

Module 6 Expert Video

Until now, the modules have focused on different forms of mobility, but it is just as important to consider immobility.

People may have the aspiration or desire to move, but they may be limited by their capabilities.

For example, they may not have sufficient money to migrate or may not be able to get a visa to move internationally.

Sometimes these people are referred to as involuntary immobile or trapped.

On the other hand, some people who are at risk from the impacts of climate change have the means to move, but do not aspire to move –

this is because people have different psychologies and preferences and are affected by a range of cultural and social influences.

For example, place attachment can be so strong that it overcomes the desire to migrate and these people can be thought of as voluntary immobile.

Immobility, just as much as mobility requires research and policy to ensure effective interventions to support dignified and secure lives, and to help these people to adapt to climate change.