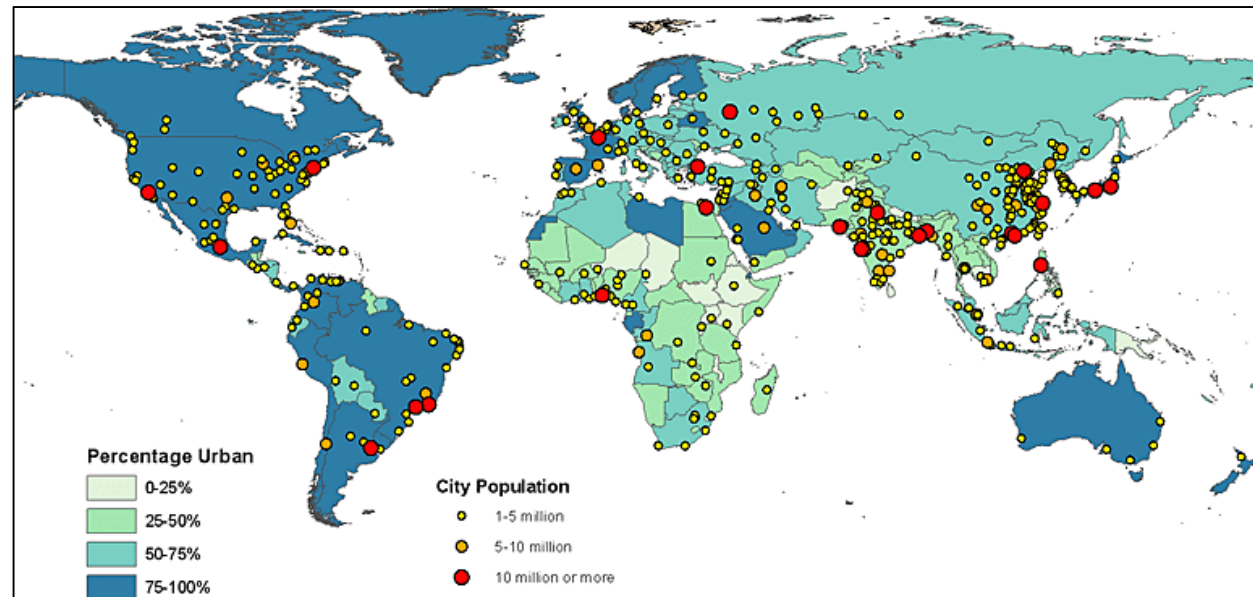


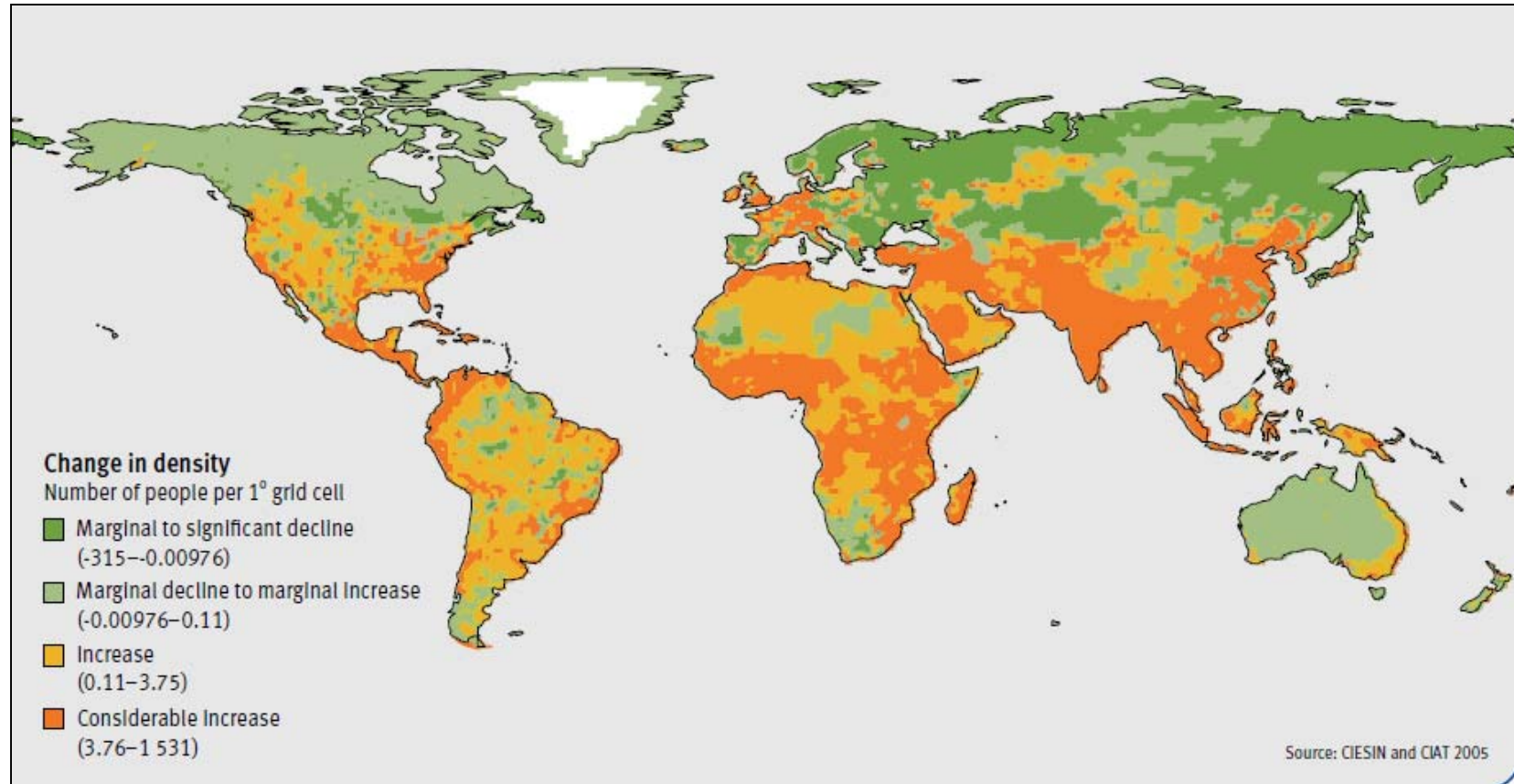
**Population distribution ca 2010**

**Percentage of urban population and agglomerations by size class, 2011**

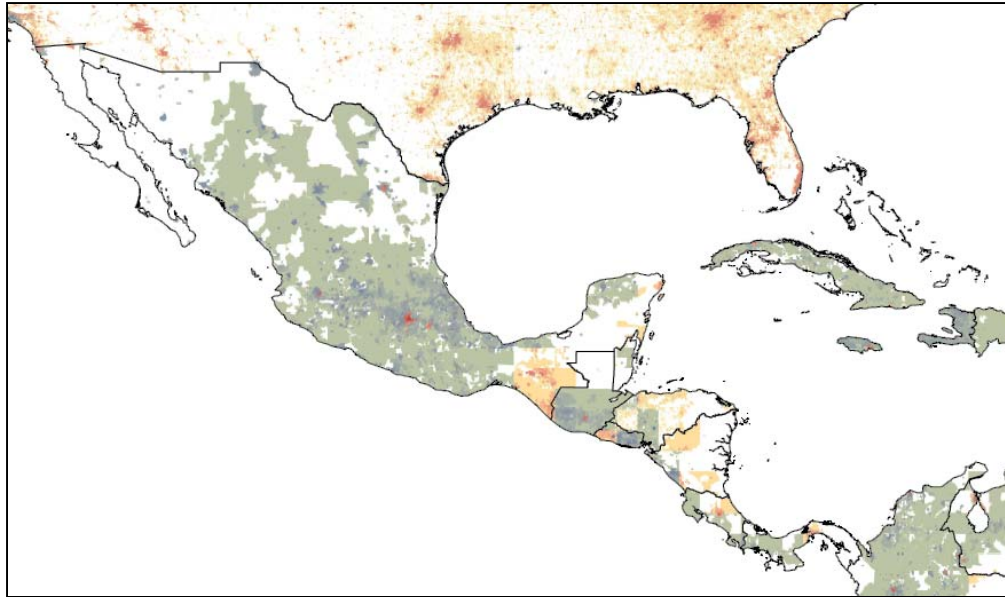


Sources: UN. 2012. Population Division: *World Urbanization Prospects, the 2011 Revision*; CIESIN (forthcoming). *Gridded Population of the World version 4*.

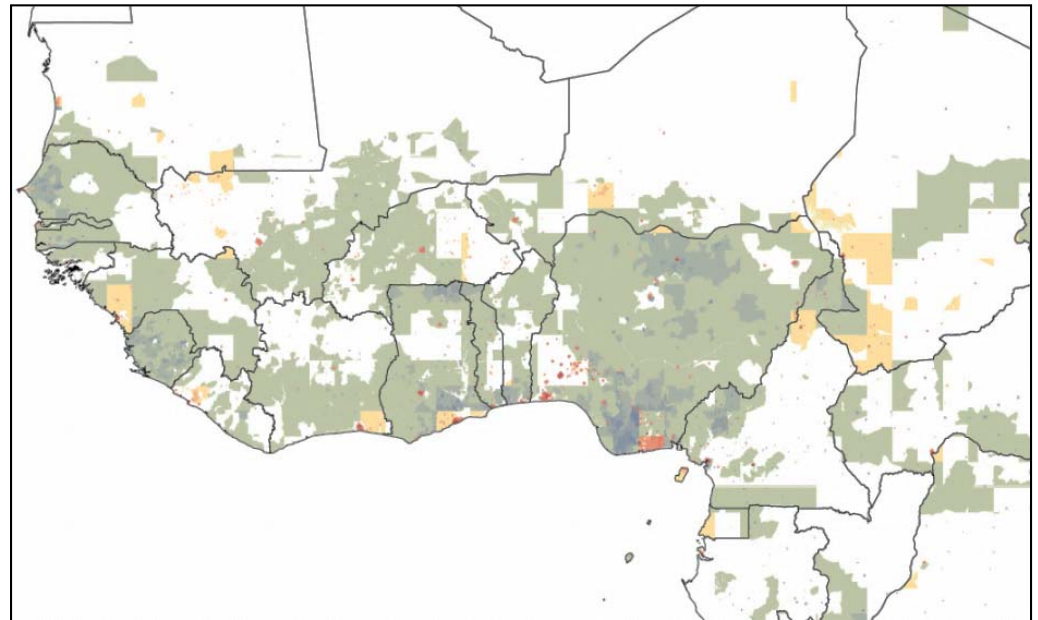
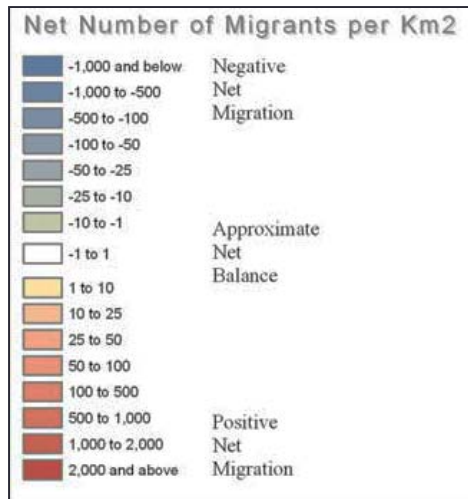
## Change in population density, 1990-2005

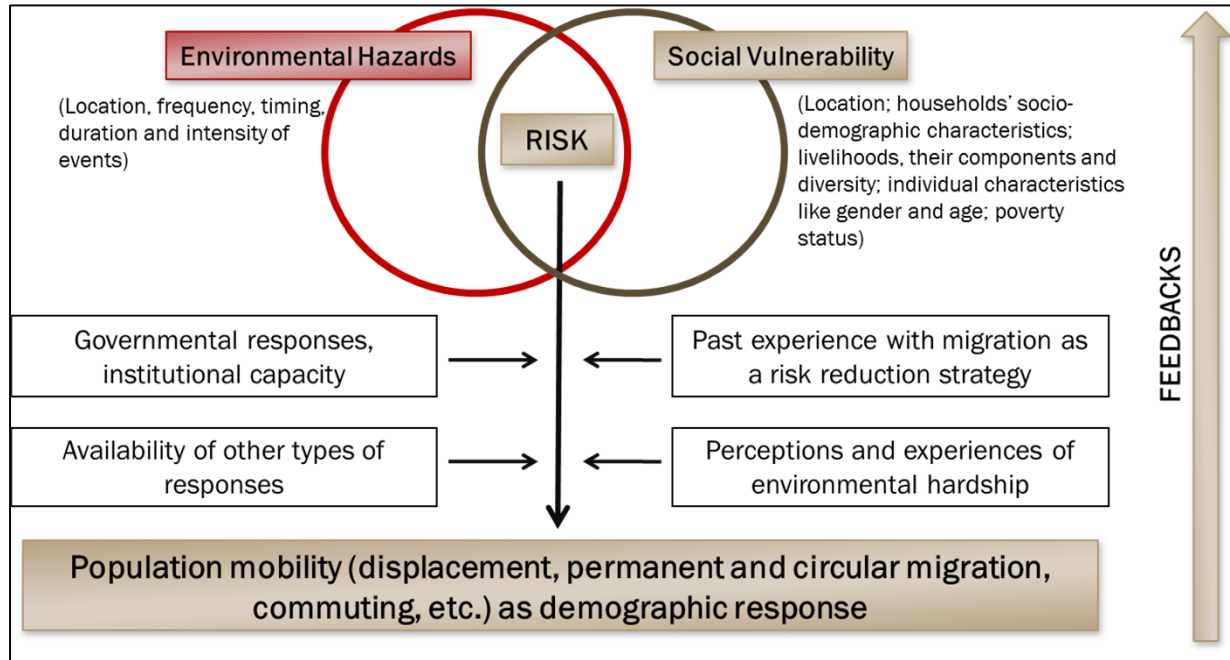


Source: UNEP. 2012. *Global Environmental Outlook 5*. Ch.1: Drivers. Pp.9



**Net Migration, 1990-2000**

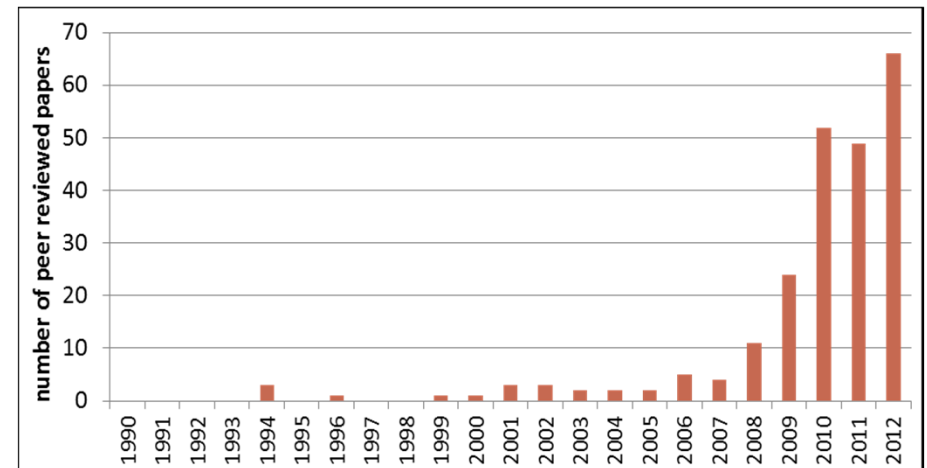




## What factors would affect the occurrence of migration as a response to environmental hazards?

**Source:** Adamo, S. 2014. Migration and climate change. In Hessele, S. ed. *Global social transformations and social action: the role of social workers*; Adamo, S. and A. de Sherbinin. 2011. The impact of climate change on the spatial distribution of populations and migration. In UNDESA. Population Division. *Population Distribution, Urbanization, Internal Migration and Development: An International Perspective*. Adamo, S. 2009. Environmentally induced population displacements. *UPDATE. IHDP Newsletter* (1):13-21.

## Increasing scholarship on migration and climate change



**Source:** Web of Knowledge (March 3, 2014)



## Research gaps

- Data availability and access, particularly migration data, which has been called the “the weak link of the demographic record”, and identified by the GEO 5 (2012) as one of the three principal data gaps in drivers of global environmental change.
- Better use of available data and results from previous research, including the integration and harmonization of data sources, and the use of new sources (for example cell phone data)
- Expansion of the use of georeferenced data