

THEME Addressing drivers of migration, including the adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development and poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution

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DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

- Drivers of migration factors influencing peoples decision to migrate.
- A contextualized understanding of these factors is essential for formulating policy interventions.
- Government policies affect the decisions potential migrants make with regard to their choice of channels and mode of migration.
- Primary focus is not to stop the flow of migration but to reduce unsafe, irregular migration and reduce vulnerabilities.



DRIVERS OF MIGRATION IN AFRICA

- Diversity of primary factors in different sub region/country of the African continent
- Some common elements





.....DRIVERS

• Socio-Economic development

• Human-made crises

 Environmental drivers: climate change and natural disasters (whether through sudden or slow-onset environmental changes)





Socio Economic Development and Poverty

- The search for livelihood and economic opportunities (including poverty and food insecurity) still remain primary drivers of migration in the region. (Not the poorest)
- Current demographic changes and expected trajectories: a high rate of population growth and the consequent youth bulge in developing countries.
- **Tradition\ethnicity:** pastoralism, community across borders.
- both the interplay of multi-faceted drivers as well as the positive contributions of migrants to development can be addressed through development measures and international cooperation to create favorable conditions for productivity and economic growth at local, national and regional levell



Human made crisis

- necessity to migrate may arise due to drivers such as conflict, violence, human rights violations and discrimination
- Movements mainly within the region
- interrelations between peace, development and human rights = importance of an integrated approach to conflict prevention and resolution (importance of bridging the humanitarian-







Environmental eventsand processes

Natural hazards:

- Meteorological, hydrological, climatological, geophysical
- Impact of natural hazards is influenced by human activity

Disasters:

 serious disruption of the society/community functioning and losses that exceed the ability of a community or society to cope

Climate change:

identified change in the climate over extended periods

Climate extremes:

Change in tropical storms; Change in rainfall patterns;
 Increase in temperatures; Melting of mountain glaciers

Slow onset events:

 E.g. Sea level rise; Increasing temperatures; Ocean acidification; Glacial retreat; Land salinization; Desertification



Environmental eventsand processes

Adverse effects of climate change and natural disasters

- 1. complex interrelations of environmental factors and other drivers of migration, in particular slow-onset climate change tends to exacerbate socioeconomic vulnerabilities
- migration should not be regarded as a mere failure to adapt to changing conditions, but rather as a proactive adaptation strategy
- 3. natural disasters: most displacement occurs internally, but can lead to international migration
- 4. Importance of comprehensive approaches from



In summary:

- Seasonal, temporary or permanent migration
- Voluntary and forced migration
- Internal (rural-urban)/international movements
- Drivers not just negative factors but like in other region: peoples move for work, study, family.

Response within migration management scope:

- Protection of vulnerable migrants
- Inclusion of migration\migrants in national/regional disaster risk reduction plans/ peace agreements
- Importance of linking migration policy and development policy as well as humanitarian responses
- Policy that supports safe, orderly and regular migration





Thank you!