

Glossary

Cities

Settlement types characterized by large populations, density, administrative function and social diversity which makes them distinct from less populated or rural areas

Urbanisation

This may refer to two things:
1. a *measurement* of the proportion of people living in urban areas;
2. a *process* involving an increase in the share of a population living in urban areas

Medium-sized city

Cities which have a population of 1-5 million residents

Mega-cities

Cities which have a population of over 10 million residents

South-South migration

The movement of people between low-income developing countries and regions

What is migration?

By 2050, it is projected that **70%** of the world's population will live in cities

5.2 billion urban residents are expected in **Asia** and **Africa** – many to medium-sized cities

Internal migration is movement that does not cross **international borders**

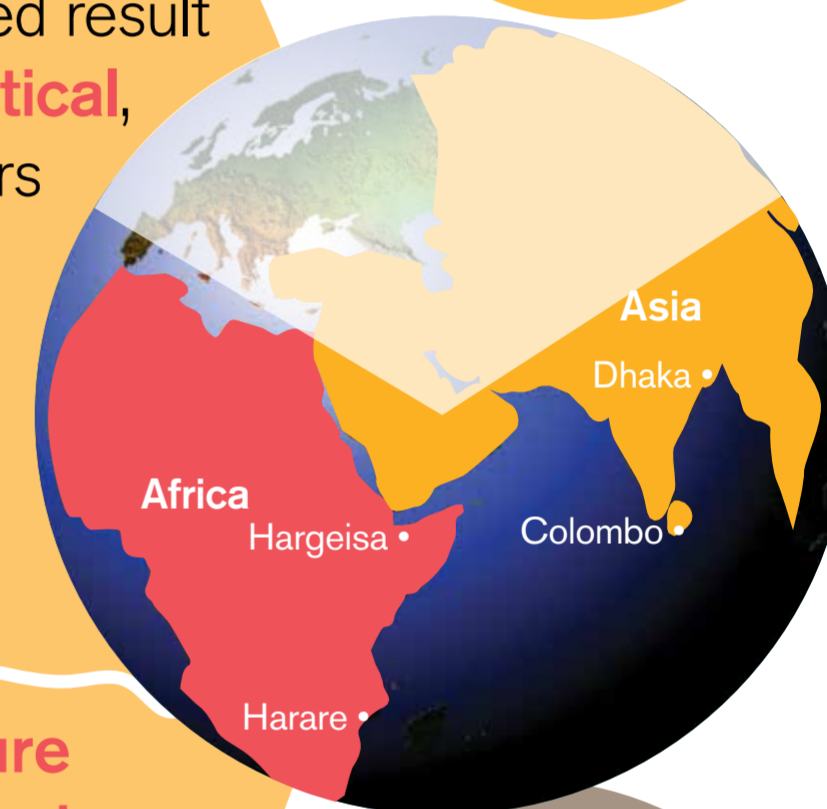
The majority of people do not migrate across borders, much larger numbers move within their own country of birth

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another

The reasons for migration are often **multi-causal** - this means they are a combined result of **economic, social, political,** and **environmental** factors

Migration impacts on both the place left behind, and on the place where migrants settle

Migration is a key feature of a more interconnected world Migrants often move to and remain in cities where they can contribute to population and economic growth



The **Migrants on the Margins** research is investigating these factors in four cities in different countries in Africa and Asia

Why do people move?



Colombo

- Where, when and why do migrants move?
- What affects the ability of migrants to move – regulations, costs, opportunities, and violence?
- Are there factors which prevent people from moving to and from cities?
- How do they use communities and social networks to access resources – housing, education, water, healthcare, and jobs?
- How do new residents integrate and what affects their ability to do so?
- How can communities and cities respond to these challenges?



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food insecurity flood hazards
Push factors
drought conflict
lack of services



education love healthcare
Pull factors
employment marriage

References

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