



Climate Change, Translocal Migration and Adaptation of Rural Farm Households in Arochukwu, Abia, Southeast, Nigeria.

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Introduction

- Climate change in form of slow onset incidences is affecting farming communities in the global south.
- In Nigeria, high dependence on rain-fed agriculture have made farm households increasingly vulnerable.
- In other to adapt, rural farm households continue to adopt a wide range of adaptation strategies including translocal migration – defined as migrants in destination for more than 3 months; that call, visit; and exchange ideas, food and goods with household at origin at least once in a year.
- Research Question:** What role does translocal migration play in adaptation of rural farm households affected by slow-onset climate change.?



Fig. 3: Climate change is affecting rural communities in abia, nigeria.

Source: Nigerian Erosion and Watershed Management Agency Project, Abia State

Methods

Arochukwu, Abia, Southeast Nigeria.



Multistage sampling technique

Data collection: Survey of 387 selected migrants and non-migrant households from 3 communities and 9 villages.

Analytical Technique: Descriptive statistics.

Preliminary Results 1

- Internal migration is high, with most migrants moving internally within the country (Fig. 1).
- Few intercontinental migration is equally observed in the study area (4.82%) (Fig. 1).

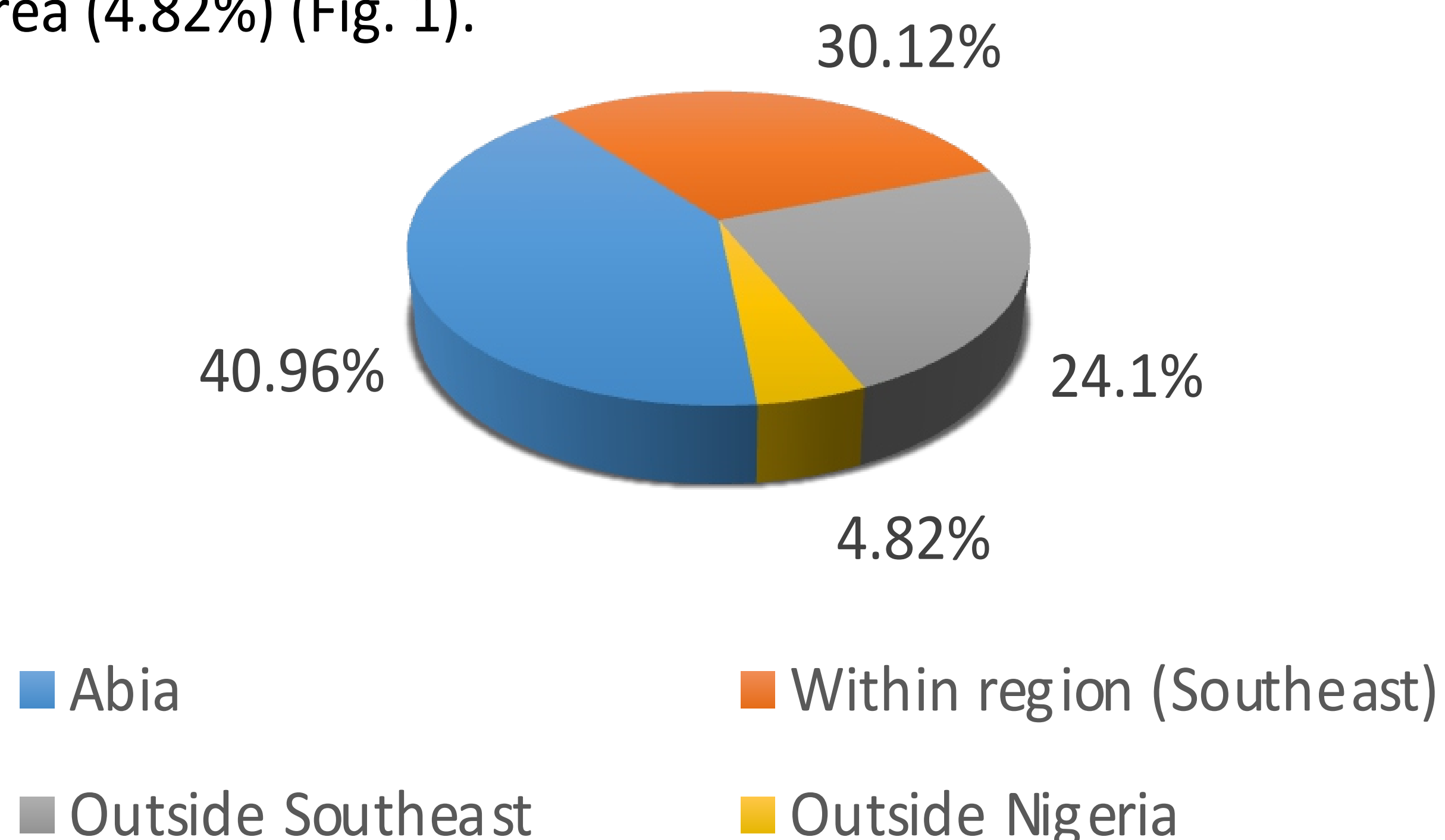


Fig. 1: Migrant areas of destination.

Preliminary Results 2

- Resources (food, goods, and money) flow in both ways among translocal households, albeit unequally (Fig. 2).
- Translocal migrants in the urban area send more money (46.01%) and less food/goods (29.75%) to their households in the rural area (Fig. 2).
- While households in the rural area send more food/goods (51.28%) and less money (26.19%) to migrants in the destination area (Fig.2).

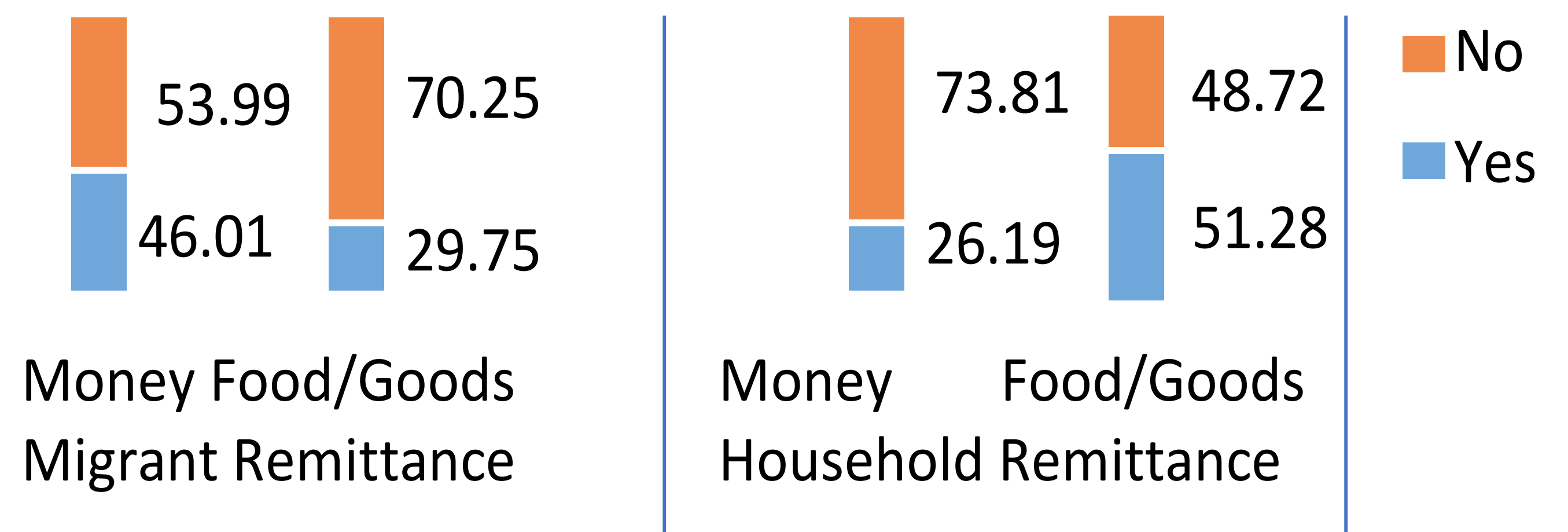


Fig. 2: Remittance/exchanges between migrant and their households.



Fig. 4: Rural women processing cassava. Foods from cassava such as garri are sent to migrants in urban areas by their households.

Preliminary Results 3

- Rural farm household members migrate seasonally by way of adaptation in response to climate change variability (Tab 1).
- Strong trans-local networks play a role in supporting this response.
- While more trans-local migrant household members migrate to urban areas (28.21%) during off-farm season (Tab. 1).
- More non-migrant household members migrate to rural areas (39.72%) during off-farm season (Tab. 1).

Tab 1: Migrant and non-migrant household adaptation to climate change.

Adaptation	Translocal Migrant Households (%)	Non-Migrant Households (%)
Seasonal migration to urban area	28.21	17.02
Seasonal migration to rural area	16.18	39.72

Conclusions

- Translocal migration have the potential to improve household adaptive capacity amidst climate change variability.
- Translocal networks and exchanges create opportunities to increase the earning power of other household members as they arrive in urban areas in the off-farm season.