



Migration and its interdependencies with water scarcity, gender and youth employment

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Migration can be defined as “the crossing of the boundary of a political or administrative unit for a certain minimum period of time. It includes the movement of refugees, displaced persons, uprooted people as well as economic migrants” (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, n.d.). The 2017 report by Miletto et al. outlines the comprehensive discussion on migration and its interdependencies with scarcity of water, gender and youth employment. This subject sphere has become a full inspiration for the remarkable intellectuals Michela Miletto, Martina Angela Caretta, Francesca Maria Burchi and Giulia Zanlucchi. When scrutinizing the effectiveness of this paper, we can define this as a useful reference for students, social scientists, policy makers as well as researches. The report consists of six chapters.

The report explains that man is a major component of the environment. There is a mysterious relationship between climatic variability, environmental changes and human mobility. There are different types of climatic changes which induce human mobility, of which human migration is an example. Here, climatic risks and its variations act as the conclusive driver for human mobility. Also, it is very important to discuss the relationships between variability of rainfall, anthropogenic natural disasters, food and insecurity of livelihoods. It is essential to examine the link between socio-economic factors and mobility too.

Water and food are the major mandatory factors of life, the basic human needs for survival. Thus, scarcity of water and food can lead people to migrate. These driving factors are connected with sub-driving factors such as political stability and governance, economic strength and job opportunities elsewhere. Analytically, we can identify the major conceptual framework of migrations, which consists of three levels: macro, meso and micro. At the macro level, major drivers of

migration are social, demographic, economic, political and environmental factors. The meso level consists of obstacles and facilitators. Finally, the micro level describes the contribution of personal and household characteristics.

As the FAO describes, “the relationship between men and women is both perceptual and material. Gender is not determined biologically as a result of sexual characteristics of either women or men but is constructed socially” (Food and Agricultural Organization, 2004). There is an extensive link between gender role and migration. It is important to discuss this relationship throughout the major stages of migration process. The pre-migration process is basically a male-dominated stage. The total decision-making authority is governed by men and women and girls have to face many socio-physiological and health problems. The migration stage is influenced by the ideologies of traditional gender roles and gender inequality. It also emphasizes that women suffer more than men from the consequences of migration, such as psychosocial impacts, anxiety, post-traumatic stress and sexual violence. There are many practical challenges for women in the post-migration stage too, involving the job market, citizenship and the labor market. Thus, we have to recognize the difference in gender roles in this process of migration.

The young generation is the future of a country. A high unemployment rate leads the youth to permanent migration, probably to a foreign country with better opportunities and higher standards of living. Most skilled youth migrate to Europe because of the unavailability of natural resources, social injustice and economic problems in their home countries. This has become a common phenomenon in developing and underdeveloped countries.

It is vital to examine the flow of migration in countries of



the African continent, the Mediterranean, the Middle East, and South and East Asian regions. Then we can identify the common pattern of climate-induced migration and seasonal migrations and the link with water insecurity. Therefore, as a conclusion, we can effectively use this report to empower the responsible authorities to proceed in creating positive water management systems and to arrange better service for the general public. That will minimize many socio-economic consequences including migration and youth unemployment.

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