

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





Adapt to climate change India and climate Mali variability Ghana Ethiopia Kenya Botswana Namibia Semi-arid areas Improve the lives of the most marginalised.



Social diversity



Many levels of governance





Improve the lives of the most marginalised.





WEST AFRICA







SOUTHERN AFRICA





INDIA









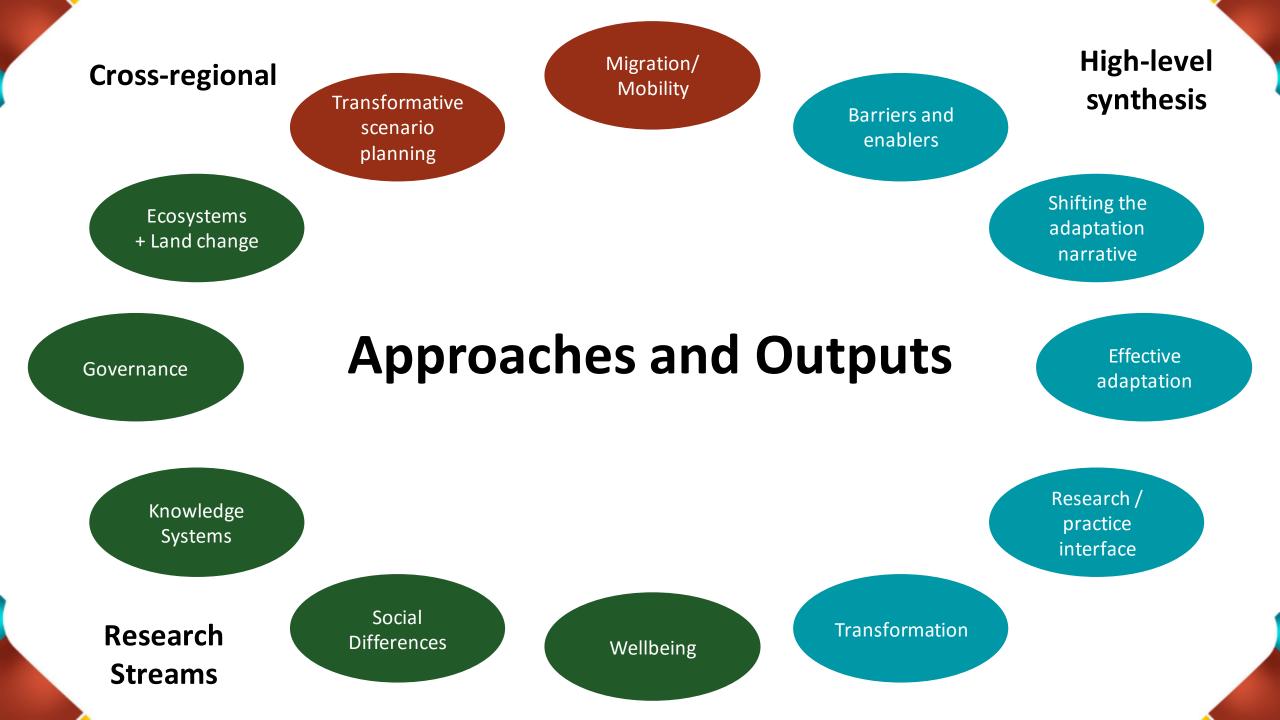
EAST AFRICA











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



























Debt









Death of household head











Conflict



Falsely accused of murder





Conflict between families





Brakes to mobility

Community



Church provides school fees and food

Support of Muslim community



Access to land and housing







Recognition in the community



Established business





Hard to get new land

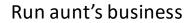


Obligation



Work mother's farm

Muslim wife











Work farm and look after grandma



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!

Supported by:









International Development Research Centre Centre de recherches pour le développement international

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