

Adaptation at Scale in Semi-Arid Regions:

Presented on behalf of the ASSAR Team by
Prof. Chris Gordon, Ghana Country Lead



**Adapt to
climate change
and climate
variability**



**Improve the lives of the
most marginalised.**



Social diversity



**Many levels of
governance**



**Improve the lives of the
most marginalised.**

WEST AFRICA



INDIA



SOUTHERN AFRICA



EAST AFRICA



Namibia

Botswana

Ethiopia

Kenya

Mali

Ghana

India

Project Management Unit



Cross-regional

Transformative
scenario
planning

Migration/
Mobility

Barriers and
enablers

**High-level
synthesis**

Ecosystems
+ Land change

Shifting the
adaptation
narrative

Governance

Approaches and Outputs

Effective
adaptation

Knowledge
Systems

Research /
practice
interface

**Research
Streams**

Social
Differences

Wellbeing

Transformation

CROSS REGIONAL CASE STUDIES

MOBILITY/MIGRATION IN SEMI-ARID REGIONS **USING MENTAL MODELING METHODOLOGY**

METHODS

- ❖ 6 life course interviews per country
 - ❖ Quantitative household data
 - ❖ Open unstructured
- ❖ Household head plus household member of different gender
- ❖ Mix of locations, cultures, religions, livelihoods, mobility, urban/rural
- ❖ Cases → Not representative but illustrative
- ❖ Insights into drivers, compound shocks, choice, intra-household dynamics, wellbeing, aspirations



Accelerators of mobility



Drought

!



Death of household head



Job opportunities



Conflict

Falsely accused of murder



Conflict between families



Brakes to mobility



Community



Church provides school fees and food
Support of Muslim community



Recognition in the
community



Obligation



Work mother's farm
Muslim wife
Run aunt's business



Work farm and look after
grandma



Access to land and housing



Established business



Hard to get new
land



Conflict



Insecurity → reduce
access to livestock
market



Traditional & no education



Fear of the unknown

IMPLICATIONS FOR ADAPTATION

- ❖ **Moving out:** reduced exposure to uncertainty from farm livelihoods BUT signals a narrowing of livelihood opportunities when we make agricultural systems unviable
- ❖ **Moving in:** increased exposure to non-climatic risks and potential narrowing of adaptation option space as they move into cities
- ❖ Adaptation is a behavioural change (towards more flexible, forward-looking decision-making); not seeing the same in migration process
- ❖ Broader implications of development pathways, trade-offs, thresholds



IMPLICATIONS FOR SDGs

❖SDG1: No Poverty

- Rights to economic resources, control of property, inheritance, microfinance

❖SDG4: Quality education

- Complete free education, increase skills for employment

❖SDG5: Gender equality

- Equal opportunities

❖SDG8: Decent work and economic growth

- Full, productive, decent, safe work

❖SDG11: Sustainable cities and Communities

- Access to housing and services

❖SDG13: Climate action

- Increase adaptive capacity



**Everything
is linked to
Water**



Way Forward: Research into Use

Research and Evidence Needs to help Policy makers and Communities:

- ❖ Which Critical investments into agriculture should be prioritized to support farming all year around?
- ❖ What Enterprise training and funding programmes should be promoted as alternative livelihood sources?
- ❖ How to support communities (religious/social etc.) serving as safety nets for vulnerable people?
- ❖ Who should be targeted to close the resource gap between urban and rural centers to reduce the rural-urban migration?
- ❖ Is it possible to address the challenges of rural urban drift by implementation of integrated Adaptation and SDGs policies.?



Thank you!

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