Evaluating the drivers of international migration from the Northern Triangle of Central America and its implications for land systems in the region

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Migration to the USA from the Northern Triangle Countries increased during the past decade
There has been good media coverage of this that largely understands these migrants as climate refugees...

...made so when the impact of climate undermines agricultural livelihoods that had been viable
At the same time, there are a host of other factors that have undermined traditional agricultural livelihoods in the region, such as patterns of land holding, infrastructure and extractive development, differential access to capital through remittances, and discrete, extreme weather events.
How to understand and explain the phenomenon?

Agricultural land can be directly measured and described with EO sensors but deriving meaningful information can be challenging and this information does not typically appear in media coverage.
Data: Hometowns with 2nd level admin. unit precision, annual 2012-2018
**MAPPING**: Makes use of a 2014 ~5 m resolution (vectorized), categorically rich land cover map for Honduras.

**ANALYZING DRIVERS**: Leverages high frequency observation data to reconstruct phenology, high spatial resolution data to derive configuration metrics within *municipios* to try and understand changes in how land is cultivated – thus impacts to agricultural livelihoods that are *not* reflected in baseline change of agricultural LC extent.
MAPPING: With support of colleagues at the *Observatorio Universidad de Ordenamiento Territorial* at UNAH: R. Corrales, J.-L. Palma Herrera

ANALYZING DRIVERS: With support of colleagues at Fundacion PRISMA and the Institute of Research and Development, Nitlapán: S. Kanel, J. Casolo
- Plan had been for Year 2’s fieldwork season to be most intensive, Year 1 to include substantial data processing and mapping
Thank You

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