate as a major driver of migration in recent years. But what is the basis for such claims, and how likely are scenarios in which ecological threats push hundreds of millions of people to relocate? Climate can be seen as the envelope in which all economic activities take place, and these changes could spell significant disruptions for modern society, both in low- and high-income settings. Yet, humans can adapt, so one must be careful not to resort to environmental determinism that draws a direct line from projected climate changes to future migration. Instead, climatic circumstances exist as one of several factors that drive the decision by an individual or community to migrate and may compound those other drivers or be mitigated through policy action or individual circumstance. This article draws on a growing evidence base for contemporary environmentally-induced migration that includes individual case studies, statistical analysis, modelling work and the UK government's benchmark 2011 Foresight report. It summarises key lessons from the evidence and assesses the implications for future climate migration.

Tanner, T. (2020).

Shifting the narrative: child-led responses to climate change and disasters in El Salvador and the Philippines. *Children & Society*, 24(4), 339-51.

Keywords: climate change, disaster, child agency, resilience

Countries covered: Philippines, El Salvador

Children and young people are commonly treated in the climate change and disasters literature as victims of natural events requiring protection by adults. This article critiques that narrative, drawing on examples from the Philippines and El Salvador that explore how children's groups have responded to such issues through child-centred initiatives. The article highlights the importance of understanding children's perception and communication of risks facing their lives and livelihoods, their potential as agents of change in preventing disasters and adapting to climate change, and the implications for the theory and practice of child participation, particularly in developing countries.

Thorsen, D. (2014).

Jeans, bicycles and mobile phones: adolescent migrants' material consumption in Burkina Faso. In *Child and youth migration: mobility-in-migration in an era of globalization*, A. Veale and G. Dona (eds.). UK: Palgrave Macmillan.

Keywords: youth migration, social relations, aspiration, agency

Countries covered: Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire

African children are rarely associated with globalisation and the commercialisation of childhood through consumerism, except for their participation in the global supply chain as child labour. Accordingly, they are represented as a uniform category despite the fact that great inequalities in wealth and opportunity exist both across and within countries. International discourses on child protection tend to see those entering the world of paid work as being deprived of their childhood. However, such discourses advocate an essentially Eurocentric and middle-class type of childhood in which work is not readily accepted as a means of accumulating practical and social skills and know-how. The idea that adolescents can migrate to find work on their own initiative and for material reasons beyond meeting basic needs is overshadowed by representations of migrant children as forced migrants, victims of trafficking or exploitation. This chapter focuses on young migrants aged 14–24 years, who have left their village to work in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso, or Abidjan, the economic capital of Côte d'Ivoire. To grasp how social relations shape adolescent migrants' pathways, the chapter also explores the role of migration, work and consumption in creating, maintaining and breaking relationships. The chapter takes a fresh look at how we understand African migrant children and youth by using ethnographic facts to add new perspectives on the linkages between adolescence, different forms of mobilities embedded in migration, work, consumption and globalisation.

Treiber, M. (2018).

From revolutionary education to futures elsewhere: children and young refugees fleeing from Eritrea. In *Research handbook on child migration*, Jacqueline Bhabha, Jyothi Kanics and Daniel Senovilla Hernández (eds.), 49–65. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing.

Keywords: child migration, youth migration, forced migration, education

Countries covered: Eritrea

Since the end of the Eritrean–Ethiopian border war (1998–2000) and Eritrea's slip into open dictatorship, a mass exodus has come into being. Over time, the number of minors and young adults among these refugees has drastically increased. More and more often these new arrivals to neighbouring countries and further afield originate from rural areas and lack formal

education. The current situation of children and youth inside Eritrea and the emerging social problems during migration and after arrival cannot be understood without knowing Eritrea's revolutionary history. This chapter provides ethnographic as well as historical insights and an academic overview of youth migration from the area. More importantly, it makes a strong case for situating the analysis of any child or youth migration in historical antecedents.

Tsegay, A. H. and J. Litchfield (2019).

Changing patterns of migration and remittances in Ethiopia 2014-2018. Migrating out of Poverty Research Programme Consortium, Working Paper 59, 2-59.

Keywords: migration, remittances, return migration

Countries covered: Ethiopia

This paper reports on the changing patterns of migration and remittances in Ethiopia using a bespoke longitudinal survey of 1,200 rural households. It sheds light on changes in migration destinations, revealing the large scale of return migration between waves, prompted by increasing intra-ethnic conflict internally and restrictions of migration internationally to the Middle East. The paper highlights a decline in remittances received for households in our sample, but higher remittances on average for those households that continue to receive remittances. Finally, the paper explores changes in measures of household welfare revealing that on average living standards have fallen among all types of households, notably those with migrants in the second wave of our survey, despite a strongly held perception among all types of households that migration leads to improved incomes and to an improvement in the overall quality of life.

UNHCR (2021).

How climate change impacts refugees and displaced communities. **UN Refugees.**

<https://www.unrefugees.org/news/how-climate-change-impacts-refugees-and-displaced-communities/>

Keywords: climate change, conflict, disasters, forced migration

Countries covered: Global

Vulnerable communities around the world are already experiencing shortages in food, potable water, land and natural resources due to climate change. Competition over depleted natural resources can spark conflict between communities or compound pre-existing vulnerabilities. This report argues that climate change does not itself lead to conflict but it can magnify the impact of other factors that can spark conflict. Many refugee communities are in 'climate change hotspots' - prone to the effects of climate change and natural disasters - which compromises their security and places them at risk of secondary displacement. Climate change and natural disasters can also be a source of potential conflict between refugees and their host communities if there is competition over natural resources, food, water and land rights. In the Sahel region, where one of the world's fastest growing displacement crisis is taking place, temperatures are rising 1.5 times faster than the global average and changing weather patterns. The rising temperatures are jeopardizing agricultural activities in places where most of the population lives off the land, generating tensions that may lead to new displacement. Most people displaced by climate change typically move within their own countries. UNHCR does not endorse the use of the term 'climate refugee' and holds that 'persons displaced in the context of disasters and climate change' is more accurate.

UNICEF (2017a).

A child is a child: protecting children on the move from violence, abuse and exploitation.

New York: UNICEF.

Keywords: child migration, youth migration, vulnerability, social protection, protection gaps

Countries covered: global

Millions of children are on the move across international borders – fleeing violence and conflict, disaster or poverty, in pursuit of a better life. Hundreds of thousands move on their own. When they encounter few opportunities to move legally, children resort to dangerous routes and engage smugglers to help them cross borders. Serious gaps in the laws, policies and services meant to protect children on the move further leave them bereft of protection and care. Deprived, unprotected and often alone, children on the move can become easy prey for traffickers and others who abuse and exploit them. This report offers important evidence of the protection needs of migrant children and youth.

UNICEF (2017b).

Harrowing journeys: children and youth on the move across the Mediterranean Sea, at risk of trafficking and exploitation. New York: UNICEF.

Keywords: child migration, youth migration, displacement, forced migration, vulnerability

Countries covered: global

The story that emerges from the data confirms the tragic reality that adolescents and youth are prepared to pay a high price for a chance at a better life. Those interviewed in the surveys are among millions on the move worldwide, as recent decades have seen high levels of displacement, across borders and within countries. Many flee brutal conflicts or violence, while others move in search of prospects for better education or livelihoods. With regular migration pathways barred for most, those seeking to make their way across borders often place their fates in the hands of smugglers. This alone leaves them dependent and vulnerable. They risk life and limb as they travel through harsh environments – and suffer appalling abuse and exploitation if they fall into the hands of traffickers, armed groups or other predators. This report offers important evidence of the protection needs of migrant children and youth.

UNICEF (2018).

Child displacement. UNICEF, April 2021 [online]. <https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-migration-anddisplacement/displacement/>

Keywords: child migration, youth migration, displacement, forced migration, vulnerability

Countries covered: global

Worldwide, nearly 31 million children have been forcibly displaced by 2018. This number includes some 13 million child refugees, approximately one million asylum-seeking children and an estimated 17 million children displaced within their own country by violence and conflict. In addition, millions more children have been displaced by natural disasters and other crises, though they are not included in this total. Between 2005 and 2018, the global number of child refugees under UNHCR mandate more than doubled from four million to over 10 million. In the period between 2010 and 2018 alone, the number of child refugees under UNHCR mandate shot up by 119 percent. By comparison, the total number of child migrants rose by only 20 percent between 2010 and 2019. Children are dramatically over-represented among the world's refugees. Children make up less than one third of the global population, but

they were 50 percent of the world's refugees in 2018. Today, nearly 1 in 3 children living outside their countries of birth are child refugees; for adults, the proportion is less than 5 percent. This report provides a global overview of the situation of displaced children and youth.

Vacchiano, F. (2018).

Desiring mobility: child migration, parental distress and constraints on the future in North Africa. In Bhabha, J. et al. (eds.) **Research handbook on child migration**. Chamberley: Edward Elgar Publishing. Pp. 82-97.

Keywords: youth migration, aspiration, gender, masculinity

Countries covered: North Africa

This book chapter argues that fathers and children in North Africa have become global subjects. And yet, they suffer from a constitutive lack, resulting both in a feeling of marginalisation and in a deep desire for redemption. Migration operates along this fault line by replacing the void experienced by young people as boredom and by their parents and destitution with an elsewhere in which to invest their compensatory dreams, hopes and expectations. The overwhelming desire to leave - cultivated over time and sometimes qualified as *raghba* (a term that renders this desire in almost sexual terms, contemplating a sense of 'craving' and 'lust') - turns into a project in which migration 'at any cost' is imagined as a shortcut to a world of possibilities, an opportunity for rapid growth and, not infrequently, a form of masculine recognition. Too few policy analyses take this reality into account.

Veale, A. and C. Andres. (2014).

I Wish, I Wish...: reflections on mobility, immobility and the global 'imaginings' of Nigerian transnational children. In **Child and youth migration: mobility-in-migration in an era of globalization**, A. Veale and G. Dona (eds.). UK: Palgrave Macmillan.

Keywords: adult migration, left behind children, aspiration, vulnerability, migration policy

Countries covered: Nigeria

Transnational migration, characterised by temporary or ongoing border-crossings, has been hailed as a means by which migrants can creatively sustain the economic life of their families while establishing connections and social networks abroad. Yet the authors caution that transnational mobility is not equally accessible to all migrants; gender relations, household structures, legal status and access to entitlements can all act as barriers to migrant mobility. While the transnational migration literature emphasises connected social networks across binational locations, it has insufficiently captured the 'stuckness' experienced by many African transnational migrants once they reach Europe and that of their children back home. While the children of the global elite can move with relative ease, the children of middle class and poor families in the developing world, such as Africa, encounter significant barriers to transnational mobility. Decisions to leave children behind are complex. Parents may decide that young children should be raised in their land of origin, as they believe they will receive a better upbringing by being raised in their own culture. Migrant mothers may worry about child care and education. Some migrants migrate through irregular routes, making it costly or difficult to bring children. This chapter contributes to these debates by focusing attention on the lives of children who remain with caregivers in Nigeria when a parent migrates abroad. It focuses in particular on those children and migrant parents who experience their lives as immobile because of a lack of economic means or legal obstacles to travel and family reunification. It undertakes a child-centred analysis of dialectics of mobility-immobility as parents move and children remain behind, drawing attention to the consequences of irregular migration as children's family lives become structured by global migration regimes. Attention is thus put on the importance of the international migration regime for family life.

Whitehead, A. et al. (2007).

Child migration, child agency and inter-generational relations in Africa and South Asia.

Sussex: Sussex Centre for Migration Studies.

Keywords: child migration, agency, social relations, family

Countries covered: Africa, South Asia

This paper arises out of the findings from a set of research projects carried out under the aegis of the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty (Migration DRC) at the University of Sussex. The research examines children who migrate without their parents or guardians in developing country contexts, focusing mainly on children who migrate within a specific country or, if across borders, to neighbouring countries, which effectively comprise a linked labour market within a region. These children are referred to as 'independent child migrants'. The authors recognise that the decision to move may or may not be an autonomous one, that the children may or may not make their journeys in the company of known adults or other children, and at their destinations they may or may not be living with other family members or kin. Most often, they remain in contact with their families and family ties have not been broken, unless by conflict or by children who have run away.

Zewdu, G. A. (2018).

Ethiopian female domestic labour migration to the Middle East: patterns, trends, and drivers.

African and Black Diaspora: An International Journal, 11(1), 6-19.

Keywords: migration, gender, vulnerability

Countries covered: Ethiopia, Arab destination countries

This paper examines the trends, patterns and determinants of Ethiopian domestic labour migration to Arab countries. The primary motive behind migration is to move out of poverty and to improve family living standards through remittances. Migration to Arab countries has intensified due to social networks, expansion of illegal agencies and the relative fall of migration costs. This movement is also the result of a shift in demand away from Asian domestic workers who tend to seek higher wages, to cheap labour source countries such as Ethiopia. This underlines not only the complexity of human mobility across national borders but also indicates the importance of conceptualising this movement in a broader global perspective, going beyond the traditional push-pull factors embedded in origin and destination countries. Female domestic migrants have received marginal attention from policymakers and their vulnerability to various forms of abuse and exploitation has continued over the years.



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