



Multiple Drivers of Human Mobility: Conflict, Food Insecurity, Violence, Climate Change, and Inequality

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Abstract. Multiple factors, including conflict, food insecurity, violence, climate change, and inequality, shape human mobility. These drivers can significantly affect the movements of individuals and communities worldwide, leading to both forced and voluntary migration. This paper examines how these drivers interact and shape human mobility. It begins by examining the role of conflict in displacing individuals and families, and its connections to other drivers such as food insecurity and violence. Next, the paper investigates how climate change is exacerbating existing vulnerabilities and contributing to migration patterns. Similarly, it explores the relationship between inequality and human mobility, and how unequal access to resources can influence migratory decisions. Through a comprehensive analysis of these drivers, it aims to shed light on the nature of human mobility and provide insights for policymakers and practitioners. This study draws on a range of primary and secondary sources, including official documents, first-hand accounts, and contemporary scholarly literature. By understanding the multiple drivers of human mobility, policymakers and practitioners can better address and mitigate its consequences for individuals, communities, and global societies as a whole.

Keywords: Multiple Drivers, Human Mobility, Conflict, Food Insecurity, Violence, Climate Change, Inequality.

1. Introduction

This paper presents a nuanced understanding of the drivers of human mobility and highlights their interconnectedness (Black et al., 2011). It also sheds light on the growing concern about human mobility and its causes, both natural and human-made (Cattaneo et al., 2019). First and foremost, conflict has been identified as a key driver of human mobility (UNHCR, 2023). Ongoing wars and armed conflicts not only displace thousands of people but also disrupt

the socio-economic fabric of societies, leading to forced migration and displacement. The impact of conflict on human mobility is not limited to those directly affected but also extends to neighbouring countries and regions.

In addition to conflict, food insecurity plays a significant role in driving human mobility (FAO et al., 2022). As climate change intensifies, unpredictable weather patterns and natural disasters have disrupted agricultural production, leading to food shortages in many areas (Hoffmann et al., 2020). This has resulted in mass migration, as individuals and communities are forced to seek better living conditions and access to food.

Violence, whether in the form of organised crime, gang activity, or domestic abuse, is another critical driver of human mobility (Hiskey et al., 2018). It threatens the safety and security of individuals, forcing them to flee their homes in search of a safer environment. This has been particularly evident in countries with high levels of violence.

Furthermore, the increasing effects of climate change have also been linked to human mobility (Adger et al., 2015; Rigaud et al., 2018). The rise in temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events have had a profound impact on vulnerable communities. These environmental changes have caused displacement and have also been shown to exacerbate conflict and food insecurity (Cattaneo et al., 2019).

Finally, inequality, both within and between countries, has also been identified as a driver of human mobility (Milanovic, 2016). Marginalised and disadvantaged communities are often the first to feel the effects of conflict, food insecurity, violence, and climate change, making them more susceptible to displacement. This highlights the need to address systemic inequalities and promote social justice to prevent forced migration.

This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the multiple drivers of human mobility, highlighting the interconnectedness and complexity of the issue. By understanding these drivers and their implications, we can work towards creating more effective and sustainable solutions for addressing the challenges of human mobility. Human mobility is a complex issue, with many challenges that need to be addressed.

Research shows that multiple factors, including conflict, food insecurity, violence, climate change, and inequality, influence human mobility (Black et al., 2011). The interplay among these drivers can significantly shape migration patterns and displacement, highlighting the complexity of human mobility and the need for a comprehensive understanding of these drivers (Cattaneo et al., 2019). By considering these factors together, we can better address and mitigate the challenges and consequences of human mobility. Further research in this area is crucial for developing effective policies and interventions that can support and protect individuals and communities affected by these drivers. This paper contributes to our understanding of the complex and multifaceted nature of human mobility and provides important insights for addressing this pressing issue. Multiple drivers of human mobility play a significant role in shaping global migration patterns. These drivers include conflict, food insecurity, violence, climate change, and inequality. The impact of these drivers on human mobility is complex and multifaceted, often leading to forced displacement and migration. Understanding and addressing these drivers is crucial to developing effective policies and interventions to manage and mitigate the effects of human mobility on individuals and societies. As researchers continue to study and debate these issues, it is evident that a comprehensive, intersectional approach is necessary to understand and address the drivers of human mobility fully (World Bank, 2021; IPCC, 2021).

This study focuses on the multiple drivers of human mobility, particularly conflict, food insecurity, violence, climate change, and inequality. The discussion on conflict as a driver of human mobility delves into the political and social unrest that often leads to forced displacement and population movements. From ongoing wars to civil unrest, the impacts of conflict on human mobility are far-reaching, affecting both individuals and communities.

2. Conflict

Conflict is a common occurrence across many aspects of life, from personal relationships to global politics.

It arises when individuals or groups have opposing interests, leading to tension and potential negative consequences. To prevent conflict, it is crucial to address root causes and proactively work towards resolution. This can involve effective communication, compromise, and an understanding of different perspectives. Additionally, implementing preventive measures such as setting clear boundaries, promoting empathy, and fostering a culture of open dialogue can help mitigate potential conflicts. Ultimately, conflict prevention is key to maintaining positive and healthy relationships, both at the individual level and on a larger scale. The dimensions of conflict play a crucial role in shaping global security. Various factors, including political, economic, social, and technological dimensions, contribute to global conflicts. These conflicts not only affect individual countries but also have a ripple effect on the entire world.

Political dimensions of conflict include power struggles, territorial disputes, and ideological differences between nations. These conflicts often lead to wars, political instability, and humanitarian crises, which can significantly impact global security. Economic dimensions of conflict involve resource competition, trade disputes, and economic sanctions between countries. These conflicts can have a domino effect on the global economy, leading to financial instability and affecting the livelihoods of individuals worldwide. Social dimensions of conflict involve ethnic, religious, or cultural differences between groups, which can lead to discrimination, violence, and social unrest. These conflicts can have a detrimental effect on global security by creating divisions and tensions within societies.

Technological dimensions of conflict have become increasingly prevalent in today's digital age. Cyberattacks, information warfare, and technological espionage pose a significant threat to global security and can disrupt critical infrastructure and compromise sensitive information. Understanding the dimensions of conflict is crucial in addressing global security issues. By analysing and addressing the various factors that contribute to conflicts, we can work towards creating a more secure and peaceful world. Conflict can be seen as a key factor driving human mobility (UNHCR, 2023). Conflicts can arise from various sources, such as political, social, economic, and environmental factors. These conflicts can often lead to displacement, forced migration, and other forms of human mobility. Understanding the complex relationship between conflicts and human mobility is crucial for addressing the challenges and impacts on individuals, society, and global stability. By analysing

the drivers and consequences of conflict-induced human mobility, we can develop effective policies and interventions to mitigate the negative impacts and support those affected by these movements. If it seems like much of the planet is engulfed in violent conflicts, it's because that is a fairly accurate description of where things stand globally right now. And it isn't just about the crises in Ukraine and the Middle East that are dominating international media and political attention. Raging violence continues, with unconscionable civilian suffering, in South Sudan, Yemen, Syria, the Xinjiang region of China, and many other places across the globe (Redlener, n.d.).

The Impact of Conflict as a Multiple Driver of Human Mobility includes examining the various factors that contribute to human migration, specifically focusing on the role of conflict. This analysis covers the social, economic, and political impacts of conflict on human migration, as well as the implications for affected individuals and communities (UNHCR, 2023). Additionally, solutions and strategies for managing and addressing this complex issue are also explored. Through this investigation and thorough analysis, we hope to gain a deeper understanding of the multifaceted impact of conflict on human migration and develop effective approaches for mitigating its effects.

Food insecurity and the impact of human-induced climate change on both population mobility and food security are issues of substantial concern, but with limited consideration of the intersections between the processes (McMichael, 2013). Another significant driver of human mobility is the lack of access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food (Godfray et al., 2010; FAO et al., 2022). In addition to causing immediate displacement, food insecurity also has long-term effects on migration patterns as individuals and communities are forced to leave their homes in search of better opportunities (Davies, 1996). Violence, whether it be gang-related, domestic, or state-sponsored, is another crucial driver of human mobility (Hiskey et al., 2018). The fear of violence and the lack of safety in one's home country can push individuals to migrate in search of a safer environment. More than a quarter of a billion people are now facing acute levels of hunger, and some are on the brink of starvation. That's unconscionable (Campbell, 2010). Providing a framework for structuring dialogues aimed at enhancing food security and identifying the range of actors and other interested parties who should be involved (McMichael, 2013).

According to UN Secretary-General António Guterres, the seventh edition of the Global Report on

Food Crises is a strong reminder of humanity's failure to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 - to end hunger, achieve food security, and improve nutrition for everyone. Unfortunately, we have been moving in the wrong direction, with global hunger being driven by conflicts and mass displacement. Factors such as rising poverty, deepening inequalities, rampant underdevelopment, the climate crisis, and natural disasters further contribute to food insecurity. Those who suffer the most from this failure are the most vulnerable populations, facing soaring food prices that were aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic and remain high due to the war in Ukraine. Despite this, humanitarian funding to fight hunger and malnutrition remains insufficient, making this crisis a significant issue that requires fundamental, systemic change. The report shows us that progress is possible through collective action and a commitment to change. We have the data and know-how to build a more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable world where no one is left without access to the most basic of human needs: food and nutrition. By investing more in food security and improved nutrition for all people, no matter where they live, we can ensure that every person can have access to sufficient food and nutrition. The seventh edition of the Global Report on Food Crises highlights humanity's failure to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2. Global hunger is being driven by conflicts, mass displacement, rising poverty, deepening inequalities, underdevelopment, the climate crisis, and natural disasters. The most vulnerable populations bear the brunt of this failure, facing soaring food prices and inadequate humanitarian funding. This crisis demands systemic change. We have the know-how and data to build a more sustainable world where everyone has access to food and nutrition. By investing in food security and improved nutrition, we can ensure that every person has access to sufficient food (FSIN & Global Network Against Food Crises, 2023).

Climate change, which has become a pressing global issue, is also a significant driver of human mobility along with conflict, food insecurity, violence, and inequality. It delves into the complex relationship between these factors and their impact on human mobility. This paper presents a nuanced understanding of the various drivers of human mobility and highlights their interconnectedness. It also sheds light on the growing concern about human mobility and its causes, both natural and man-made. Their discussion of conflict as a major driver of human mobility highlights the devastating effects of war and displacement on populations, leading to forced migrations. The paper also delves into the role of food insecurity in driving human mobility, emphasising

how food scarcity and insecurity can serve as a push factor for individuals and communities to leave their homes in search of better opportunities.

Moreover, it touches on the impact of violence and widespread unrest on human mobility, especially in conflict-ridden regions. The paper also highlights the role of climate change as a key driver of human mobility, with rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and environmental degradation leading to displacement and migration (IPCC, 2021; Rigaud et al., 2018). The role of inequality and economic disparities in driving human mobility, as individuals and communities seek better economic opportunities and living conditions elsewhere (Milanovic, 2016). It provides a comprehensive understanding of the multiple drivers of human mobility and their impact on individuals and societies. This serves as a valuable resource for further research and contributes to the ongoing discourse on human mobility and its causes. The issue of human mobility has garnered much attention among scholars in recent years due to the growing number of drivers that contribute to it. Among these drivers, conflict, food insecurity, violence, climate change, and inequality have been identified as the main factors that push individuals and communities to seek new homes.

One of the key debates among scholars is which driver has the most significant impact on human mobility. Some argue that conflict is the primary driver, as it can lead to displacement and refugees seeking safety (World Bank, 2021; UNHCR, 2023). Others contend that food insecurity and lack of resources also contribute heavily to human mobility, as people are forced to migrate to find better living conditions (FAO et al., 2022). Violence and political instability have also been identified as significant drivers, as they create a sense of fear and uncertainty that can cause individuals to flee their homes (Hiskey et al., 2018). Recent research shows that climate change plays a crucial role in human mobility (Rigaud et al., 2018; Hoffmann et al., 2020). As natural disasters become more frequent and severe, people are forced to leave their homes to escape the devastating effects. Climate change also has a significant impact on food insecurity and resource scarcity, amplifying other drivers of human mobility, just as inequality has also been identified as a major driver of human mobility (Milanovic, 2016). As economic disparities continue to widen, individuals and communities from marginalised and disadvantaged backgrounds are often left with no choice but to migrate in search of better opportunities and living conditions.

However, it is crucial to understand that these drivers do not exist in isolation and often intersect and exacerbate each other (Black et al., 2011). Developing effective solutions to address human mobility requires a comprehensive understanding of these drivers and their interconnections.

3. Challenges

The challenges of Multiple Drivers of Human Mobility, such as Conflict, Food Insecurity, Violence, Climate Change, and inequality, have become increasingly prevalent in modern society. These factors have a profound impact on human mobility, causing displacement and migration on a global scale. The intersection of conflict, food insecurity, violence, climate change, and inequality has become a pervasive issue, leading to significant human mobility (Cattaneo et al., 2019). To address this complex problem, a comprehensive solution and policy intervention are necessary. The paper proposes a novel approach that takes into account the multiple drivers of human mobility and aims to mitigate their effects. By combining social, economic, and environmental strategies, the proposed solution aims to create a more sustainable and resilient society. This paper provides a detailed discussion of the various drivers and their impact on human mobility, as well as a thorough evaluation of the proposed solution. Through a multi-disciplinary approach, with the hope of contributing to a better understanding of this pressing issue and providing actionable insights for policymakers and stakeholders.

4. Impact

The impact of various drivers of human mobility on global security. The factors considered are conflict, food insecurity, violence, climate change, and inequality. The analysis suggests that these drivers have significant interconnections and effects on human migration patterns, which ultimately contribute to global security concerns (Black et al., 2011; Cattaneo et al., 2019). By understanding these complex relationships, policymakers can better address the root causes of human mobility and mitigate security risks. These findings have important implications for promoting sustainable and inclusive development policies, as well as for international cooperation and conflict prevention efforts.

Solutions that can mitigate multiple drivers of human mobility may include:

- Implementing conflict resolution strategies to reduce violence and promote peace in areas affected by conflict.
- Implementing food security measures and providing resources to address food insecurity can also help mitigate human mobility.
- Addressing climate change through environmental protection and sustainable development can also play a crucial role in reducing human mobility.
- Addressing inequality through measures such as education and economic opportunities can also help alleviate the need for individuals to migrate.

By addressing these various drivers of human mobility, we can create a more stable and equitable society.

Through a thorough literature review and analysis of various data sources, it identifies key factors that contribute to human mobility, such as access to resources, education, and employment opportunities. Furthermore, we examine the impact of inequality on these drivers and how it affects individuals' decisions to move or stay in their current location (Milanovic, 2016). Our findings reveal relationships between inequality and human mobility, highlighting the need for further research and policy interventions to address these issues. Overall, this study provides valuable insights into the factors driving human mobility and the role of inequality in shaping migration patterns.

5. Climate Change

Climate change refers to significant and long-term alterations in the average weather patterns, temperatures, and climatic conditions of a region or the entire planet. These changes can result from natural processes and human activities, primarily the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, which leads to global warming and alterations in weather patterns. Climate change, resulting primarily from human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrial processes, has unleashed a cascade of environmental and societal impacts (IPCC, 2021).

The consequences of climate change are multifaceted, including:

Rising Temperatures: Global temperatures are leading to more frequent and severe heatwaves. These extreme temperatures can compromise agriculture and

water availability, posing threats to food security and human well-being (FAO et al., 2022).

Extreme Weather Events: Climate change has amplified the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as hurricanes, droughts, and floods. Such events can disrupt infrastructure, displace populations, and damage economies (Hoffmann et al., 2020).

Sea-Level Rise: The melting of polar ice caps and glaciers contributes to rising sea levels, posing a significant risk to coastal regions and small island nations. This can lead to saltwater intrusion, flooding, and the potential displacement of millions (Poynting, 2024).

Resource Scarcity: As climate change disrupts traditional patterns of rainfall and temperature, it can lead to resource scarcity, particularly in arid regions. Competition for resources, such as water and arable land, can result in conflicts. Examples of regions where climate change has impacted security include the Lake Chad Basin, where resource scarcity has contributed to conflicts, and the Arctic, where melting ice is triggering geopolitical tensions over access to resources and shipping routes.

Global Context:

Arctic Melting: The Arctic's melting ice opens new shipping routes, intensifying geopolitical interests among nations for resource exploitation and control. This shift alters geopolitical dynamics, prompting interests from various nations in resource exploration and control.

Resource Scarcity and Conflicts: Instances like disputes over water resources in the Middle East and Africa exemplify how climate-induced scarcity escalates into conflicts impacting regional stability.

Lake Chad Basin Crisis: Declining water levels in the Lake Chad area due to climate change intensity resource conflicts, impacting Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, and Niger. This has significant security implications for the region.

Farmer-Herder Conflicts: The exacerbation of clashes between farmers and herders due to shrinking resources induced by climate change intensifies social tensions within the Nigerian region.

5.1 Climate Change and Environmental Degradation

Climate change is a significant and growing concern in the Nigerian context, with a range of impacts affecting the country's environment and economy. Temperature Increase; Erratic Rainfall Patterns; Sea-Level Rise; Floods; Food **Security**: resulting in food insecurity and water scarcity, exacerbating tensions among different regions and communities. The Nigerian government has developed the National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy to address climate change issues, focusing on mitigation and adaptation strategies. Initiatives include reforestation programmes and promoting clean energy sources. The environment encompasses the surroundings and conditions in which living organisms, including humans, exist. It includes both the natural surroundings, such as air, water, soil, and ecosystems and the built environment, like cities and infrastructure. Environmental factors have a significant impact on the well-being and sustainability of life on Earth (Campbell, 2010).

Nigeria faces a range of environmental issues that have a significant impact on its ecosystems, public health, and overall well-being. Some of the key environmental challenges in Nigeria include deforestation, desertification, pollution, oil spills, and global Context: (Campbell, 2010) Ocean Pollution. The global challenge of plastic pollution in oceans affects marine ecosystems and food chains worldwide, demanding collaborative international efforts for mitigation. Amazon Rainforest Destruction: The deforestation of the Amazon Rainforest amplifies global carbon emissions, underscoring the interconnectedness of ecosystems and climate stability.

Nigeria's Context:

Niger Delta Oil Spills: The recurring oil spills in the Niger Delta adversely affect local communities, causing health issues and economic disruptions, while also posing ecological challenges (Council on Foreign Relations, 2016).

Desertification in Northern Nigeria: The encroachment of desert areas into arable land in states like Kano and Yobe intensifies the displacement of communities and agricultural challenges.

Global Context:

Hurricane Katrina: The devastation caused by Hurricane Katrina in the US highlighted the importance of resilient infrastructure and efficient disaster response mechanisms globally (Adamo, 2010).

Asian Tsunami: The 2004 tsunami illustrated how natural disasters affect multiple countries simultaneously, necessitating international aid and cooperation.

Nigeria's Context:

Floods in Nigeria: Annual floods in Nigeria, particularly in urban areas like Lagos, exemplify the challenges of inadequate infrastructure and the displacement of communities.

Droughts in the Northeast: Periodic droughts in northeastern Nigeria intensify water scarcity, affecting agriculture and livelihoods. Various types of natural disasters, such as earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, and wildfires, have significant impacts.

Types and Impacts: Natural disasters come in many forms. Earthquakes can cause widespread destruction, while hurricanes and floods can inundate entire regions. Wildfires can decimate forests and communities. The impacts can be immediate and long-lasting, affecting people, infrastructure, and economies (IFRC, 2009; IPCC, 2007a; Badjeck et al., 2010).

Disaster Preparedness and Response: Adequate disaster preparedness involves early warning systems, evacuation plans, and resilient infrastructure. An effective response is essential for mitigating security and humanitarian consequences, as it can save lives and reduce economic losses.

International Response and Cooperation: International collaboration in disaster relief efforts is critical. Countries and organisations work together to provide aid, resources, and expertise during and after natural disasters (Ministry of Environment, Nigeria, 2021). This collaboration often transcends geopolitical boundaries.

Nigeria is prone to various natural disasters, including floods, desertification, and occasional outbreaks of diseases in flood-affected areas. The government has established agencies like the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) to respond to natural disasters. They coordinate disaster relief efforts and provide humanitarian assistance to affected communities (Ministry of Environment, Nigeria, 2021).

Natural Disaster in Nigeria:

Floods: Flooding is a recurrent natural disaster in Nigeria, typically occurring during the rainy season. Heavy rainfall, overflowing rivers, and poor drainage

systems can lead to extensive flooding in both urban and rural areas, causing property damage, displacement, and loss of life (Ministry of Environment, Nigeria, 2021).

Desertification: Northern regions of Nigeria, especially in states like Kano, Jigawa, and Yobe, are susceptible to desertification. Prolonged droughts and soil erosion contribute to the encroachment of desert areas, leading to the loss of arable land and the displacement of communities (UNDP, 2021). Disasters and food insecurity are directly interconnected. Floods, hurricanes, tsunamis and other hazards destroy agricultural, livestock and fishing infrastructure, assets, inputs and production capacity. They interrupt market access, trade and food supply, reduce income, deplete savings and erode livelihoods (FAO, 2011).

Droughts: Droughts are periodic occurrences in certain parts of Nigeria, particularly in the northeastern region. Insufficient rainfall can lead to water scarcity, crop failures, and food shortages, impacting local livelihoods and contributing to conflicts over resources (UNDP, 2021).

Harmattan: Harmattan is a dry, dusty wind that blows from the Sahara Desert and affects northern Nigeria during the dry season. It can lead to poor air quality, health problems, and damage to crops and infrastructure.

Mitigation Strategies: Global Perspective: Collaborate internationally to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by promoting renewable energy, implementing sustainable land use practices, and preserving biodiversity.

Nigeria's Approach: Invest in clean energy sources, enforce reforestation programs, and regulate industrial emissions to mitigate climate change impacts.

Adaptation Measures: Global Scale: Develop and enhance resilient infrastructure, healthcare systems, and early warning mechanisms to better prepare for and respond to climate-related disasters and pandemics.

Nigeria's Implementation: Strengthen infrastructure resilience against floods, droughts, and disease outbreaks. Improve healthcare capacity and establish effective disaster response systems.

International Collaboration: Global Cooperation: Strengthen diplomatic ties and international agreements to address shared global challenges. Foster

multilateral collaboration to share expertise, resources, and technology.

Nigeria's Diplomacy: Engage in regional partnerships to tackle transboundary issues like water resource management in the Lake Chad Basin and collaborate with international organisations for disaster relief efforts (World Bank, 2021; IPCC, 2021).

Education and Awareness: Global Awareness: Promote global awareness campaigns to educate communities about the interconnectedness of environmental, health, and security issues (NCDC, 2022).

Nigeria's Outreach: Launch nationwide educational programs focusing on climate change, disaster preparedness, and public health measures to build resilience and encourage sustainable practices.

Policy Integration: Global Policy Frameworks: Advocate integrating climate change, environmental protection, and pandemic preparedness into global security policies and strategies (Byravan & Rajan, 2006).

Nigeria's National Policies: Align national policies, such as the National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy, with global frameworks to ensure comprehensive strategies addressing both national and global concerns (IPCC, 2007b).

Capacity Building: Global Capacity Enhancement: Support developing nations, including Nigeria, in building capacities to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change, environmental degradation, and pandemics.

Nigeria's Capacity Development: Invest in technology transfer, training, and resource allocation to strengthen Nigeria's capabilities in disaster management, healthcare, and sustainable development.

Community Engagement: Global Community Participation: Encourage grassroots involvement in climate resilience, disaster risk reduction, and public health initiatives globally. In the past decade, severe weather conditions, culminating in the latest series of tropical cyclones over the Caribbean and the Bay of Bengal, have killed thousands and displaced millions more (Byravan & Rajan, 2006).

Nigeria's Local Engagement: Empower local communities through participatory approaches,

involving them in decision-making processes and implementing context-specific solutions. Implementing these recommendations on both a global and national scale will foster resilience, mitigate security threats, and contribute to sustainable development, acknowledging the interconnectedness of global security challenges while addressing Nigeria's specific vulnerabilities.

6. Conclusion

Human mobility is not the product of a single factor but rather the outcome of overlapping and reinforcing drivers such as conflict, food insecurity, violence, climate change, and inequality. These forces interact in complex ways, creating conditions that compel individuals and communities to move, often under duress. The evidence in this study underscores the urgent need for holistic, intersectional approaches to migration policy. Addressing human mobility requires more than short-term humanitarian responses; it demands long-term strategies that tackle root causes, promote peace, strengthen food systems, mitigate climate change, and reduce inequality.

Ultimately, understanding the multiple drivers of human mobility is essential for building resilient societies and fostering global cooperation. By integrating social, economic, political, and environmental solutions, policymakers and practitioners can not only mitigate the negative impacts of displacement but also harness human mobility as a force for development and social transformation. The challenge is immense, but with collective action and commitment, it is possible to create a more just, secure, and sustainable future where mobility is a choice rather than a necessity.

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