



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

FAO MIGRATION FRAMEWORK

MIGRATION AS A CHOICE AND AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT



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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

- ANSD** National Agency of Statistics and Demography (Senegal)
- ARD** Agricultural and rural development
 - CA** Capacity assessment
 - CD** Capacity development
- CFS** United Nations Committee on World Food Security
- CIRAD** Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (France)
- CRRF** Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
- CSA** Climate-Smart Agriculture
- CSOs** Civil Society Organizations
- DHS** Demographic and Health Surveys
- DIA** Diaspora Investment in Agriculture
- DRR** Disaster risk reduction
- ECLAC** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
- EUROSTAT** European Commission's Directorate-General for Statistics
 - EWEA** Early Warning Early Action
- FAO** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- FERME** Fondation des Entreprises de Main d'œuvre agricole Étrangère (Quebec)
 - FFR** Financing Facility for Remittances
- FFS/APFS** Farmer and Agro Pastoral Field School
 - FSN** Food security and nutrition
 - GBV** Gender-based violence
 - GCM** Global Compact for Migration
 - GCR** Global Compact on Refugees
- GFMD** Global Forum on Migration and Development

- GGW** Great Green Wall
- GOVINN** Centre for the Study of Governance Innovation
- GRWG** Global Remittances Working Group
- GSDRC** Governance and Social Development Resource Centre
- GWP** Global Water Partnership
- HLPE** High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition
- IASC** Inter-Agency Standing Committee
- IDMC** Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
- IDP** Internally displaced person
- IFAD** International Fund for Agricultural Development
- ILO** International Labour Organization
- IOM** International Organization for Migration
- IPAR** Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (Senegal)
- JFFLS** Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools
- KNOMAD** Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development
- LMI** Labour market information
- LPG** Liquid petroleum gas
- LSMS** Living Standards Measurement Study
- MED-HIMS** Households International Migration Surveys in Mediterranean Countries
- MPC** Migration Policy Centre
- NRM** natural resource management
- OECD** Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
- PBF** United National Peacebuilding Fund
- RAI** Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems

- RBA**s United Nations Rome-based agencies
- RSE** Recognized Seasonal Employer Scheme
- RYM** Rural Youth Mobility Project
- SAFE** Safe Access to Fuel and Energy
- SDGs** Sustainable Development Goals
- SOFA** State of Food and Agriculture
- TAD**s Transboundary Animal Diseases
- UN** United Nations
- UNDAF** United Nations Development Assistance Framework
- UNDESA** United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
- UNDESA PD** United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
Population Division
- UNHCR** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- UNICEF** United Nations Children’s Fund
- UNU** United Nations University
- USAID** United States Agency for International Development
- USD** United States dollar
- VGGT** Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land,
Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security
- WASAG** Global Framework for Water Scarcity in Agriculture
- WFD** World Food Day
- WFP** World Food Programme



Sanliurfa, Turkey

Ali Hager, from Syria, is one of the beneficiaries of the FAO Enhanced Resilience through Increased Economic Opportunities for Syrian Refugees under the Temporary Protection (SuTP) programme.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

MIGRATION AS A CHOICE AND AN OPPORTUNITY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Migration¹ can be an **engine of economic growth and innovation**, and it can greatly contribute to sustainable development and the reduction of inequalities both within and between countries.

FAO acknowledges that **migration is part of the evolution of societies** and of the process of economic, social and human development and transformation. FAO focuses on **rural migration**, from, to and between rural areas, regardless of the duration, direction or causes of the movement. FAO pays attention to both international and internal migration, recognizing that migration within countries is significantly larger than international migration, as countries experience a transition from predominately rural to increasingly urban societies. People who move internally also have a higher likelihood of moving internationally compared to those who have never moved.

Migration can have a variety of impacts on rural populations, food systems and the rural economy. The challenges and opportunities of migration are highly dependent on country context. **Policies should aim to maximize the benefits of migration, while minimizing the costs to migrants and societies, in order to make migration work for all.**

¹ As stated in the International Organization for Migration (IOM) document, migration is: the movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification (IOM, 2011). For the purpose of its work, FAO adopts this broad definition of migration.

KEY FACTS

- > In 2017, there were **258 million** international migrants.
- > Internal migrants are estimated at **one billion** in developing countries.
- > In 2017, there were **68.5 million** forcibly displaced persons worldwide.
- > **85 percent** of refugees are hosted by developing countries.
- > **Women** account for **almost half** of all international migrants.
- > **One-third** of all international migrants are **aged 15-34**.
- > International remittances are estimated at **USD 613 billion**; about **40 percent** are sent to rural areas.
- > In 2016, climate and water-related disasters were responsible for **23.5 million** displacements.

FAO VISION FOR MIGRATION

Migration from, to and between rural areas occurs as a **voluntary and informed choice**. People in rural areas are resilient to threats and crises, and have **sustainable livelihoods** that allow them to decide whether to stay in their communities of origin or to migrate. If they decide to migrate, people are able to do so **through safe, orderly and regular channels within their countries or across international borders**.

When migration occurs, migrants and their families, as well as communities at origin and destinations, are supported in **maximizing the benefits** of migration and addressing any negative effects. In host communities, **migrants** participate in food and agricultural systems and **are enabled to contribute to rural development**.

THE FRAMEWORK'S PURPOSE

The purpose of the **FAO Migration Framework** is to guide the Organization in carrying out its work on migration at global, regional and country levels. It aims to ensure greater coordination between technical units and decentralized offices, and strengthen coherence and synergies across the Organization. The Framework is particularly timely, as the United Nations is asked to provide policy assistance and technical and capacity development support to Member States for the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees, in line with the 2016 New York Declaration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The FAO Migration Framework is primarily targeted at FAO as an organization, including all personnel in all geographic locations. The Framework is also directed to all FAO governing bodies and Member States, and provides a basis for collaboration with development partners.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

FAO approach to migration is informed by three principles:

1. **Inclusiveness**, to ensure that the needs of vulnerable, disadvantaged or marginalized groups are addressed in FAO's interventions on migration, and that attention is paid to gender, age and cultural dimensions.
2. **Sustainability**, to ensure policies, programmes and investments take into account environmental, social and economic considerations. It also implies promoting long-lasting impacts, institutional strengthening and stakeholder ownership.
3. **Managing complexity**, to ensure a *whole-of-government* approach is adopted and broad multi-stakeholder partnerships are mobilized.

WHY DOES FAO WORK ON MIGRATION?

The drivers and impacts of migration are intimately linked to FAO's global goals of eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, eliminating poverty and promoting the sustainable management and utilization of natural resources.

FAO, given its mandate as a specialized UN agency, **is uniquely placed** to support Member States in **addressing both the rural dimensions of migration** as well as its implications for rural populations, including the future of agriculture (i.e. crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture) and food systems. FAO's comparative advantage is based on the Organization's following characteristics: (i) **expertise in humanitarian and development contexts**, (ii) widespread country presence and solid **partnerships with agricultural and rural stakeholders**, and (iii) role as a knowledge organization supporting countries in advancing **evidence-based policies and large-scale investment programmes**.

Migration is an inherently complex phenomenon. There is no clear dichotomy between 'forced' migration, driven by conflicts or crises, and 'voluntary' migration, driven by the search for better opportunities. People increasingly move as a result of a combination of reasons, and often along the same routes, regardless of their migration status. Rural migration often takes place in steps, as people first move from small villages to secondary towns or large cities, before migrating abroad. Responses require multisectoral approaches and broad multi-stakeholder partnerships. FAO has an active role to play in working across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. This involves integrating the rural and agricultural dimensions of migration into the core of the migration agenda and spurring **greater coherence between migration policies and sectoral policies** linked to agriculture, rural development, rural poverty reduction, food security and nutrition, and natural resource management.

WHAT FAO DOES ON MIGRATION

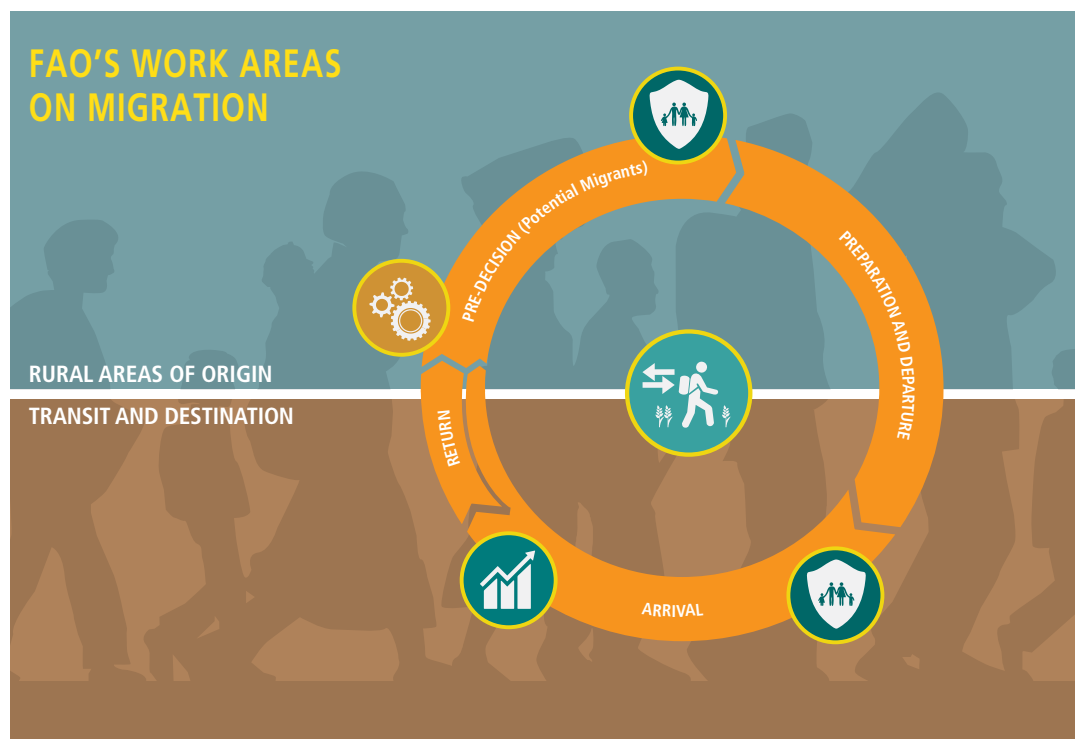
FAO supports Member States to "facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people" (SDG 10.7), through the lens of agriculture, rural development and natural resources. Acknowledging FAO's global goals and its mandate to lead international efforts to defeat hunger and promote

sustainable food and agriculture, **FAO builds strategic partnerships and aims to complement the work of other stakeholders** by focusing on rural migration.

FAO works in **four main thematic areas** along the migration cycle:

1. At the *pre-decision phase*, FAO works in rural areas of origin to **minimize the adverse drivers of migration and boost alternatives** in order to make migration a choice. FAO puts special attention on addressing the causes and impacts of forced migration and displacement, building the resilience of agricultural livelihoods to threats and crises, and mitigating the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation. At the same time, FAO works to provide alternative opportunities for prospective rural migrants, especially young women and men who are those most prone to migrate, by promoting decent work opportunities in agriculture and food systems in rural areas or their proximity.
2. *Throughout the migration cycle*, FAO works to **facilitate rural mobility** and ensure people can move regularly and safely between rural and urban areas as well as across international borders. FAO supports the voluntary return of migrants and their sustainable reintegration in both development and emergency contexts, when deemed safe to do so. FAO stresses the importance of internal migration (within the same country) and is actively engaged in providing attractive opportunities in rural areas and their surroundings, by fostering rural-urban linkages and supporting the development of small- and medium-sized towns and cities, and thereby exploiting the potential of agriculture and agro-industry. FAO also advocates for seasonal agricultural migration schemes to take advantage of circular and seasonal migration opportunities. FAO works to support awareness raising efforts and information campaigns targeting prospective migrants in rural areas concerning the opportunities and risks of migration, while advocating for the rights of agricultural migrant workers in areas of destination.
3. When the *migratory movement* (across international borders or within countries) has taken place, FAO works to **enhance the positive impacts of migration** for agriculture and rural communities. FAO works to encourage the transfer of knowledge, skills and technology as well as the investment of remittances in agricultural and non-agricultural activities in rural areas to support livelihoods, create positive spillovers in the local economy, and enhance

FAO'S WORK AREAS ON MIGRATION



INCLUSIVENESS

AT ORIGIN

MINIMIZE THE ADVERSE DRIVERS OF MIGRATION AND BOOST ALTERNATIVES IN RURAL AREAS

- Fostering decent work opportunities and access to services and infrastructure.
- Increasing the resilience of agricultural livelihoods to threats and crises.
- Mitigating the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation and strengthening adaptive capacity.
- Expanding access to social protection.
- Preventing/mitigating conflicts over natural resources.



THROUGHOUT THE MIGRATION CYCLE

FACILITATE RURAL MOBILITY

- Advocating and supporting the development of seasonal/circular agricultural migration schemes.
- Fostering rural-urban linkages and food systems.
- Supporting the reintegration of returnees (when related to agriculture and rural areas).
- Supporting information campaigns targeting rural migrants.
- Advocating for the rights of agricultural migrant workers and their families.



WHEN MIGRATION HAS OCCURRED

ENHANCE THE BENEFITS OF MIGRATION

- Encouraging the investment of remittances in agricultural and non-agricultural activities.
- Fostering diaspora engagement, for infrastructure and agri-business development, mentorship and knowledge transfer.
- Fostering the potential of migration to enhance adaptive capacity to climate variability and change.
- Supporting households and communities in mitigating the challenges and negative impacts of migration.



PROMOTE RESILIENCE AND AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS FOR MIGRANTS AND HOST COMMUNITIES

- Supporting migrants (including refugees and IDPs) to engage in food systems and agricultural livelihoods.
- Contributing to sustaining peace, strengthening social cohesion and preventing conflicts over natural resources.
- Supporting migrants in accessing land and assets in host communities.
- Supporting food security and nutrition interventions targeted to migrants, their families, and host communities.



SUSTAINABILITY

MANAGING COMPLEXITY

adaptive capacity to climate variability and change. FAO works towards these goals through the engagement of diaspora, and supporting opportunities for investments by migrants and returnees. At the same time, FAO recognizes that migration can pose challenges to rural communities; the Organization thus works to minimize its negative impacts for household members and rural people who stay behind, and transform them into opportunities, including those that advance women's economic empowerment.

4. In *transit and destination areas*, FAO works to **promote resilience and agricultural livelihoods for migrants and host communities**. FAO works to support the social and economic integration of migrants and their peaceful coexistence with host communities. This is achieved by supporting migrants in accessing productive resources and employment opportunities in agriculture, strengthening social cohesion, and preventing and/or mitigating conflicts over natural resources. FAO also works to improve food security and nutrition for migrants and their families.

HOW FAO WORKS ON MIGRATION

In implementing its work on migration, FAO focuses on:

- > **Generating and disseminating knowledge and evidence** on the patterns, drivers and impacts of migration. FAO aims at closing the knowledge gaps on rural migration to support evidence-based policies, programmes and investments. It supports countries in conducting assessments, fostering knowledge and evidence partnerships, strengthening data collection and analysis, and sharing good practices and lessons learnt.
- > **Providing policy support** at global, regional and country levels to strengthen policy and programmatic coherence between migration policies and sectoral policies in areas under FAO's mandate. FAO promotes policy dialogue and coordination among ministries, and across sectors and levels of government, to implement effective policies and investment programmes.
- > **Developing capacities** of FAO personnel and stakeholders at regional, country and community levels to support the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of evidence-based policies, projects and programmes. FAO focuses on developing technical and functional capacities to engage in rural migration through face-to-face training and e-learning, developing

guidance tools, and facilitating South-South cooperation and peer-based learning mechanisms.

- > **Increasing advocacy and outreach** to contribute to shaping emerging global, regional and national agendas on migration and raising awareness about the critical role migration plays in agriculture and rural development.
- > **Facilitating strategic and multi-stakeholder partnerships** between migration, agricultural and rural stakeholders. FAO collaborates with a wide range of actors, including governments, UN agencies and development partners, the private sector, research institutes and civil society, particularly with migrants, diaspora and youth associations. FAO is active in global cooperation mechanisms, and is part of the UN Network on Migration. FAO collaborates with the UN Resident Coordinator and UN Country Teams to ensure coordinated responses and delivery at country level, including through the participation to dedicated clusters and working groups and in alignment with UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs).

STRUCTURE OF THE FRAMEWORK

The FAO Migration Framework is organized within five chapters:

- > **Chapter 1** presents the **FAO MIGRATION DEFINITION, VISION AND MISSION**. It clarifies the main concepts, highlights the focus of FAO's work on rural migration, sheds light on the complexity of migration, and presents FAO's vision and mission on migration.
- > **Chapter 2** spells out the **RATIONALE FOR FAO ENGAGEMENT ON MIGRATION**. It presents why FAO works on migration and its comparative advantage, and describes the importance of migration with respect to agriculture and rural development.
- > **Chapter 3** outlines the overarching **GUIDING PRINCIPLES** informing FAO's work on migration; namely, inclusiveness, sustainability and managing complexity.
- > **Chapter 4** describes **FAO AREAS OF WORK ON MIGRATION**. It presents what FAO does on migration, identifying the four main thematic areas of work along the migration cycle. It presents current work areas as well as new areas where FAO could focus or expand its work, based on the Organization's expertise and comparative advantage.

- > **Chapter 5** illustrates the **KEY STRATEGIES FOR ENGAGEMENT**. It presents how FAO works on migration along the FAO core functions namely, knowledge generation, policy advice, capacity development, advocacy and outreach, and partnerships.

The Framework design allows FAO personnel and readers to easily navigate the chapters and identify information needed according to their roles, responsibilities and technical areas of expertise. It also contains a mapping of FAO's areas of work on migration with the relevant Strategic Programmes.

Supplementary tools have been included under the different sections for those who may require additional information and would like to access more in-depth advice and related materials.

In particular, Tool 1: FAO and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration presents the objectives and related actions of the Global Compact for Migration that are most relevant to FAO's work on migration.

Additional tools provide a quick overview on how to get started on data collection (Tool 2: Assessing available data sources), policy support (Tool 3: Mapping and analysing policies), capacity development (Tool 4: Preparing capacity development activities) and partnerships (Tool 5: Identifying relevant stakeholders).

Finally, in the list of **Annexes**, the user will find additional materials, including a glossary of the common migration-related terms used in the Framework and a list of concrete example of FAO's work in relation to the four thematic areas. The Framework will be followed by **operational guidelines** that provide guidance on how to implement the Framework in the context of FAO's Strategic Framework and its internal governance structures.

Rural migration will continue to be an essential element of economic and social development.

Clear and coherent policies are essential for a successful development process that can benefit migrants and their households, as well as areas of origin, transit and destination.



Bouraada, Siliana, Tunisia

Installation and monitoring of 40 beehives, as part of an integrated project of honey production supported by the FAO Rural Youth Migration project.

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Magnum Photos

INTRODUCTION

Migration can be an engine of economic growth and innovation, and it can contribute to sustainable development. Having been absent from the Millennium Development Goals, it was included in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with a dedicated target: Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10.7 “Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies” (United Nations, 2015a). Given its cross-cutting nature, migration is linked to many other SDGs (see Annex 4) that are closely related to FAO’s work and mandate, such as ending poverty and hunger (SDGs 1 and 2), mitigating and adapting to climate change (SDG 13), and promoting the sustainable management of natural resources (SDGs 14 and 15). Furthermore, migration is linked to specific SDG targets such as: the protection of labour rights and the promotion of safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers (target 8.8); the eradication of forced labour, modern slavery and human trafficking (target 8.7); the reduction of transaction costs for migrant remittances (target 10.10); and the expansion of social protection coverage (targets 1.3 and 10.4).

On 19 September 2016, heads of state and government and high representatives met in New York to address the question of large movements of refugees and migrants. The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, adopted at the Summit, launched the process of intergovernmental negotiations leading to the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (in short, Global Compact for Migration), and the Global Compact on Responsibility Sharing for Refugees (in short, Global Compact for Refugees).

Adopted at the intergovernmental conference in Marrakesh in 2018, the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) is the first international agreement under the auspices of the United Nations to cover all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner (see Chapter 5 and Annex 5).² While the document is non-binding, countries are called to agree on long-term actionable commitments and concrete actions at global, regional and national levels.

The process towards the Global Compact for Refugees (GCR) was led by UNHCR in Geneva. The GCR consists of two parts: i) the comprehensive refugee response framework (CRRF) and ii) a programme of action that underpins the CRRF and facilitates its application through concrete measures in support of countries particularly affected by forced displacement.³

The UN Secretary General's Report, *Making Migration Work for All*, requested the United Nations to be a source of ideas and policy guidance, as well as a convener, for the implementation of the New York Declaration and the two Global Compacts.

The purpose of the **FAO Migration Framework** is to guide the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in carrying out its work on migration at global, regional and country levels, and in supporting the implementation of the two Global Compacts. FAO recognizes that the drivers and impacts of migration are intimately linked to its global goals of eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, eliminating poverty, and promoting the sustainable management and utilization of natural resources.

The FAO Migration Framework is primarily targeted at FAO as an organization, including all personnel in all geographic locations. The Framework is also relevant for FAO governing bodies and Member States, and provides guidance and a basis for collaboration with development partners.

The Framework aims to ensure greater coordination between technical units and decentralized offices, and strengthen coherence and synergies across the Organization. At regional and country levels, requests for policy and technical

² The summary and reports of the consultations are available at refugeesmigrants.un.org.

³ The final text of the GCR was adopted in September 2018 during the 73rd session of the UN General Assembly. The final draft is available at refugeesmigrants.un.org.

FIGURE 1 Enhance coordination at different levels



Source: FAO (authors' elaboration).

support on migration are increasing, which call for strengthening the capacities of staff to address migration issues in their work and respond to the needs of individuals, communities and governments affected by migration. Particularly, the Framework intends to: clarify why FAO works on migration and what its mandate and areas of work are; help country offices in liaising with traditional FAO stakeholders, such as agricultural-line ministries, and migration-related stakeholders, including relevant ministries and partners, and raising their awareness on the links between migration, agriculture⁴ and rural development; and support country offices in liaising with donors and mobilizing partnerships and resources in this area.

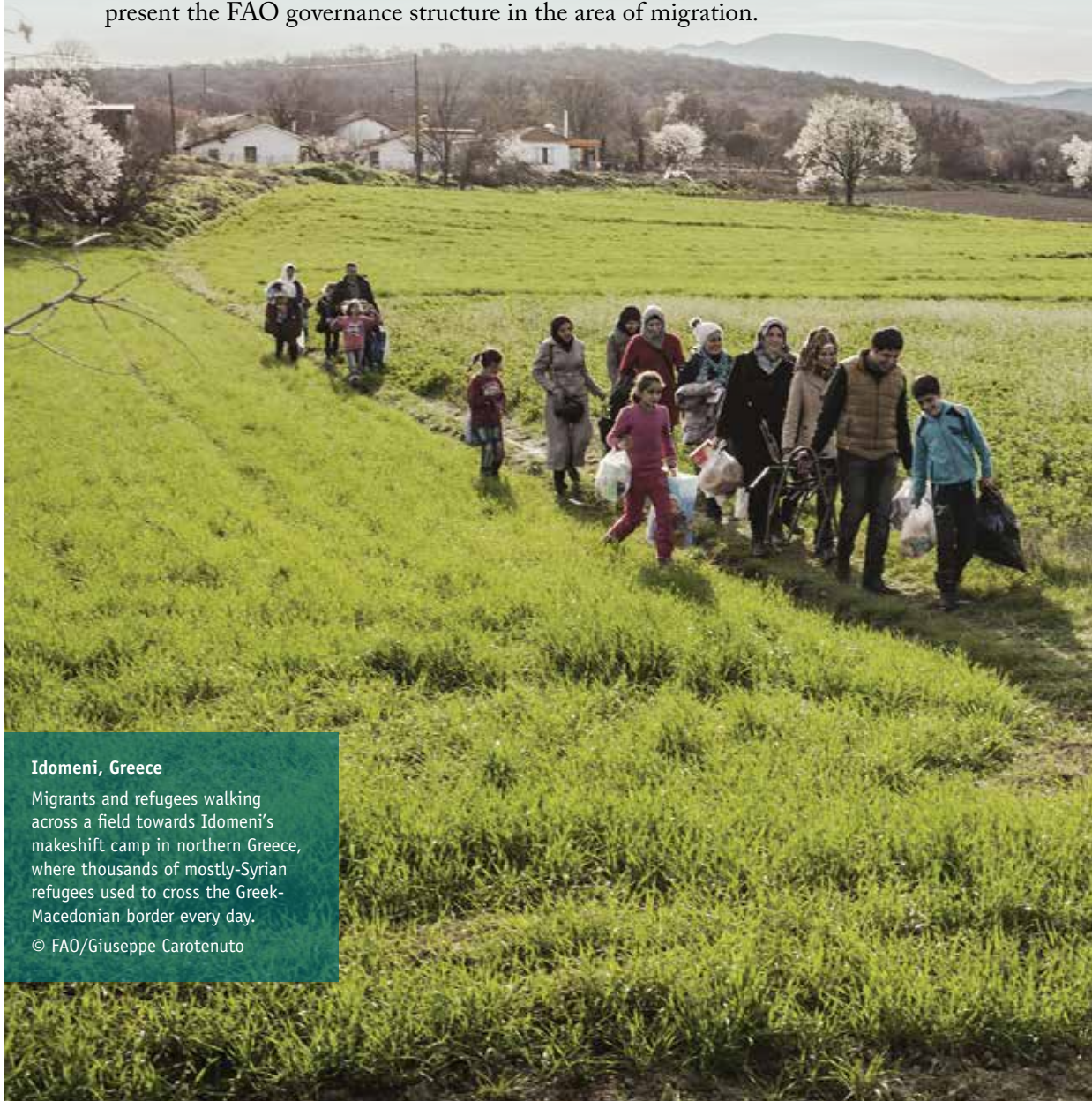
To this end, the Framework:

- 1 presents the **FAO MIGRATION DEFINITION, VISION AND MISSION**;
- 2 spells out the **RATIONALE FOR FAO ENGAGEMENT IN MIGRATION**;
- 3 outlines the overarching **GUIDING PRINCIPLES**;
- 4 describes **FAO AREAS OF WORK ON MIGRATION**; and
- 5 illustrates the **KEY STRATEGIES FOR ENGAGEMENT**.

The Framework has been developed based on consultations across the Organization, through the establishment of a FAO Migration Task Force. The Framework builds on the results of the work carried out to date by FAO in the area of

⁴ For the purpose of this Framework, the term agriculture refers to all agricultural subsectors, including crop, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, and forestry.

migration, and draws from FAO's conceptual approaches and intervention logic, as well as lessons learnt from programmes and projects. The Framework is also informed by the findings of FAO publications, including the 2018 edition of the State of Food and Agriculture, Migration, agriculture and rural development, and other FAO publications on migration (see list of references). A series of supporting documents will be prepared to accompany the implementation of the Framework over time. In particular, operational guidelines will define how to implement the Framework in the context of FAO's Strategic Framework and present the FAO governance structure in the area of migration.



Idomeni, Greece

Migrants and refugees walking across a field towards Idomeni's makeshift camp in northern Greece, where thousands of mostly-Syrian refugees used to cross the Greek-Macedonian border every day.

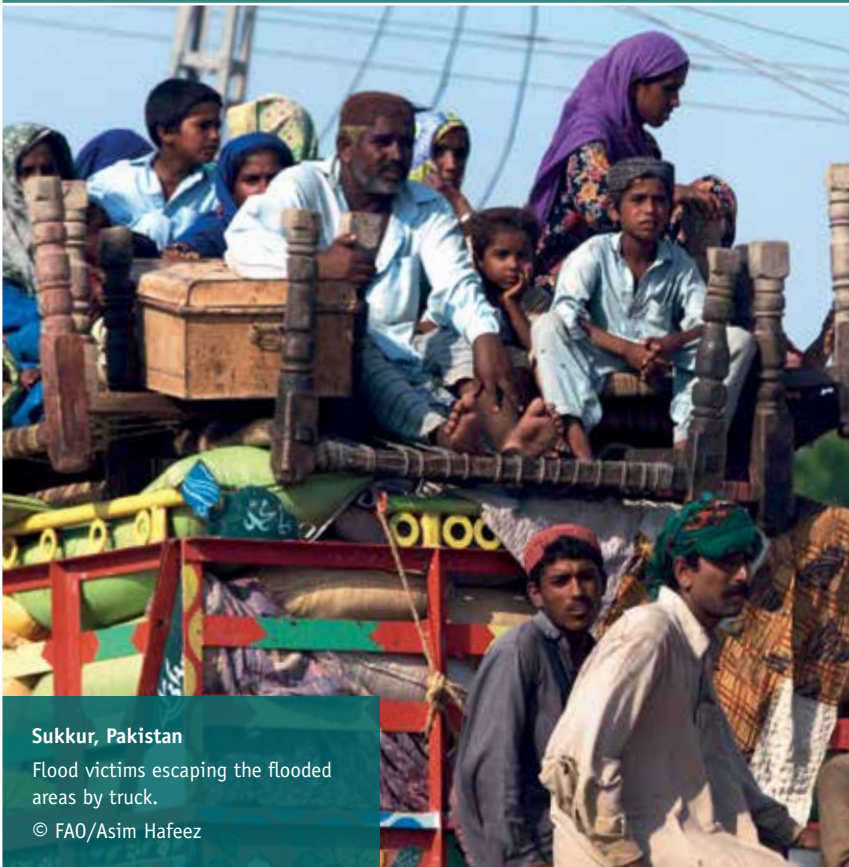
© FAO/Giuseppe Carotenuto

BOX 1 MIGRATION KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

- > In 2017, there were 258 million **international migrants**. This figure refers to the stock of migrants and comprises all the people who were living in a country other than where they were born (UNDESA PD, 2017).
- > The number of **internal migrants**, globally, is higher than international migrants, at 763 million internal migrants according to the latest estimates from 2013 (UN DESA PD, 2013). In low-income countries, internal migrants are five times more likely to migrate internationally relative to individuals who have not migrated at all (FAO, 2018).
- > In 2017, 68.5 million people around the world were **forcibly displaced by conflict** and persecution, including 25.4 million refugees, three million asylum-seekers and 40 million internally displaced persons. Over half of the world's refugees are children (UNHCR, 2018).
- > **Women** account for almost half of all international migrants (UN DESA PD, 2017).
- > One-third of all international migrants are **aged 15–34** (UN DESA PD, 2017).
- > In 2015, 90.2 million international migrants born in developing countries (the Global South) were living in other countries in the **Global South**, while 85.3 million born in the Global South lived in countries in the **Global North** (IOM, 2016a).
- > In 2017, **international remittances** were estimated at USD 613 billion. Of that amount, low- and middle-income countries received an estimated \$466 billion, nearly three times the amount of official development assistance. The true size of remittances, including unrecorded flows through formal and informal channels, is believed to be significantly larger (World Bank & KNOMAD, 2018). There are no global estimates available for the overall amount of **domestic remittances**, sent from internal migrants to their families within their country of origin.
- > According to IFAD (2017), 40 percent of **international remittances** are sent to rural areas, indicating the rural origin of a large share of international migrants.
- > There is increasing evidence that both gradual and sudden climate events, such as water scarcity, droughts and floods, are influencing mobility patterns and exacerbating other socio-economic drivers of migration. In 2016, **climate and water-related disasters** were responsible for 23.5 million displacements (IDMC, 2017).

1

FAO MIGRATION DEFINITION, VISION AND MISSION



Sukkur, Pakistan

Flood victims escaping the flooded areas by truck.

© FAO/Asim Hafeez

1.1 Migration definitions

Migration is not easily defined ⁵and no universally agreed definition of migration exists. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) describes migration as “the movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification” (IOM, 2011). For the purpose of its work, FAO adopts this broad definition of migration.

People move within their countries and to other countries:

- > We refer to **internal migration**, when a person moves from one place to another within a country, without crossing an international border.
- > We refer to **international migration**, when a person moves to another country, crossing an international border.

Internal and international migration can be interconnected, with migrants moving first within their country and deciding later on to continue their journey by crossing an international border. Whether internal or international, migration can also be defined according to the areas of origin and destination (e.g. rural-to-urban, rural-to-rural or urban-to-rural).

Given its mandate, the focus of FAO’s work in this area is on **rural migration**, which is defined as migration that takes place from, to and between rural areas, independently of the duration of the migratory movement. In this context, FAO works on all forms of migration, from voluntary migration, mainly undertaken for socio-economic reasons, to forced migration, induced by conflicts, natural or human-made disasters and famine. FAO works on both internal and international migration and pays particular attention to the intersection between forced and voluntary migration, when people migrate because they perceive that there are no alternative livelihood strategies to survive in dignity.

⁵ There is no agreement on how far someone must move, and for how long, to be considered a migrant. The timeframe and the distance are among the most important aspects not only to define migration, but also to measure it.

BOX 2 MIGRATION CATEGORIES

International and internal migration can be:

- > **Permanent:** when the migrant stays at his/her new destination for more than one year.
- > **Temporary:** when the migrant has a specific purpose and later returns to the area of origin or migrates to another area. Two of the most common examples are seasonal and circular migration.
 - **Seasonal:** when the migrant moves for employment purposes, based on seasonality (i.e. following the agricultural seasonal calendar) and therefore migrates for only part of the year.
 - **Circular:** when the migrant moves repeatedly between countries or areas, whether temporary or long-term.

Furthermore, the migration discourse traditionally distinguishes between:

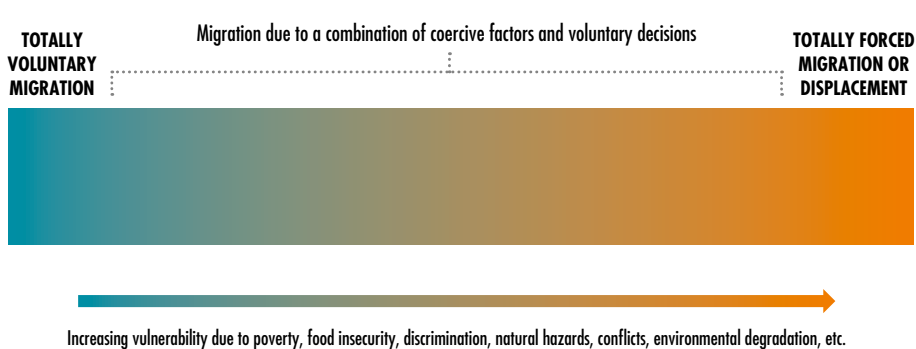
- > **Voluntary migration:** a migratory movement in which the decision to move is undertaken on a voluntary basis.
- > **Forced migration:** a migratory movement in which there is an element of coercion, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or human-made causes. When a person is forced to move across an international border, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution on the grounds of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, the individual is classified as a **refugee**, in accordance with the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees (United Nations General Assembly, 1951). When a person or a group of persons are forced to move as a result of armed conflict, generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, but have not crossed an internationally recognized state border, these individuals are classified as **internally displaced persons** (IDPs) (UNHCR, 2018b).

1.2 The complexity of migration

Migration is a complex phenomenon, and migration categories are not static. On the contrary, they are **dynamic** and can easily evolve from one category into another.

It is important to note that **there is not a clear dichotomy between ‘forced’ migration, on the one hand, and ‘voluntary’ migration, on the other hand.** For instance, when livelihoods are threatened by an economic and financial crisis, or slow-onset events such as environmental degradation, the distinction between forced and voluntary migration may not be clear-cut. Migration decisions are complex, depend on multiple factors and can be better viewed as lying along a spectrum where elements of choice and coercion co-exist and may be more or less predominant (see Figure 2).

FIGURE 2 The spectrum of migration decisions



Source: FAO 2018.

The factors influencing the decision to migrate operate at different levels, from the individual sphere to household, local, national and international dimensions.⁶ At the macro level, there are factors such as economic growth, employment prospects and higher wages, the availability and access to social services, inequality, poverty, discrimination, as well as environmental conditions. At the intermediate level, there are conditioning factors that can either increase or reduce the incentive to migrate and the mobility of people. Common examples include legal frameworks (particularly those governing rights to resources and land), prevailing norms and traditions, distances and the extent of cultural differences with destination societies, among others. At the micro level, migrant characteristics such as age, gender, educational level, wealth, employment status, personal preferences and household characteristics such as household composition and distribution of power within the household, among others, determine who eventually migrates.

It is also important to remember that not all individuals have an equal propensity to migrate. Depending on the context, migration can be more prevalent among a specific subpopulation of a community compared to others. There is

⁶ The relationship between emigration and development level is found to be hump-shaped, i.e. development and rising incomes lead to increased levels of emigration in low- and lower-middle income countries; emigration will decline when countries start to reach upper-middle-income status. Therefore, economic development in countries with low GDP per capita might stimulate emigration. Many factors are behind this phenomenon, such as demographic transition, human capital accumulation, loosened migration barriers at destination countries and lowered financial constraints that were preventing people from covering migration costs. However, we cannot predict with certainty that this phenomenon will apply to all countries in their development path (OECD, 2016).

overwhelming evidence that the poorest individuals and households may not migrate due to financial constraints preventing them from covering migration costs. The chronic and severe poor might also be prevented from migrating by the extent of their exclusion in accessing and controlling resources, including networks, knowledge and financial resources (Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalization and Poverty, 2003). Other individuals and households might be able to cover only the costs associated with internal migration. Youth are more prone to migrate, in search of better opportunities and the fulfillment of their personal goals and aspirations. According to SOFA 2018 *Migration, Agriculture and Rural Development*, people typically reach their highest peak probability to migrate when they are in their mid- to late-twenties.⁷

At various points during their journey migrants may find themselves in **vulnerable situations** requiring protection and assistance. Vulnerability can arise from the conditions in which the movement takes place or from conditions in a country of transit/destination (e.g. lack of legal documentation or discrimination). It can also relate to particular individual characteristics or circumstances, which place a person at particular risk, such as that experienced by: children (whether accompanied or unaccompanied); old, sick or disabled people; women; indigenous peoples, ethnic and religious minorities; victims of trafficking, exploitation, torture or other trauma; and stranded migrants (UNHCR, 2017).

The complexity of migration is further exacerbated by the increased mixing of migratory movements. The term **mixed migration flows** indicates the complexity of current population movements, as refugees, economic migrants and other migrants are increasingly migrating at the same time, from/to the same areas, often using the same routes and means of transport (IOM, 2016b). In fact, the distinction between refugee and other migratory movements is becoming increasingly blurred, as people's motivations to migrate as well as their migratory routes become harder to differentiate.

⁷ Data on internal and international out-migration from Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and Uganda indicate that youth are always dominant among migrants, with their share exceeding 55 percent in all five countries and reaching 70 percent in Ghana, with very slight differences between national and rural shares (FAO elaboration based on data from World Bank, 2017 for Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Senegal and Uganda; Ghana Living Standard Survey, 2017 for Ghana).

1.3 Vision and Mission

Acknowledging the complexity of migratory movements and the multiple interlinkages between migration and agriculture, rural development, food security and nutrition, and natural resources management, the vision and mission guiding FAO work on rural migration are the following:

VISION

Migration from, to and between rural areas occurs as a **voluntary and informed choice**. People in rural areas are **resilient** to threats and crises, and have **sustainable livelihoods** that allow them to decide whether to stay in their communities of origin or to migrate. If they decide to migrate, people are able to do so **through safe, orderly and regular channels within their countries or across international borders**.

When migration occurs, migrants and their families, as well as communities at origin and destinations, are supported in **maximizing the benefits** of migration and minimizing any negative effects. In host communities, **migrants** participate in food and agricultural systems and **are enabled to contribute to rural development**.

MISSION

Informed by the **knowledge and evidence generated on migration**, FAO supports governments and other stakeholders to **integrate migration into rural and agricultural policies**, and to foster **policy dialogue** and coordination in order to achieve greater **policy coherence** between overall migration policies and those within FAO's mandate (e.g. food security and nutrition, agriculture and rural development, rural poverty reduction and natural resource management).

FAO aims to **strengthen the technical and functional capacities of governments and other stakeholders** to increase the resilience to threats and crises, and maximize the benefits of migration, while minimizing the challenges that migration can pose in communities of origin, transit and destination.

FAO **advocates** for safe and regular migration pathways, which take into account the needs of rural people. FAO also advocates for the protection of those who are forcibly displaced and migrants in vulnerable situations.

To this end, FAO works in **partnership** with national and local governments and institutions, international organizations, development partners, academia, civil society organizations, diaspora and migrants' associations, and the private sector to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

2

RATIONALE FOR FAO ENGAGEMENT ON MIGRATION



Kalu, Ethiopia

Members of the 'Selam Vegetable Growers Group' working on a vegetable garden owned and managed by the local youth group. The FAO Rural Youth Migration project supported young people in setting up agro-enterprises and creating alternatives to migration.

© FAO/ Tamiru Legesse

A large share of migrants come from rural areas, hence migration has an impact on agricultural sub-sectors and rural areas. Three out of four of the world's poor and hungry live in rural areas (ILO, 2008), and it is documented that around 40 percent of international remittances are sent to rural areas (IFAD, 2016). By 2050, over half of the population in least developed countries will still live in rural areas, relying on agriculture and related activities for their livelihoods (UNDESA, 2014). Hence, migration is a key dimension to consider in policy discussions around the future of agriculture and rural areas and of food systems.

Rural migration is a key feature of the process of **structural transformation**, which involves a gradual decline of agriculture in terms of share of income generation and employment. The reallocation of economic activities across sectors and the consequent declining share of labour employed in agriculture are typically accompanied by a movement of labour from rural to urban areas, where the proportion of populations has been increasing worldwide, particularly in developing regions. However, this process of structural transformation can be disrupted when countries are in conflict situations, or when people migrate not because of more attractive and available employment opportunities in urban areas but because of extreme poverty, environmental degradation or natural resource depletion, which jeopardizes agricultural production and threatens food security. In many contexts, most notably in sub-Saharan Africa, structural transformation is not occurring in a desirable manner as people exiting low-productivity agriculture are moving mostly into low-productivity informal services in urban areas. Since urbanization has not been matched by comparable growth in the manufacturing industry or modern service sectors, rural-urban migration tends to put a strain on overburdened cities. This situation can hardly improve migrants' well-being and creates little benefit for the economy as a whole.

FAO plays a unique role in supporting countries to make this process of transformation more pro-poor and inclusive. By supporting family farmers⁸ and promoting sustainable agricultural systems, FAO can **address some of the adverse drivers of migration, while facilitating better mobility** between rural and urban areas, and between sectors of the economy.

⁸ Family farming is the predominant form of agriculture both in developed and developing countries. There are over 500 million family farms in the world. Family farmers range from smallholders to medium-scale farmers and include peasants, indigenous peoples, traditional communities, fisherfolk, mountain farmers, pastoralists and many other groups representing every region and biome of the world. They run diversified agricultural systems and preserve traditional food products, contributing both to a balanced diet and the safeguarding of the world's agro-biodiversity.

In FAO's Strategic Framework, "improving income earning opportunities in rural areas and addressing root causes of migration" is a need identified as one of the ten challenges most pertinent to FAO's work (FAO, 2016). In particular, FAO has renewed its commitment to work on migration issues anchoring it under its Strategic Programme 3 "Reduce Rural Poverty" and 5 "Increase the Resilience of Livelihoods to Threats and Crises". Because of its cross-cutting nature, FAO's work on migration touches also upon aspects relevant to all other Strategic Objectives (see Figure 4).

FAO's comparative advantage resides in its:

- > **expertise across the humanitarian and development spectrum**, which enables FAO to support migrants, refugees and IDPs, including during protracted crises and in fragile contexts;⁹
- > **longstanding and widespread country presence and solid partnership with agricultural-line ministries**, allowing for influence on policy and large-scale programmes and investments; and
- > role as a knowledge organization, **supporting Members in accessing and making the best use of global knowledge on rural migration** through advocacy, capacity development and policy advice.

Furthermore, FAO is in a unique position to effectively work in this area given the Organization's well-established network with a wide range of stakeholders who do not usually work together, but whose expertise is complementary in the fields of agriculture, rural development, employment and migration. FAO has solid experience in bringing together such diverse actors as government, youth groups and associations, producers' organizations, extension officers, civil society associations and research institutes.

⁹ See Chapter 4 for a description of FAO areas of work on migration, and Annex 3 for a list of examples of FAO country level interventions.

2.1 The critical role of migration for agriculture and rural development¹⁰

There is a **bidirectional relationship** between rural migration on the one hand and agricultural and rural development on the other hand, as they both are influenced by each other. Understanding the linkages between migration and agriculture, rural development, rural poverty reduction, food security and nutrition, and natural resource management is crucial to FAO's work in this area (see Annex 2 for more information on the drivers and impacts of migration).

Rural migration is driven by a multitude of **factors** (see Box 3) and depends intimately on conditions in rural areas and in agriculture.

BOX 3 ADVERSE DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

FAO works to minimize some of the adverse factors driving migration (see Chapter 4), such as:

- > lack of employment and income-generating opportunities in rural areas;
- > lack of access to services and infrastructure;
- > environmental degradation, slow onsets and extreme weather and climate events; and
- > conflicts, fragility and protracted crises.

The **impacts** of migration on rural communities vary depending on the type of migration (e.g. permanent or temporary, internal or international, voluntary or forced) and the context in which it occurs. Migration brings both opportunities as well as challenges to rural areas in countries of origin, transit and destination (see Annex 2). Some impacts are immediate or take effect in the short term; others may take effect over a longer period of time.

For rural areas in the countries of origin, migration can affect the supply of labour and the related skills mix and demographic composition. While migration may reduce pressure on local labour markets and foster a more efficient allocation of

¹⁰ Information contained in this chapter is based on FAO's SOFA 2018 Migration, Agriculture and Rural Development, which will provide further details on migration and its links with food security, rural development, peace and stability.

labour and higher wages in agriculture, rural areas of origin risk losing the younger, most vital and dynamic share of their workforce. Depending on the context, women who stay behind may gain greater control over productive resources and services, potentially helping to close the gender gap in agriculture (see Box 4).

BOX 4 MALE OUT-MIGRATION AND THE FEMINIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

The feminization of agriculture typically refers to an increased participation of women relative to men in agriculture. Women's roles in agriculture tend to change when rural out-migration is predominantly male, mainly as a result of the loss in able-bodied labour. In contexts where agricultural tasks are strongly gendered, this can also involve changes in women's roles since they take on tasks traditionally carried out by men. At the same time, the feminization of agriculture can empower women as they acquire more decision-making power in agriculture in the absence of their husbands.

Overall, whether the increased roles of women in agriculture are to be considered positive or negative depends on the characteristics of the activities women undertake and on whether they empower them or aggravate gender inequalities. If incomes from agriculture continue to lag behind those in other sectors, the fact that women's reallocation out of this sector is slower than men's then raises concerns regarding efforts to promote gender equality and alleviate poverty.

Migration can contribute to agriculture and rural development. If credit and/or insurance markets in rural areas are absent or function poorly, remittances relax liquidity constraints, provide insurance in case of shocks and crises, and foster investments in agriculture and other rural economic activities with potential for job creation. Moreover, diaspora organizations and return migrants can help rural areas through capital investments, skills and technology transfer, know-how and social networks. By increasing private consumption, migrant households create positive spillovers into the local economy and contribute to the dynamism of the local goods market, but could also have a detrimental inflationary effect.

In rural areas of destination and transit, large influxes of migrants, refugees and/or IDPs can create serious political, economic and environmental challenges for host countries and communities. Inflows can swell populations, cause large-scale environmental degradation and strain basic social services, labour and housing markets, as well as governance systems. Increased competition



Bangladesh

FAO's Farmer Field School for agricultural and fishing communities, affected by the refugee crisis in Cox's Bazar.

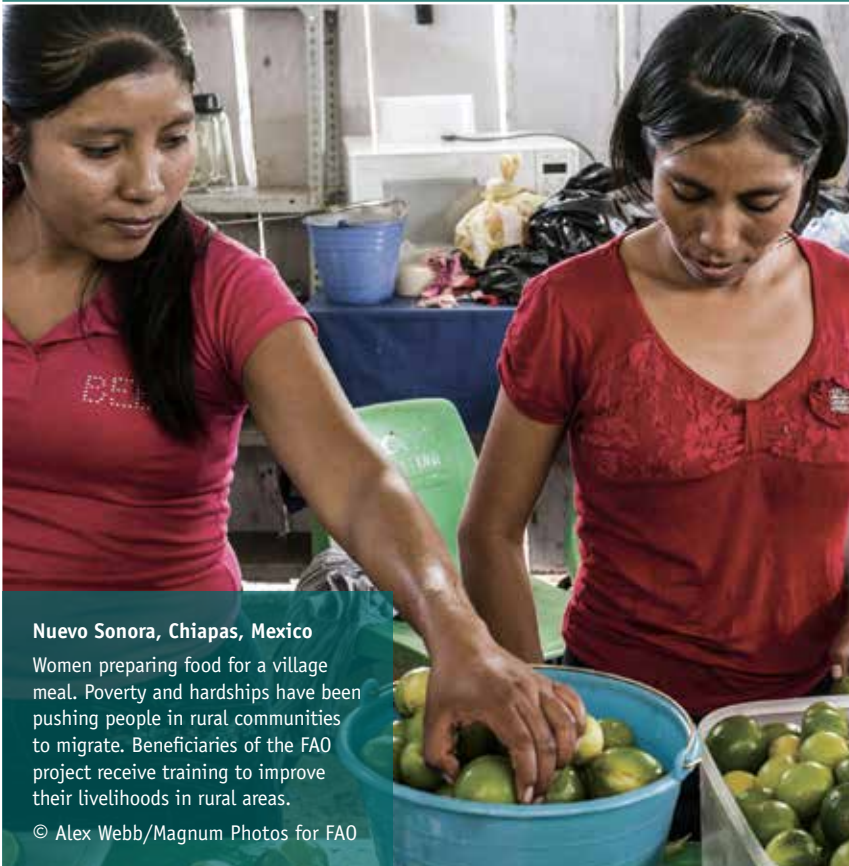
© FAO/ Karina Coates

for natural resources, jobs and housing can destabilize what may already be a fragile or unstable situation. However, there is also an increasing body of evidence showing the benefits that can be secured by engaging refugees and migrants in local economies.¹¹ Well-managed inflows of migrants and displaced persons can provide a boost to the economic development trajectories of host countries or communities by filling labour shortages, promoting knowledge sharing and cooperation.

¹¹ For more information see FAO's SOFA 2018 *Migration, Agriculture and Rural Development*.

3

FAO GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON MIGRATION



Nuevo Sonora, Chiapas, Mexico

Women preparing food for a village meal. Poverty and hardships have been pushing people in rural communities to migrate. Beneficiaries of the FAO project receive training to improve their livelihoods in rural areas.

© Alex Webb/Magnum Photos for FAO

FAO's approach to migration is informed by three principles, namely inclusiveness, sustainability and managing complexity, which guide planning and operations in this area of work.

3.1 Inclusiveness

The principle of inclusiveness implies a **pro-active commitment to ensuring that vulnerable, disadvantaged or marginalized groups¹² are included** from the start in FAO's interventions on migration. Individual characteristics such as age and gender can be sources of vulnerability that often influence individuals' decision and possibility to migrate as well as the experience and outcome of migration. FAO pays particular attention to the needs of women, children and other vulnerable categories both in countries of origin and transit/destination. In countries of origin, FAO ensures that migration does not have detrimental impacts on those who are left behind. In transit and destination countries, FAO works to address any form of discrimination (for instance, based on age, gender or migration status) that may prevent them from enjoying their rights, and accessing resources and assets. Being responsive to the particular vulnerabilities of people and communities, FAO's approach to migration is:

- > **Gender-responsive:** FAO ensures that the human rights of women, men, girls and boys are respected at all stages of migration, their specific needs are properly addressed and they are empowered as agents of change. It mainstreams a gender perspective and promotes gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, recognizing their leadership and needs.
- > **Child-sensitive:** FAO upholds the best interests of the child (boys and girls), and promotes existing international legal obligations in relation to the rights of the child,¹³ at all times, including for unaccompanied and separated children.

¹² Vulnerable, disadvantaged and marginalized groups include: the extreme poor, indigenous peoples, children, youth, women, the disabled, older people and other disadvantaged groups, including agricultural producers such as pastoralists.

¹³ See: the Convention on the Rights of the Child. (United Nations General Assembly. 1989. *Convention on the Rights of the Child*. Geneva, Switzerland. Also available at <https://www.ohchr.org>.

- > **Youth-sensitive:** FAO recognizes that rural youth should be treated as a priority group when it comes to migration, as young people are the most likely to migrate from rural areas. It is necessary to disaggregate youth as a target group consisting of young men and women of different ages and with different needs, taking into account their personal aspirations and harnessing their innovation potential. The specific constraints that young female migrants may face – resulting, for example, from gender-based discrimination in access to education during childhood – need to be taken into account.
- > **Culturally sensitive:** Migration increases cultural diversity within societies. FAO recognizes the importance of taking into consideration cultural aspects, including food culture. FAO considers indigenous peoples (see Box 5) as fundamental stakeholders and partners in development. In this context, their specific needs and rights have to be addressed in a culturally appropriate way.

BOX 5 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

The decision to migrate and the (positive or negative) impacts of migration are influenced by different sources of vulnerability, social exclusion and marginalization that play out in origin, transit and destination countries. In the rural areas of origin countries, indigenous peoples¹⁴ face specific challenges in preserving their traditional lifestyles, knowledge and livelihood systems. This is particularly true for indigenous youth, who often have to migrate because of a lack of services and opportunities in rural areas, as well as lack of recognition of their rights and traditional knowledge. Indigenous peoples maintain a constant struggle for the recognition of their distinct identities and their rights to land, territories and resources, which are pillars of their subsistence and livelihood needs. For indigenous peoples, the relationship with their ancestral land is especially strong and is the source of their cultural, spiritual and social identity, the foundation upon which their traditional knowledge systems have developed and the cornerstone of their psycho-physical and socio-economic well-being. In its effort to make migration a choice, FAO pays particular attention to the need of preserving and reviving indigenous food systems and supporting inter- and intra-generational knowledge exchanges, and advocates for indigenous peoples' collective rights to land, territories and resources.

¹⁴ The term 'indigenous' has prevailed as a generic term for many years. In some countries, there may be preference for other terms including tribes, first peoples/nations, aboriginals, ethnic groups and Adivasi Janajati. Occupational and geographical terms such as hunter-gatherers, nomads, peasants, hill people, etc., also exist and for all practical purposes can be used interchangeably with 'indigenous peoples' (United Nations. 2015b).

3.2 Sustainability

Sustainability is a multidimensional concept encompassing **environmental, social and economic** aspects (FAO, 2018b). From an environmental point of view, FAO's approach to migration aims to: a) enhance households' resilience and minimize coping strategies that have negative repercussions on ecosystems and traditional rural livelihoods; b) foster investment, uptake of technology and circulation of skills and know-how on sustainable agriculture, natural resource management, maintenance of biodiversity and climate change adaptation and mitigation; and c) ensure environmental sustainability of camp and non-camp settings.

FAO's approach to migration also takes into account socio-economic sustainability by promoting the inclusion of migrants and the forcibly displaced in the society and empowering them as development actors. FAO facilitates the socio-economic integration of migrants, particularly those working in the agricultural sector; promotes a universal and non-discriminatory coverage of education, social protection and health services; and assists migrants in participating in agriculture and food systems. FAO also promotes social cohesion and peaceful coexistence between migrants and host communities by strengthening resilience and facilitating access to agricultural and livelihood opportunities. FAO is committed to enhancing the benefits of migration for sustainable agriculture and rural development, while addressing the challenges and costs that migration may bring to rural areas.

Adopting the principle of sustainability also implies promoting long-lasting impacts, institutional strengthening and stakeholder ownership. Migration involves a wide range of actors, including individuals, states, governmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector. Owing to the multi-stakeholder nature of the phenomenon, cooperation, dialogue and the creation of diverse partnerships are essential to address the complexity of migration dynamics. Well-governed migration brings benefits to all the actors involved. Therefore, this principle also implies strengthening institutional dialogue, promoting good governance mechanisms and building the capacities of local actors to ensure local ownership. FAO supports, through the UN Migration Network, the creation of global governance mechanisms, which overcome the fragmentation of migration governance and promote a coherent global approach to migration.

3.3 Managing complexity

Managing complexity entails recognizing that migration can be addressed only through an **interdisciplinary and integrated approach**. Migration decisions are complex and depend on multiple factors. These complexities are further exacerbated by the increased mixing of migratory movements. As the impacts of migration are also complex (positive/negative impacts, short-/long-term impacts and individual/household/community level impacts), migration interventions must be tailored to the inter-connected, but diverse, country contexts. Countries can be at the same time countries of origin, transit and destination, and may simultaneously experience different situations (i.e. emergency or development contexts) and related needs. Migration is a multidimensional reality that cannot be addressed by one government policy sector alone. Effective migration policies and practices require a **whole-of-government approach** and broad **multi-stakeholder partnerships**.

FAO is active in development as well as humanitarian settings and plays a unique role in working across the humanitarian¹⁵-development-peace nexus. There is growing recognition that migration and forced displacement require a complementary approach combining short-term humanitarian responses and longer-term development interventions. This is particularly true in situations of protracted crises, when humanitarian and developmental needs often coexist for prolonged periods of time because of the high risk of repeated cycles of violence and displacement.

¹⁵ FAO acknowledges the need to preserve the humanitarian core principles of impartiality and neutrality.

Nepal

People collecting forage to feed their animals in Nepal, where poverty and climate change are driving people to migrate.

© Chris Steele-Perkins/Magnum Ph



4

FAO AREAS OF WORK ON MIGRATION



El Kef-Dahmeni, Tunisia

A vegetable nursery using a modern production system. The FAO Rural Youth Migration project assisted farmers by mobilizing diaspora investments to support youth entrepreneurship and create alternatives to migration.

© Nikos Economopoulos/
Magnum Photos

Through its work on migration, FAO supports Member States and other stakeholders in “facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people” (SDG 10.7) and in achieving the following outcomes:

- > make migration from, to, and between rural areas an informed, safe and voluntary choice;
- > ensure safe and regular migration channels for people in rural areas who decide to migrate within countries or across international borders; and
- > harness the potential of migrants as agents for development of countries of origin, transit and destination.

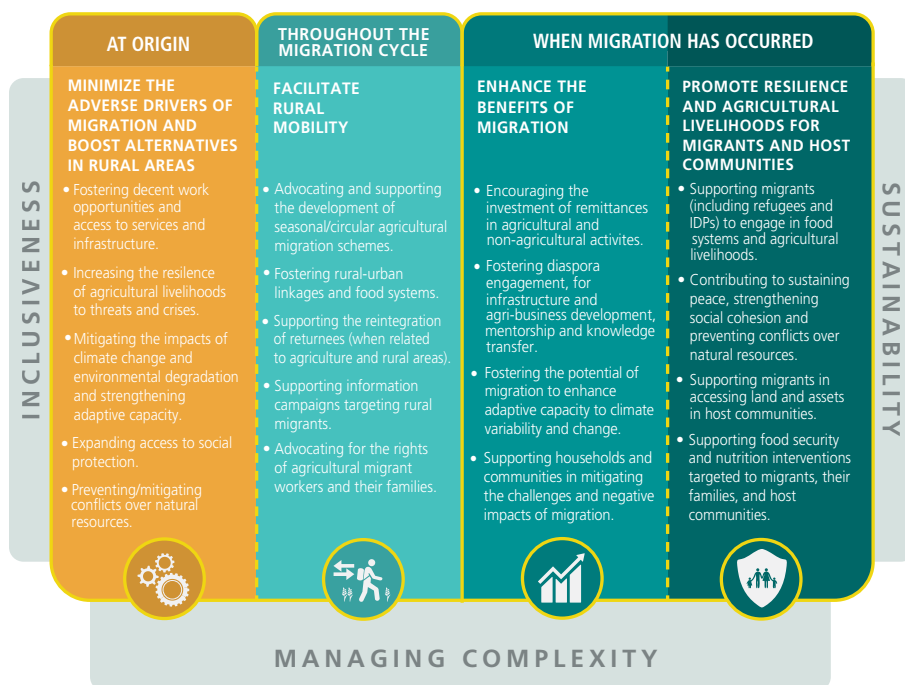
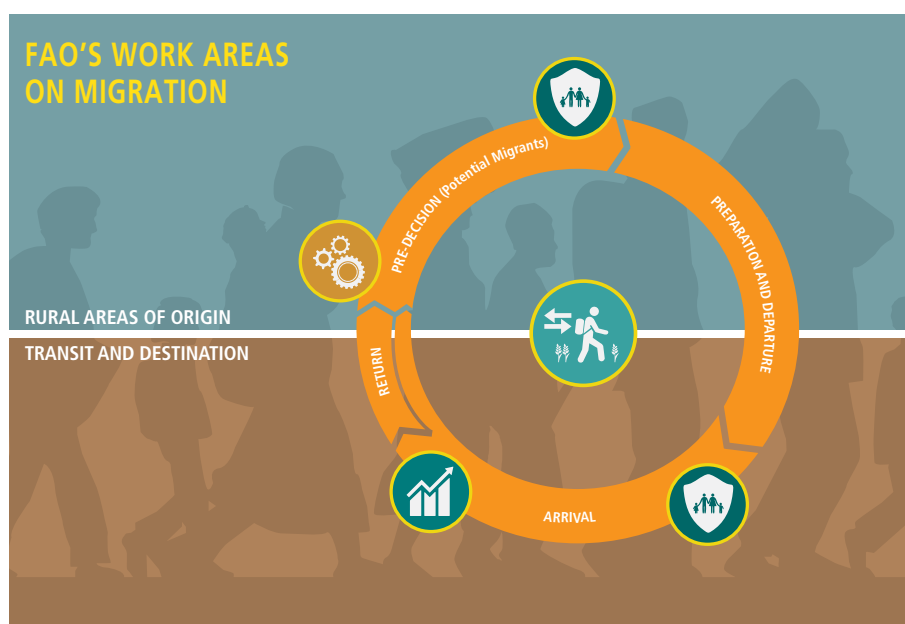
FAO works in **four main thematic areas** along the migration cycle (see Figure 3):

- > At the pre-decision phase, FAO works in rural areas of origin to **minimize the adverse drivers of migration and boost alternatives** to make migration a free choice.
- > Throughout the migration cycle, FAO works to **facilitate rural mobility** to ensure people can move regularly and safely between rural and urban areas as well as across international borders; and to support the reintegration of those who return.
- > When the migratory movement (across international borders or within countries) has taken place, FAO works to **enhance the positive impacts of migration for agriculture and rural development**, and to minimize its negative impacts especially for the families and communities that stay behind.
- > In transit and destination areas, FAO works to **promote resilience and sustainable rural livelihoods for migrants and host communities**, and to support their peaceful coexistence.

Building on its technical expertise and experience, and in partnership with all relevant actors on migration, FAO is committed to support Member States in implementing the commitments of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM). Tool 1 includes a list of the GCM objectives that are relevant to FAO’s work, including reference to the related FAO areas of work.

Figure 3 visually presents **what FAO does on migration**. The table summarizes the four thematic areas and identifies more specific areas of work under each of

FIGURE 3 FAO's work areas on migration



Source: FAO (authors' elaboration).

them. The chapter aims at guiding FAO staff in understanding the breadth of work FAO can carry out on migration. It presents current and future areas of work, highlighting where FAO could focus or expand its work programme on migration based on its expertise and comparative advantage (see Chapter 2).

For each thematic area, a short text is provided to describe the different areas of work and illustrate the type of work and actions FAO can carry out under each of them. Concrete examples of FAO country-level interventions and initiatives are mentioned within the text, while the full examples are compiled by thematic area in Annex 3.

The chapter is designed to respond to the diverse needs of staff and readers. Depending on his/her role and technical expertise, each staff member can decide on the level of information needed and navigate through the chapter, identifying which thematic area is most relevant for his/her own work. Each of the thematic areas is identified by a different colour. The colour coding guides the reader in selecting the thematic areas and subsections of interest.

In designing policy, programme and project interventions on migration, it is important to adapt FAO's approaches and tools to the peculiarities of migration contexts. Working on migration requires an in-depth understanding of the mutual relations and the implications of migration for FAO core areas of work (agricultural development, food security and nutrition, rural development, rural poverty reduction, resilience, and natural resource management). It is also important to consider the dimensions (outcomes, stakeholders involved and targeting mechanisms) that characterize a migration intervention *vis-à-vis* FAO's work in the same area (e.g. employment creation, resilience building, climate change mitigation, etc.). For instance, working on migration entails adopting specific targeting mechanisms at individual level (such as working with potential or actual migrants and their households – in both origin and destination areas) and geographical level (by working in migration-prone areas, migrants' destination areas, refugees/IDPs' camp and non-camp settings, etc.).

FAO work on migration is anchored under: (i) Strategic Programme 3 “Reduce Rural Poverty”, acknowledging the role of migration as part of its integrated approach for rural poverty reduction and taking into account risks and trade-offs for those who move and those who stay behind; and (ii) Strategic Objective 5



Maban, South Sudan

Seeds distribution in Doro
refugee camp.

© FAO/UNHCR/
AlbertoGonzalez Farr

“Increase the Resilience of Livelihoods to Threats and Crises”, whereby FAO is renewing efforts to address the factors that compel people to move as a result of natural disasters or conflict over natural resources and land, and in strengthening the resilience of both migrants (including displaced people) and host communities. Given its cross-cutting nature, FAO’s work on migration is linked also to the other Strategic Objectives. Figure 4 illustrates the links with the five Strategic Objectives, and indicates for each areas of work which Strategic Programme is most relevant.

FIGURE 4 FAO's work areas and links to the Strategic Objectives

<p>4.1 Minimize the adverse drivers of migration and boost alternatives in rural areas</p>	4.1.1 Fostering decent work opportunities and access to services and infrastructure.					
	4.1.2 Increasing the resilience of agricultural livelihoods to threats and crises.					
	4.1.3 Mitigating the impacts of climate change and environmental degradation, and strengthening adaptive capacity					
	4.1.4 Expanding access to social protection.					
	4.1.5 Preventing and mitigating conflicts over natural resources.					
<p>4.2 Facilitate rural mobility</p>	4.2.1 Advocating and supporting the development of seasonal/circular agricultural migration schemes.					
	4.2.2 Fostering rural-urban linkages and food systems.					
	4.2.3 Supporting the reintegration of returnees (when related to agriculture and rural areas).					
	4.2.4 Supporting information campaigns targeting rural migrants.					
	4.2.5 Advocating for the rights of agricultural migrant workers and their families.					
<p>4.3 Enhance the benefits of migration</p>	4.3.1 Encouraging the investments of remittances in agricultural and non-agricultural activities.					
	4.3.2 Fostering diaspora engagement for infrastructure and agri-business development, mentorship and knowledge transfer.					
	4.3.3 Fostering the potential of migration to enhance adaptive capacity to climate variability and change.					
	4.3.4 Supporting households and communities in mitigating the challenges and negative impacts of migration.					
<p>4.4 Promote resilience and agricultural livelihoods for migrants and host communities</p>	4.4.1 Supporting migrants (including refugees and IDPs) to engage in food systems and agricultural livelihoods.					
	4.4.2 Contributing to sustaining peace, strengthening social cohesion and preventing conflict over natural resources.					
	4.4.3 Supporting migrants in accessing land and assets in host communities.					
	4.4.4 Supporting food security and nutrition interventions targeted to migrants and their families.					

Source: FAO (authors' elaboration).



TOOL 1 FAO AND THE GLOBAL COMPACT FOR SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION (GCM)

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) is the product of an unprecedented review of evidence and data gathered during an open, transparent and inclusive process of consultations.

The draft is structured into the following sections:

- > The first section on the vision and guiding principles recognizes that migration works for all when it takes place in a well-informed, planned and consensual manner. The document recognizes that we must make it possible for people to remain in their own countries in safety and dignity. The GCM applies a whole-of-government approach, which recognizes that migration cannot be addressed by one government policy sector alone.
- > The second section deals with the Cooperative Framework and Objectives. The draft lists 23 objectives to achieve safe, orderly and regular migration. The objectives are listed according to the migration cycle: from area of origin or departure, covering the whole journey of migration until destination, including assistance upon arrival and integration, as well as relationships with home countries, for instance through remittances, as well as potential return back home. Under each of the objectives there are actionable commitments that governments can implement to help achieve the objectives (see Annex 5 for the full list of objectives).
- > The document also includes sections related to Implementation as well as Follow-up and Review. The document recognizes the importance of concerted efforts at all levels, and acknowledges not only global and national levels, but also regional and even sub-national levels.
- > The table below presents the objectives of the GCM and related actions that are particularly relevant to FAO's work, and the links to FAO thematic areas of work (see Annex 5 for a list of all GCM objectives). Through its work, FAO will support Member States in the implementation of some of the actionable commitments.

GCM OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS	FAO MIGRATION FRAMEWORK
<p>Objective 1: Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies. Action: c, d, g, h, j, k</p>	<p>Chapter 5.1 Knowledge generation and dissemination</p>
<p>Objective 2: Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin Action: all</p>	<p>Chapter 4.1 Minimize the adverse drivers of migration and boost alternatives in rural areas</p>

GCM OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS	FAO MIGRATION FRAMEWORK
<p>Objective 3: Provide accurate and timely information at all stages of migration</p> <p>Action: e</p>	<p>Chapter 4.2 Facilitate rural migration</p>
<p>Objective 5: Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration</p> <p>Action: a, c, d, e, h</p>	<p>Chapter 4.2 Facilitate rural migration</p>
<p>Objective 6: Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work</p> <p>Action: b, d, h, i</p>	<p>Chapter 4.2 Facilitate rural migration</p>
<p>Objective 16: Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion</p> <p>Action: b, c, d, e</p>	<p>Chapter 4.4 Promote resilience and agricultural livelihoods for migrants and host communities</p>
<p>Objectives 19: Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries</p> <p>Action: b, c, d, e, j</p>	<p>Chapter 4.3 Enhance the benefits of migration</p>
<p>Objective 20: Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants</p> <p>Action: g, h</p>	<p>Chapter 4.3 Enhance the benefits of migration</p>
<p>Objective 21: Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration</p> <p>Action: h, i</p>	<p>Chapter 4.2 Facilitate rural migration</p>
<p>Objective 23: Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration</p> <p>Action: b</p>	<p>Chapter 5.5 Partnerships</p>



4.1

Minimize the adverse drivers of migration and boost alternatives in rural areas

The second objective of the Global Compact for Migration aims to “minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin” (see Tool 1). In line with the Global Compact, FAO supports member countries to address some of the adverse push factors (such as rural unemployment and underemployment, conflicts, climate change, etc.) driving migration from, to and between rural areas (see Chapter 2 and Annex 2), while providing people with more and better options in rural areas.

4.1.1 FOSTERING DECENT WORK OPPORTUNITIES AND ACCESS TO SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

FAO supports countries to create decent work opportunities for potential migrants, particularly youth, in migration-prone areas. Ensuring that rural migration represents a voluntary decision based on real opportunities requires providing attractive livelihood options in rural areas and reliable information for potential migrants to evaluate their options (see Annex 3, Examples 1, 2 and 3 for FAO interventions in Tunisia, Ethiopia, Kenya and Central America).

FAO works to strengthen agricultural value chains and food systems to create job opportunities for rural residents, and youth in particular, in both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, and stimulate diversification. Key elements include: facilitating access to credit, extension and services, improving access to markets for both marketable products and inputs, and ensuring safe and secure property and tenure rights to land and natural resources. FAO also works to unlock the potential of information and communication technologies (ICTs) for the agricultural sector¹⁶ ICTs can also help rural producers expand their networks, overcome information symmetries and better plan their activities by providing updated market information (e.g. prices of goods), as well as other services that

¹⁶ See the results of the conference “Youth Employment in Agriculture as a Solid Solution to ending Hunger and Poverty in Africa: Engaging through Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and Entrepreneurship” (August 20-21, 2018, Kigali).



are relevant to agriculture (e.g. weather forecasting). Virtual platforms can also be established for online mentoring and knowledge sharing.

FAO works also on the labour supply side by enhancing technical and business skills. By supporting countries in providing education, training and skills development services that match labour market needs and take into account youth aspirations, FAO contributes to enhancing their employability not only in their area of origin, but also in other areas and sectors of the economy (by promoting so-called portable skills).

4.1.2 INCREASING THE RESILIENCE OF AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS TO THREATS AND CRISES

Conflicts, natural and human-made disasters are among the main drivers of forced displacement. FAO supports rural populations who are affected or likely to be affected by these events by putting in place a number of strategies and tools for prevention, preparedness and response (see Annex 3, Example 4 on FAO Early Warning Early Action and Examples 5 and 6 on South-Sudan and Syria).

Resilience is important for coping with shocks and stressors and ensuring that they do not have long-lasting impacts on food and nutrition security. FAO supports vulnerable households in order to prevent them from resorting to negative coping strategies that further undermine food security and nutrition, or lead to participation in violence and conflict. The recovery of local agricultural systems, for example, through support to traditional and indigenous knowledge, can help vulnerable individuals and households to move beyond subsistence agriculture and rejoin markets. It can also enhance their resilience to future economic, environmental and political shocks, thus allowing them to remain on their land when it is safe to do so.

4.1.3 MITIGATING THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND STRENGTHENING ADAPTIVE CAPACITY

FAO promotes climate change adaptation through different strategies which aim to address both quick and gradual onset climate impacts and associated risks (see Annex 3, Example 7 on the Green Great Wall). This includes the promotion of



climate smart agriculture (CSA) techniques, agroecological principles, ecological restoration, green job creation, investments for equitable and sustainable access and use of natural resources, as well as good and inclusive governance of natural resources, especially land and water. FAO also emphasizes that the traditional governance and land use systems of indigenous peoples are crucial for climate change adaptation and mitigation.¹⁷ To address the impacts of increasingly frequent and intense weather-related events, a number of complementary actions in disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation¹⁸ have been identified, such as drought prediction and early warning systems, combined with integrated drought management.

4.1.4 EXPANDING ACCESS TO SOCIAL PROTECTION

Social protection has mixed impacts on migration. While migration can be regarded as informal social safety nets (Sabates-Wheeler and White, 2003; Hagen-Zanker and Himmelsteine, 2013), receiving social protection, depending on the type of programmes, could help vulnerable households to relax liquidity constraints of migration costs, or reduce their incentives to migrate.

FAO advocates for a better coverage of social protection systems in rural areas, addressing the social and economic exclusion, particularly of youth, women and the elderly. Through these efforts FAO also promotes the role of social protection programmes in helping farmers, fishers and forest-dependent communities to invest in productive activities and in their rural livelihoods, and to better manage natural resources. In response to shocks, shock-responsive social protection systems can ensure continued access to basic needs and reduce potential migration flows (see Annex 3, Example 8 on FAO intervention in Turkey). Cash-for-work and food-for-assets programmes can also provide temporary work opportunities while concurrently creating or rehabilitating critical productive infrastructure, such as roads or irrigation systems.

¹⁷ The strength of many indigenous land systems lies in an integrated approach to land management at a landscape or territorial scale with land cycling between different cropping systems and enriched secondary forests, blurring the distinction between forest and farm.

¹⁸ For more information on these actions, see: FAO, 2013. *Resilient Livelihoods: Disaster Risk Reduction for Food and nutrition Security*. Available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3270e.pdf>



4.1.5 PREVENTING AND MITIGATING CONFLICTS OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

Competition over natural resources has been identified as a potential trigger for conflict, which in turn might fuel forced migration, especially during extended drought periods. FAO works to foster social cohesion and reduce tension and conflicts over natural resources (see Annex 3, Example 9 on FAO intervention in Niger). It does so by mitigating and preventing conflict at the local level (e.g. through pastoralist field schools) and promoting sustainable land conflict resolution (such as participatory negotiated territorial development, and land and water tenure systems). It also works to enhance the management capacities of rural populations by supporting the development and diversification of environmentally sustainable livelihood strategies (e.g. Safe Access to Fuel and Energy¹⁹), while also contributing to securing natural capital that can bolster resilience (water sources, pollination services, biodiversity, sustainable fisheries management, etc.).

BOX 6 MIGRATION AND PASTORALISM

Pastoralism is an extensive grassland-based production system covering one-third of the agricultural land of our globe. It is based on the shared use of resources (land, water and vegetation) for livestock production practiced by several hundred million people in all geographic regions. In most of the pastoral areas, highly variable precipitation patterns result in some key resources being available in temporary and unpredictable spots. Therefore, seasonal or annual mobility, within and across country borders, is a key feature of pastoralism.

Migration and pastoralism are deeply interrelated. For pastoralist households, migration can be a temporary answer to multiple risks and a long-term adaptation strategy to face resource depletion as well as the loss of rights or access to land. The pressure on pastoral resources has been exacerbated by demographic growth, climatic uncertainty, land policies (weakening complementary and heterogeneous resources for pastoralism, as well as sedentarization policies for nomadic groups), and expanding cropping areas. In this context, land governance and the regulation of rights and access are key factors to prevent tensions between communities, and to secure and support pastoralists' domestic and international mobility.²⁰

¹⁹ For more info on Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE), see: <http://www.fao.org>

²⁰ For more information on pastoralism, see FAO's knowledge hub on pastoralism at <http://www.fao.org/>.



4.2 Facilitate rural mobility

To date, FAO's involvement in facilitating rural mobility has been limited. However, the removal of constraints for people who wish to migrate and take advantage of opportunities elsewhere might be advantageous from a development perspective. It is crucial to remove physical, legal or administrative barriers that prevent or discourage migratory movements within countries or across international borders. In line with the Global Compact for Migration, FAO supports Member States in achieving the Objectives 3, 5, 6 and 21 related to providing accurate and timely information, enhancing pathways for regular migration, promoting decent work and facilitating sustainable reintegration (see Tool 1).

4.2.1 ADVOCATING AND SUPPORTING THE DESIGN OF SEASONAL AGRICULTURAL MIGRATION SCHEMES

Circular and temporary migration, if adequately planned and supported, can both provide additional sources of income during the lean season and help overcome the occurrence of seasonal labour shortages in agriculture. FAO can facilitate policy dialogue and discussions around innovative mechanisms to facilitate seasonal employment in rural areas, building on its technical expertise and collecting good practices around successful existing schemes.²¹

It is important that seasonal and circular migration schemes take into consideration the agricultural calendars of both countries of origin and destination, and respond to labour needs in agriculture. When advocating for circular migration agreements, FAO places particular attention on ensuring the cooperation of governments or employers in the destination areas with regard to assistance for recruitment and pre-departure orientation training, and skill development.

²¹ For instance, the Recognised Seasonal Employer Scheme (RSE), started in 2007 by New Zealand; and the movements of agricultural workers negotiated by Guatemala through the Quebec Farmers Association FERME (Fondation des Entreprises en Recrutement de Main-d'œuvre agricole Étrangère).



4.2.2 FOSTERING RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES AND FOOD SYSTEMS

Promoting well-functioning rural-urban linkages, investments in intermediary cities and the development of rural habitats with provision of quality services can contribute to sustainable and inclusive processes of structural transformation. FAO works to remove barriers that prevent migratory movements along the rural-urban spectrum. In so doing, it is important to remove any gender-related constraints that may prevent women from taking advantage of opportunities deriving from migration and increased mobility.

FAO advocates for facilitating and promoting mutually beneficial rural-urban flows of goods, services, capital and labour, particularly within food systems. The increasing demand for high-value primary and processed products in urban areas can offer multiple employment opportunities, especially for rural youth. FAO supports efforts geared towards dynamic rural-urban interactions that promote a productive agricultural sector and thereby spur economic diversification, rural non-farm growth multipliers, agribusiness development and job creation. Promoting an integrated and territorial approach to food systems (see Box 7) is a key element of the FAO approach.

BOX 7 TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT AND MIGRATION

Territorial policies typically refer to government efforts to enhance the economic performance of areas that are lagging behind or enhance even further the economic performance of those areas already doing well. They can take several forms, including the revitalization of areas in industrial decline and the development of industrial clusters, economic corridors, special economic zones and other forms. But territorial policies go beyond the objective of economic performance to also include social (cohesion and equity) and environmental (natural resource deterioration, soil and water degradation, and climate change) objectives. The multi-dimensional nature of territorial policies calls for multisectoral and multilevel governance systems that enable all the actors (local, regional, national, private sector, civil society, etc.) to participate in the decision-making processes, find solutions that are tailored to the needs of the population and develop advantageous partnerships and networks.

SOFA 2017 highlights the fact that urban and rural areas, far from being separate entities, form a spectrum of closely interconnected areas ranging from megacities to large regional centres, market towns and the rural hinterland. It also stresses that stronger synergies between the urban and rural areas can better stimulate both agricultural and non-agricultural economic growth, which broadens opportunities for the agricultural sector and other economic activities in rural areas. Rural-urban partnerships help achieve better regional conditions. With this strategy in mind, sustainable alternatives to permanent migration to metropolitan areas can be identified, including commuting or circular migration.



4.2.3 SUPPORTING THE REINTEGRATION OF RETURNEES (WHEN RELATED TO AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AREAS)

Migrants returning to rural areas often bring with them human capital and financial resources that may turn into an important source of development and of economic diversification for many countries. FAO could complement IOM's work in managing return migration programmes by providing livelihood packages and tailored technical training for the reintegration of returnees in rural areas or when their livelihoods are based on agriculture. FAO can facilitate the reintegration of returnees by strengthening social cohesion between returnees and origin communities, facilitating access to employment and entrepreneurship opportunities, and encouraging the transfer of their knowledge and skills (see Annex 3, Example 10 on FAO intervention in El Salvador). In this regard, FAO can contribute to the establishment of One Stop Service Centres (OSSC), as places where migrants can obtain relevant information, permits and licenses to set up small- and medium-sized agro-enterprises.

For migrants, particularly those originating from rural areas, the ability to reclaim their land or to obtain access to land elsewhere is critical. Land belonging to migrants may have been appropriated by others during displacement, especially in protracted crisis situations or where land is scarce. Restitution may raise complex issues, including the risk of compromising livelihoods and food security for those who had settled on abandoned land and risk being ejected. Land disputes can develop into major obstacles to a successful return and a key impetus for rural returnees to move to urban areas in search of opportunities. Unless institutions and mechanisms are in place to deal with these issues effectively, they may lead to tensions and escalate into conflict. The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) provide a framework for restitution policies capable of restoring the land rights of displaced migrants and resolving disputes over tenure rights.²²

²² For example, VGGT 14.1 calls on states to “consider providing restitution for the loss of legitimate tenure rights to land, fisheries and forests and to ensure that all actions are consistent with their existing obligations under national and international law, and with due regard to voluntary commitments under applicable regional and international instruments” (FAO, 2012). VGGT provisions on restitution also call on states to implement gender-sensitive restitution policies and laws, and to consider the concerns of indigenous people.



**Morroa municipality,
Cambimba village, Colombia**

Over 250,000 people were killed and millions displaced in Colombia's 52-year armed conflict. FAO supported the Strategy of Local Networks for Productive Integration benefitting returnees and host community members.

© Patrick Zachmann/Magnum Photos

4.2.4 SUPPORTING INFORMATION CAMPAIGNS TARGETING RURAL MIGRANTS

FAO can support efforts to provide comprehensive information to potential and actual migrants in rural areas on legal and safe migration channels as well as on existing livelihood opportunities in rural areas, including those offering alternatives to migration.

FAO could join efforts being made by governments, UN Country Teams and other development partners to conduct tailored and gender-/age-sensitive pre-departure training and information campaigns through local radio broadcasts, on-site sessions and social media. These should provide information on: (i) employment and income-generating opportunities in the areas of origin; (ii) useful tools for seeking jobs in destination areas (within countries or abroad); (iii) specific job-related skills and languages required in the main destination areas; and (iv) migrants' rights, fair recruitment practices and the risks of irregular migration, smuggling and trafficking.



4.2.5 ADVOCATING FOR THE RIGHTS OF AGRICULTURAL MIGRANT WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

Migrant workers in the agricultural sector often experience severe decent work deficits (e.g. low salaries, violation of the right to rest, the right to association and bargaining, the right to safety, a lack of social protection, and discrimination and xenophobia). These conditions might derive from unfair and fraudulent recruitment practices where migrants are not well informed on the terms and conditions of their employment. Labour inspection frequently does not reach many agricultural workers, in particular those working in the informal economy, in remote rural areas, forests or at sea. Migrant workers coming with their families might involve children in work, drawing them into child labour.

The status and situation of migrant workers can vary greatly in terms of type of remuneration (daily or piece rate), duration of the stay (from temporary, to seasonal and permanent migrant workers) and family situation (migrating alone, as a married couple, with children). All these differences matter to assess and ensure the respect for the rights of migrant workers in agriculture. Indigenous peoples and other ethnic minorities often face additional layers of discrimination and vulnerability. In close collaboration with the ILO, FAO supports the extension of labour standards to rural areas, with particular attention to child labour, occupational health and safety, and social protection. FAO should strengthen its advocacy for decent work opportunities for migrant workers in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors both in origin and destination countries. This entails strengthening the knowledge base on employment conditions of migrant agricultural workers and their families, improving their labour protection, and increasing their access to safe and regular migration channels together with partners.



4.3 Enhancing the benefits of migration

Well-managed migration can make crucial contributions to development in rural areas. FAO works to maximize the benefits of migration for countries of origin, transit and destination, while minimizing the challenges migration can pose to the remaining households and communities at origin, or in contexts of forced migration and displacement. In line with the Global Compact for Migration, FAO can increase its role in these areas by supporting Member States in “creating conditions for migrants and diaspora to fully contribute to sustainable development” (Objective 19), and optimizing the transformative impact of remittances (Objective 20), (see Tool 1).

4.3.1 ENCOURAGING THE INVESTMENT OF REMITTANCES IN AGRICULTURAL²³ AND NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Remittances are vital for rural development and food security, but much of their potential depends on stimulating a productive use of these resources, investing in education, healthcare²⁴ and agricultural/non-agricultural activities. The use of remittances for productive investments in agriculture can stimulate diversification as well as the creation of employment opportunities in rural areas. It can also promote climate change adaptation through the adoption of new technologies and strategies. .

FAO could expand its work in this area, by complementing the work²⁵ carried out primarily by IFAD (particularly the Financing Facility for Remittances) and the World Bank. FAO could provide technical support and develop capacities on the sustainable use and investment²⁶ of remittances in agricultural and

²³ For the purpose of this Framework, the term agriculture refers to all agricultural subsectors, including crop, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, and forestry.

²⁴ FAO partners with UNESCO and UNICEF with regard to education, and with WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank and UNAIDS with regard to health issues.

²⁵ Primarily focused on the reduction of remittances transfer costs and access to financial products and services in rural areas.

²⁶ In line with the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI).



non-agricultural activities (see Annex 3, Examples 11 and 12 in Tajikistan and Senegal). It could contribute to raising governments' awareness on the potential of remittances for agricultural and rural development and establishing synergies, coordinated advocacy actions and partnerships with different actors, including money transfers, rural banks, microfinance institutions, post offices, producers' and community-based organizations.

To encourage the productive investment of remittances, FAO could support partners in increasing financial inclusion, especially of the rural poor, as well as youth and women, and improving financial literacy for migrants and remittance-recipient households. Greater financial literacy will empower migrants and their families to understand financial options, instruments, and services that might be linked to remittances. This will reduce some of the risks associated with migration, improving the attitude towards prudent financial planning, and enhancing savings and productive investments.

4.3.2 FOSTERING DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT FOR INFRASTRUCTURE AND AGRI-BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT, MENTORSHIP AND KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

There is a wealth of evidence that shows how the financial resources and knowledge of diaspora communities can promote development in their countries of origin. To date, diaspora's engagement in agricultural and rural development has been limited because of a number of challenges related to investing in rural areas (such as lack of expertise in agriculture, limited capacities to enforce decisions and understand market dynamics at a distance).

FAO could play a unique role in raising awareness on the potential of involving diaspora communities in rural development and improving overall coherence between agricultural and diaspora policies. In synergy with the work carried out by other partners, such as IOM and IFAD,²⁷ FAO's value added is to act as a bridge between governments, diaspora organizations, financial institutions and rural stakeholders. FAO can engage more in these areas, including through

²⁷ The DIA initiative has been launched by the United States Department of State and IFAD to leverage the contributions of migrant workers and encourage their engagement in sustained economic development through investment in agriculture, particularly in rural areas. For more information, see: <https://maintenance.ifad.org/web/knowledge/publication/asset/39408104>.



ICT innovations, by: providing information on opportunities for investing in agriculture to both diaspora communities, dedicated diaspora offices and financial intermediaries; facilitating links between diaspora and small-/medium-sized agro-enterprises to create new market opportunities; facilitating joint ventures and investments of diaspora in agro-businesses; supporting capital-matching programmes; facilitating the transfer of knowledge and skills; encouraging mentorship and sponsorship of rural youth and providing start-up capitals to set up agro-enterprises; and advocating for the investment of collective and social remittances to support local and infrastructure development in rural areas.

4.3.3 FOSTERING THE POTENTIAL OF MIGRATION TO ENHANCE ADAPTIVE CAPACITY TO CLIMATE VARIABILITY AND CHANGE

Migration has traditionally been an adaptation strategy for rural communities to cope with climate variability, reduce pressure on natural resources and diversify livelihoods. If well-managed, migration can contribute to boost adaptive capacity in migrants' areas of origin, transit and destination through productive investments in climate-resilient livelihoods and transfer of knowledge and skills. FAO could play a unique role in raising awareness among rural households and diaspora communities on the benefits of investing in sustainable agriculture and non-agricultural activities, and providing the technical support to unleash its potential. In addition, FAO could contribute to addressing the knowledge gap on the linkages between migration, adaptation and agriculture in order to reach a comprehensive understanding of the issue and inform policy-making. Finally, FAO could foster policy coherence across the sectors of migration, climate change adaptation and rural development to ensure that migration's potential for adaptation and resilience building is accounted for and strengthened.

4.3.4 SUPPORTING HOUSEHOLDS AND COMMUNITIES IN MITIGATING THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF MIGRATION

FAO's work on migration addresses also the possible negative impacts and challenges associated with migration, especially in the short run (see Annex 2). FAO's attention is focused on household members who are left behind, especially women and children, who may take over additional productive and



Southern Mosul, Iraq

Displaced civilians flee fighting between Iraqi forces and ISIS with their livestock.

© FAO/Cengiz Yar

care responsibilities, or be exposed to safety risks or stigma (see Annex 3, Example 13 on FAO work in Rwanda). FAO advocates for tailored social protection measures and the adoption of labour-saving technologies that could be adopted to mitigate the risk of overburden and increased vulnerability. FAO supports countries in strengthening the enabling environment to improve access to education and health care systems,²⁸ and supporting rural institutions and services. At the community level, FAO pays particular attention to the risk that migration could increase inequality between households who receive remittances and those who do not.

Rural-urban migration can also impact the sustainability of natural resource use in areas of origin – for instance, by creating or promoting urban market demand that put species and ecosystems from which they have moved at risk if harvests are not managed sustainably or alternatives are not developed. FAO addresses this issue through its Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme.²⁹

²⁸ FAO partners with UNESCO and UNICEF with regard to education, and with WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank and UNAIDS with regard to health issues.

²⁹ For more information on the sustainable wildlife management programme, see: <http://www.fao.org>.



4.4

Promote resilience and agricultural livelihoods for migrants and host communities

Promoting sustainable agricultural livelihoods and the participation of migrants in agriculture and food systems is a crucial element for strengthening social cohesion and enhancing economic development in areas of transit and destination. Building resilience involves adopting a comprehensive approach. Recognizing the importance of the humanitarian-development nexus, the FAO approach ranges from providing life-saving, emergency livelihood assistance, and food security and nutrition interventions to longer-term interventions, which allow migrants and host communities to move from care and maintenance to eventual self-reliance. In line with the Global Compact for Migration, FAO supports Member States in “empowering migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion” (Objective 16; see Tool 1).

4.4.1 SUPPORTING MIGRANTS (INCLUDING REFUGEES AND IDPS) TO ENGAGE IN FOOD SYSTEMS AND AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS

FAO supports governments to promote sustainable economic and productive inclusion for both migrants as well as host communities through decent rural employment opportunities, combined social protection and agricultural interventions, and by securing environmental goods and services such as forests and watersheds (see Annex 3, Example 14 on the Blue Hope Initiative and 15 and 16 in Lebanon).

In collaboration with partners and UN Country Teams, FAO could expand its work in this area to facilitate access to employment and entrepreneurship opportunities in agriculture and within food systems for migrants in destination areas, including in developed countries. FAO could build on its technical expertise in strengthening capacities, providing technical support and training in all agricultural subsectors. Creating economic opportunities and allowing migrants access to labour opportunities could have a profound impact. Jobs and livelihoods would reduce the fiscal pressure and burden on host countries. Rural populations (farmers, fishers and forest-dependent people) displaced by conflict could be trained in new livelihood skills, which could enable them to earn an income in host communities or camp settings.



4.4.2 CONTRIBUTING TO SUSTAINING PEACE, STRENGTHENING SOCIAL COHESION AND PREVENTING CONFLICTS OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

FAO works to promote social cohesion within rural communities, and between migrant (including displaced persons) and host communities in both transit and destination areas. In crisis situations, FAO provides support to areas bordering conflict-affected countries as a cost-effective means of restoring refugees' livelihoods while bringing economic and social benefits to host communities. FAO also contributes to sustaining peace by working together with rural communities to rebuild trust between different groups and promote dialogue with migrant networks and returnees (see Annex 3, Examples 17, 18 and 19 on FAO interventions in Lebanon, Uganda and Bangladesh).

In order to prevent and mitigate conflict, FAO also works to improve the management of scarce and fragile natural resources, and supports the development of inclusive and environmentally sustainable livelihood strategies. Interventions can include support for livelihoods, repair of infrastructure damaged by conflict, or cash transfers and food assistance to help households avoid resorting to violence. It is equally vital to invest in strengthening existing systems and capacities to reduce the need for long-term emergency assistance. Food security interventions that build the capacity of institutions to deliver equitable access to services may help to restore confidence in state effectiveness and legitimacy, while increasing incentives for the population to maintain peace and stability. Social protection can help create a sense of structure and normality, as well as enhance equity and cohesion among conflict-affected populations.

4.4.3 SUPPORTING MIGRANTS IN ACCESSING LAND AND ASSETS IN HOST COMMUNITIES

International guidelines and standards can help national governments and communities to design and implement inclusive land tenure policies in regions sending and receiving migrants, along with responsible land-based investments. The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) provide a framework to address access to land and the tenure rights of migrants, refugees and population displaced by conflict (see Annex 3, Example 20 on FAO



intervention in Sudan). National governments can use the VGGT to develop land policies, promote effective land restitution, recognize legitimate land rights and implement land redistribution programmes. By using the VGGT, land policymakers can develop inclusive land policies that take into consideration the land rights of migrants and native landowners, women, youth, indigenous groups and pastoralists, and they can support land policy reforms based on international best practices and responsible land-based investments.

4.4.4 SUPPORTING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS TARGETED TO MIGRANTS, THEIR FAMILIES AND HOST COMMUNITIES

Migrants are potentially vulnerable to food insecurity and different forms of malnutrition. FAO support can include fostering nutrition-sensitive agriculture and value chains, and promoting healthy diets. Vegetable gardening can be made use of in particular situations of migration to urban areas, which often result in increased food demand and changes in diet patterns.

Food culture is another important aspect to be taken into consideration in FAO's work in this area. For migrants maintaining their food culture they might find it challenging if they move to places where their traditional food products are scarce. Urban agriculture holds great potential in this sense, as it can be used to develop value chains targeting migrants' food preferences and contribute to diversified diets. FAO also supports food security and nutrition in forced displacement situations, such as through access to agricultural inputs, capacity development in production and post-harvest techniques and e-vouchers for the consumption of fresh products.

5

KEY STRATEGIES FOR ENGAGEMENT



Narapani, Nepal

Ashmita Thapa is one of the female farmers gathering to discuss and compare the results of their work after experimenting with new farming practices. Her husband migrated to Saudi Arabia to find work and she is now the one managing their farm.

© Chris Steele-Perkins/Magnum Ph

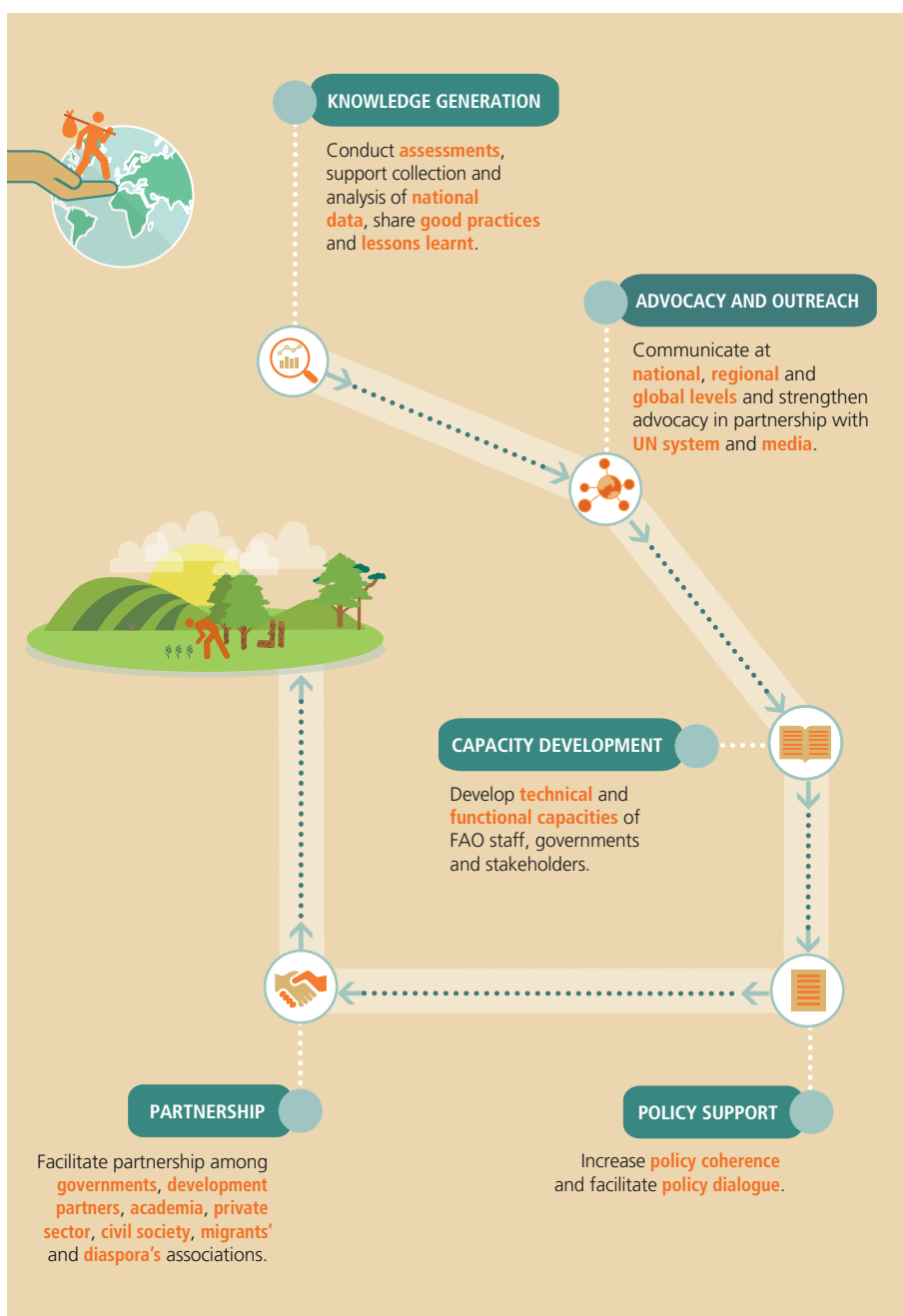
In implementing its work on migration, FAO focuses on five key strategies, based on FAO's core functions:

- > **generating and disseminating knowledge and evidence** on the patterns, drivers and impacts of migration, including strengthening data collection, impact evaluation and operational research to support policy-making;
- > **providing policy support and promoting policy dialogue** at global, regional, sub-regional and country levels to strengthen policy and programmatic coherence between migration and policy areas under FAO's mandate;
- > **developing capacities** at regional, country and community levels to support the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of evidence-based policies and the implementation/delivery of projects and programmes;
- > **increasing evidence-based advocacy and outreach**, to contribute to shaping the emerging global, regional and national agendas on migration and raising awareness on the critical role migration plays in agriculture³⁰ and rural development; and
- > **facilitating strategic and multi-stakeholder partnerships** between migration, agricultural and rural stakeholders.

Figure 5 illustrates **how FAO works** on migration along core functions and how these are interlinked. The chapter includes a brief overview of each strategy, describing the type of work FAO does. One illustrative example is included under each strategy. To help meet different interests and needs, supplementary tools have been included under the various sections for those who require additional information and would like to have more in-depth advice and materials on how to get started on migration data collection, policy mapping and analysis, preparing capacity development activities and identifying stakeholders to mobilize partnerships.

³⁰ For the purposes of this framework, the term agriculture refers to all agriculture sub-sectors, including crop, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture.

FIGURE 5 FAO integrated approach to migration



Source: FAO (authors' elaboration)

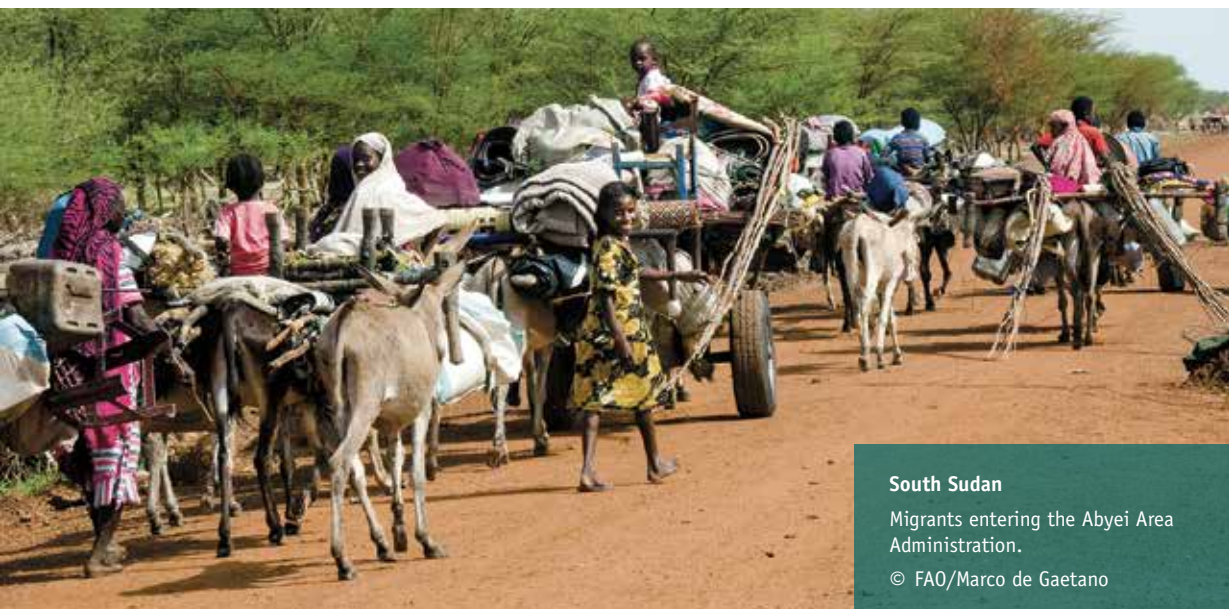
5.1 Knowledge generation and dissemination

The global migration challenge calls for informed policy decisions based on reliable, sound data and evidence. Currently, there are major knowledge gaps regarding the determinants, dynamics and consequences of rural migration. FAO should advocate for increased attention to internal migration, and to circular and seasonal migrations typically linked to agricultural activities yet often overlooked in assessments and diagnostics.

Tool 2 provides a list of available data sources on migration. Many data collection systems and surveys do not adequately cover rural areas or lack questions on migration. Overcoming these limitations will be crucial in designing, implementing and monitoring policies to support rural migration and improve the labour market information system; overcoming information asymmetries; and matching labour supply and demand. The use of qualitative analysis is helpful as an approach, complemented by other survey instruments, to provide invaluable, timely insights on migrant behaviours, perceptions and experiences.

Together with its partners, FAO can support Member States in:

- assessing the availability and quality of information on rural migration, addressing gaps in data collection and contributing to a standardized pool of questions to gather useful comparable data across surveys;



South Sudan

Migrants entering the Abyei Area Administration.

© FAO/Marco de Gaetano

- > building capacity in national institutions to collect data on rural migration and integrate migration into agricultural censuses and surveys;
- > conducting assessments (e.g. on the determinants of rural migration, the extent and impact of environmental-related migration, the impact of return migration and the contribution of remittances and diaspora to rural development);
- > defining a methodology and assessing policy coherence between migration policies and sectoral policies related to agriculture and rural development;
- > encouraging further research efforts and exploring alternative data sources;³¹ and
- > collecting good practices and sharing lessons learnt to replicate and scale up tested approaches.

Innovative examples of FAO's work in the area of knowledge generation include the atlas *Rural Africa in motion* (see Box 8) and the *State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA), 2018 on Migration, agriculture and rural development*.³²

BOX 8 THE ATLAS RURAL AFRICA IN MOTION

The atlas *Rural Africa in motion - Dynamics and drivers of migration south of the Sahara*³³ offers a snapshot of complex rural migration patterns in sub-Saharan Africa and highlights the important role that rural areas play in shaping migration from and within the continent. Through a series of maps and in-depth case studies, the 20 authors of the atlas, representing different research institutions, think tanks and international organizations from and outside Africa, explore the complexity of the interrelated causes that drive people in Africa to leave their homes. They shed light on regional migration dynamics and perspectives, and foster understanding of rural migration. The atlas is the result of a partnership between FAO and the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD), with technical support from the Centre for the Study of Governance Innovation (GovInn) in South Africa.

³¹ Alternative data sources include big data tracing population movements and consumer behaviour, data from mobile phones or social media, or the tracking of online payment services.

³² SOFA 2018 analyses rural migration flows (both internal and international) as well as their drivers and impacts. It discusses the factors in rural areas, and more specifically in agriculture, which contribute to determining migration decisions and analyses the relationship between agricultural and rural development and migration decisions. The report also looks at the ways in which migration affects rural areas and agricultural and rural development. Finally, it highlights how policy priorities relating to migration will differ according to the different circumstances of countries and their stages of development.

³³ Mercandalli, S. & Losch, eds. 2017. (Also available at <http://www.fao.org>).



TOOL 2 ASSESSING AVAILABLE DATA SOURCES³⁴

At the international level, a number of organizations provide data on migration:

- > The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) has developed the United Nations Global Migration Database, which is a comprehensive collection of data on stocks and flows of international migrants by sex, age, country of birth and citizenship.
- > The International Organization for Migration (IOM) disseminates and analyses similar data through its Global Migration Data Analysis Centre, together with Migration Profiles for individual countries.
- > The International Labour Organization (ILO) has a large collection of data on the labour force and labour migration, assembled from a number of different sources, including labour force surveys, household budget and expenditure surveys, registries and other surveys.
- > The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has a database on international migration and the European Commission's Directorate-General for Statistics (Eurostat) provides data through its Migration and migrant population statistics website – in both cases information are supplied by Member States.
- > The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) publishes annually Global Trends on forced migration.

Other data on migration are available from sample-based household surveys, which do not focus on migration but often include questions on the topic. Some examples are the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) published by USAID, and the Living Standard Measurement Study (LSMS) surveys promoted by the World Bank. Nonetheless, they are usually not statistically representative for migration-related variables, unless they have been specifically designed with this in mind.

Other specific studies and surveys also provide data on migration. Among these, the Gallup World Poll collects migration information as part of its national surveys. The European Commission's Directorate-General for Statistics (Eurostat) also runs a project called MED-HIMS (Households International Migration Surveys in the Mediterranean countries), aimed at collecting data in southern Mediterranean countries. Beyond the LSMS surveys, the World Bank has also conducted a series of Migration and Remittances Household Surveys in nine African countries as part of the Africa Migration Project, jointly undertaken with the African Development Bank.

Guidance on data collection and analysis on international migration can be found in the Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development, developed by the Global Migration Group, with the contribution of FAO.

³⁴ Extracted and adapted from: FAO. 2018. *The State of Food and Agriculture 2018 - Migration, Agriculture and Rural Development* (forthcoming).

5.2 Policy support

Government policies and programmes play a key role in determining the final impact of migration on development. Given the interconnected nature of the drivers and impacts of rural migration, interventions require an integrated response from policy-makers and other stakeholders.

To date, agricultural and rural development policies and investment programmes have³⁵ often failed to include migration issues for several reasons, including: (i) the lack of relevant data and indicators; (ii) the lack of capacities, expertise and financial resources to address the links between migration and agriculture and rural development; and (iii) the complexity of institutional structures at country level, as migration and agriculture sub-sectors often fall under the responsibility of different government line ministries and departments.

FAO works to enhance coherency between policies and programmes on migration and sectoral policies and large-scale investment programmes related to agriculture, rural development, rural poverty reduction, food security and nutrition, and natural resource management. Informed by the knowledge and evidence generated on rural migration, FAO supports Member States to strengthen policy dialogue and to integrate migration into agricultural and rural development policies, strategies, programmes and investments, and vice versa. To develop and implement effective policies and programmes, horizontal and vertical policy coherence is needed across all sectors and levels of government.

In providing policy support on rural migration, FAO pays particular attention to the specific needs of different population groups and types of migrants, including women, youth, indigenous peoples, refugees, IDPs, seasonal migrants, and migrants in vulnerable situations. While aiming to maximize synergies and foster coherence, there will inevitably be trade-offs to manage in prioritizing policy objectives. It is important that policy-makers are fully aware of the potential trade-offs in each specific context and when considering the interests of various stakeholders in origin, transit, and destination areas.

³⁵ For the purposes of this Framework, the term agriculture refers to all agricultural subsectors, including crop, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture.

In order to foster a coherent policy framework, FAO helps Member States to map and analyse agriculture and rural development policies and programmes that have an impact on migration, and vice versa. Tool 3 provides a list of key policies to be considered and a number of questions that can guide FAO staff in assessing and providing policy recommendations on how to strengthen policy coherence and coordination between migration policies and those policies under FAO mandate (see Box 9).

BOX 9 G7 REPORT AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MIGRATION

In 2017, FAO was requested by the G7 Presidency of the Republic of Italy to provide inputs on the relationship between migration, agriculture and rural development that formed the basis for discussions at the G7 Agriculture Ministers Meeting held 15 October 2017 in Bergamo. FAO, in collaboration with IFAD, WFP and the OECD, submitted the technical report *Agriculture, Food Security, Rural Development and Migration*, which focused on providing evidence on the complex interlinkages between migration, agriculture, food security and rural development, and presented recommendations for action by the G7 Agriculture Ministers.

The report underlined the significant relationships between migration and food security as well as the complex interactions between the adverse drivers of migration, which often take place in contexts characterized by poverty, conflicts, environmental degradation and climate change. The analysis emphasized that migration of rural people, both across and within borders of the country of origin, not only forms part of household strategies to cope with income uncertainties and the risks of food insecurity, but is also an important part of the structural transformation of the economies and the development process. As a result, in the Bergamo Declaration the G7 Ministries of Agriculture recognized the need for coordinated efforts on migration at the national and international level, with a focus on policy interventions aimed at “improving livelihoods in rural areas and strengthening agricultural systems, in order to support the diverse needs of countries of origin, transit and destination”. The Declaration also encouraged states to give appropriate consideration to agriculture and rural development in the two Global Compacts and in the work of the United Nations on migration.



TOOL 3 MAPPING AND ANALYSING POLICIES³⁶

Migration affects many areas of public policy-making, from healthcare to education, agriculture, environment, labour, and infrastructure and services provision. The following questions can serve as the basis for mapping and analysing to what extent policies integrate issues related to rural migration:

- > What policies are currently in place to address migration? And food security and nutrition? What is the primary focus of the policies – e.g. targeting a specific group such as children, youth or women; addressing root causes of migration; facilitating migration; enhancing benefits for migrants; and facilitating remittances?
- > Are policies inter-sectoral? Is there any coordination among existing policies or any cross-referencing – e.g. do agriculture policies reference migration and do migration policies reference/address food security and nutrition?
 - Do migration policies, strategies and programmes include references to rural migration? Do measures for the management of labour mobility account for the seasonality of agricultural calendars and the labour needs of agriculture and rural areas? Are there policies addressing the portability of social security benefits? Are there mechanisms or schemes in place to encourage the return of skilled migrants or potential agro-entrepreneurs? Are there programmes providing pre-departure information packages that also cover rural areas to facilitate informed migration decisions?
 - Do agricultural and rural development policies and programmes include explicit measures to improve the performance of the agriculture sector to generate more employment and entrepreneurial opportunities that are attractive to rural youth? Do they include measures to facilitate access to youth and women to land, credit and markets?
- > Do sectoral policies include assessments and diagnostics of the determinants of rural migration, including internal and seasonal migration? Do they include evidence on the impacts of migration, including remittances on local labour markets, wages, agricultural production, and food security and nutrition outcomes?
- > Are there explicit efforts to support skills development and local job searches in rural areas (migration-prone areas)? Are there labour market information systems in place that ensure coverage of rural labour markets and job opportunities in agricultural value chains?
- > Are there any measures to increase access to safe, reliable and affordable remittance services in rural areas? Are there policies and mechanisms to facilitate the investment of remittances (individual and collective) in agriculture and the rural non-farm economy? Are there targeted measures promoting financial literacy and inclusion of migrants and their families? Are there financial services tailored to the needs of rural youth and women?
- > Are there any differences between national- and local-level policies addressing migration and food security and nutrition?
- > To what extent are policies implemented and enforced? Are there adequate resources to monitor policy implementation and impact?

A table outlining key policies and programmes to be considered in the assessment can be found in the FAO's FIRST Guidance Note on Rural Migration (*Forced migration and protracted crises - A multilayered approach*). The type of policies include, among others, the following themes: migration management, migrants' recruitment, seasonal migration schemes, diaspora, reintegration, social protection, agricultural investments, extension services, land tenure, disaster risk reduction, employment and skills development.

Further guidance on how to integrate migration-related aspects in agriculture and rural development policies, strategies, and programmes, can be found in the Guidance Note Integrating Migration and Displacement in United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs).

³⁶ Extracted and adapted FAO. 2017d. *Strengthening sector policies for better food security and nutrition results: Rural migration*. (Also available at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i8166e.pdf>)

5.3 Capacity development

Strengthening awareness and capacity at regional, national and local levels is necessary to ensure that FAO staff and FAO principal stakeholders possess the knowledge and skills needed to act effectively and in a timely fashion on the challenges and opportunities stemming from the dual relationship between migration and rural development. Through the UN Network on Migration, FAO will support the capacity-building mechanism, composed of a connection hub, a start-up fund, and a global knowledge platform, to support Member States in the implementation of the Global Compact.

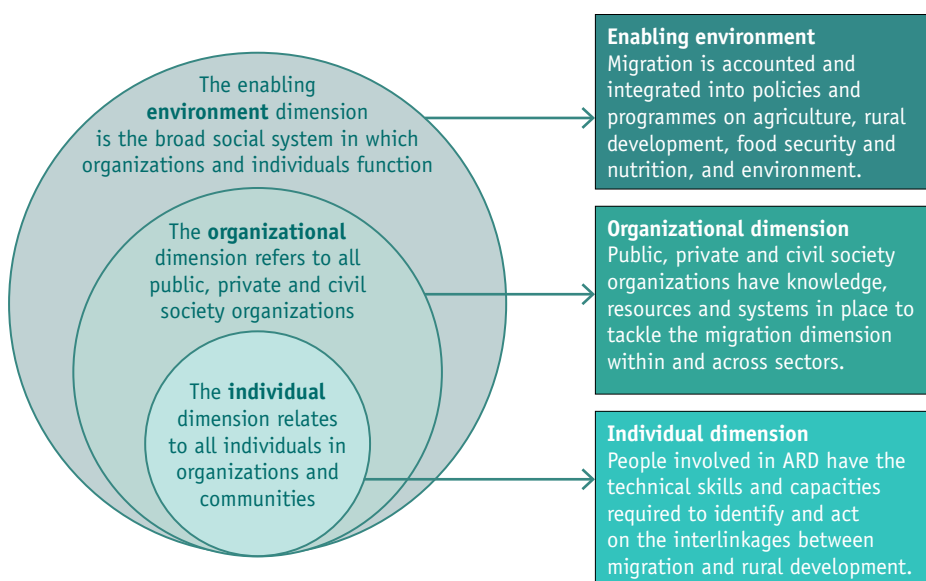
In line with FAO's Corporate Strategy on Capacity Development, capacity development activities aim at strengthening both technical and functional capacities on migration-related issues (see Tool 4). Technical and functional capacities on migration are needed across the three interlinked dimensions of i) enabling environment, ii) organizations and iii) individuals (see Figure 3).

FAO focuses on developing the following functional capacities:

- > **Policy and normative capacities:** to formulate, implement and monitor policies that integrate the rural migration dimension and strengthen policy coherence.
- > **Knowledge capacities:** to access, generate, analyse and exchange information on rural migration and the linkages between migration and agriculture and rural development.
- > **Partnering capacities:** to identify or engage in networks and partnerships to strengthen collaboration, coherence and policy dialogue between migration and agriculture.
- > **Implementation capacities:** to develop, implement and evaluate programmes and projects on rural migration.

To ensure stakeholders' engagement, FAO supports raising awareness and provides learning opportunities to enhance knowledge and understanding of the linkages between migration and agriculture and rural development. Awareness-raising activities are instrumental to change attitudes, enhance knowledge and promote engagement on migration and rural development of key actors. To this end, FAO

FIGURE 6 Migration across the capacity development framework



Source: FAO (authors' elaboration).

is currently developing a set of e-learning lessons on migration in rural areas and has initiated capacity development activities at regional and country levels to foster policy coherence on migration and agriculture and rural development.

Tailored thematic trainings and workshops are effective instruments to develop relevant skills to mainstream migration into agriculture and rural development policies and programmes, bring together national and local stakeholders, initiate a dialogue and establish partnerships to operationalize the acquired competences into the formulation of specific policies and investment programmes. Tailored manuals on migration mainstreaming into relevant sectors could help provide guidelines and set standards for the implementation of, as well as further develop, skills related to specific areas of intervention.

Finally, South-South Cooperation, and knowledge sharing and peer learning mechanisms (see Box 10) can serve the double purpose of sharing relevant experience and enhancing collaboration and coherence among countries whose



**Barangay, Mindanao Island,
the Philippines**

A farmer participating in FAO's Farmer Field School (FFS) training in vegetable production, targeting disadvantaged farmers and returning internally displaced persons in Mindanao, the Philippines.

© FAO/Bahag

migration patterns call for coordinated efforts (e.g. at regional level among neighbouring countries).

BOX 10 FACILITATING SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION: LEARNING FROM MOLDOVA'S EXPERIENCE

As part of the project *Developing capacity for strengthening food security and nutrition in selected countries of the Caucasus and Central Asia*, FAO organized a study tour for Tajik government officials to learn from Moldova's National Programme for Attracting Remittances into the Economy (also known as PARE 1+1).

PARE 1+1 has adopted an integrated approach to migration by providing migrants and their families with complementary financial resources and training for business development, while linking them to other programmes in the agricultural sector to multiply their investment opportunities. The study tour – a good example of South-South Cooperation facilitated by FAO – presented an exceptional opportunity to learn how to turn the challenges stemming from migration into opportunities for agricultural and economic development. The expertise shared by Moldova has placed Tajik officials in a better position to develop their own programme, and contacts have been established for further support and exchange of experiences.



TOOL 4 PREPARING CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Programmes and projects that are directly or indirectly related to migration should include capacity development (CD) activities on migration. Yet, it is essential to first define whose capacities have to be developed and what kind of capacities are needed.

1. Stakeholder's engagement

Stakeholders mapping is the preliminary step for the stakeholders' engagement to ensure that all the relevant actors are involved in the process and that the capacity assessment is well tailored to the context. This activity is particularly relevant for CD initiatives that integrate migration, since competence on migration issues often falls under different ministries and national/local stakeholders depending on the countries involved.

2. Capacity needs assessment (CNA)

Assessing the capacity of the stakeholders is a pivotal step to a better understanding of the context and identifying desired and existing capacities. Within the Rural Youth Migration (RYM) project the CNA was conducted through an online questionnaire sent to a broad list of national stakeholders in Tunisia and Ethiopia followed by a focus group discussion with selected migration, agriculture and rural development stakeholders from CSOs and public and private national and local organizations. The results of both CNA activities helped identify skills and knowledge gaps, existing capacities, and national and local priorities in terms of CD on rural migration.

3. Design the CD intervention/s

CD interventions should build on existing capacities and skills to address the gaps and desired capacities identified through the CNA. As an example, a CD intervention aimed at strengthening policy coherence on agriculture and climate change could entail the following activities: awareness-raising on the linkages between agriculture and environmental related migration; trainings for government personnel and researchers on collecting and analysing relevant data; and the establishment of policy dialogue mechanisms to foster responsive policies.

4. Implement the CD intervention/s

FAO technical support might be needed to enhance local capacity in the implementation of CD initiatives that include a migration and rural development component, when traditional national counterparts lack specific skills. The provided support should be functional to help building the in-country ability to deliver CD actions that integrate context-related migration issues and address relative capacity gaps.

5. Monitor and Evaluate

The outcomes of a CD initiative that includes migration could be measured by looking at: i) changes of attitudes towards migration; ii) quality of data and information on migration; iii) presence of policy dialogue mechanisms; and iv) the inclusion of migration issues into policies and programmes on rural development and agriculture. You can refer to the FAO portal on Capacity Development for learning modules and practical tools that can be useful in preparing CD activities on migration.

5.4 Advocacy and outreach

Migration is a priority on the global agenda and FAO advocates for acknowledging the great contribution that migration can make to sustainable rural development. FAO advocates for safe, orderly and regular migration by contributing to existing global mechanisms and fora on migration, and by engaging with key partners at regional and country levels.

Despite increased recognition that migration is closely linked with agriculture, rural development, food security and nutrition, and natural resource management, further efforts are needed to raise awareness of stakeholders through the organization of events and the development of outreach materials (see Box 11).

BOX 11 WORLD FOOD DAY 2017

In 2017, the theme that FAO chose for World Food Day was: Change the future of migration. Invest in food security and rural development. Through World Food Day, FAO raised awareness around the world on the links between migration, food security, nutrition and rural development. FAO produced a communication handbook and a toolkit with advocacy materials to be used for wider dissemination. Stories of beneficiaries from FAO projects were collected and shared through the WFD platform to provide concrete examples of the challenges linked to rural livelihoods and how rural development can provide sustainable alternatives to migration.

The ceremony at FAO headquarters was attended by His Holiness Pope Francis, the European Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development Phil Hogan, the President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Gilbert F. Houngbo, the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP) David Beasley and several ministers of agriculture. Over 200 events were organized in more than 100 countries. These events launched a call for action to make migration a choice and not a necessity.

Effective communications and outreach require focused, clear and consistent messages. FAO works to disseminate internal messaging and enhance the Organization's corporate narrative around migration and agricultural development, while also leveraging internal events and platforms to bridge the gaps between headquarters and decentralized offices. Aligning all delivery efforts entails strong coordination between the Office of Corporate Communication, Decentralized Offices and the Technical Departments of the Organization.

In line with ongoing UN-wide efforts, all the UN agencies – through the UN Migration Network – should align their core messages around migration, while communicating the different dimension of the topic from their own technical perspectives in an integrated manner.

Considering the global relevance of the migration issue, collaboration with media outlets and partners with high outreach potential – also in terms of social marketing – is to be further exploited to engage a broader public. In particular, FAO envisages building further on the already existing successful partnerships that the Organization has with global broadcasters and advertisers, who offer FAO their platforms and resources (i.e. airtime, public spaces, etc.), allowing it to reach out to more general audiences.

More should be done to combat negative narratives on migrants that characterize much of the public debate, and to show migrants as development agents and a part of the solution in the migration challenge. Showing the ‘human face’ of migration through individual migrants’ stories makes them relevant to many audiences, as this entails reconsidering the issue from a personal perspective. For instance, promoting a positive image of migrant workers in line with their contribution to rural development was a key strategy of the Rural Youth Mobility Project in Tunisia,³⁷ as well as of the World Food Day campaign.

Human interest stories have the greatest impact in mobilizing consensus and showing the impact of FAO’s work at the grassroots level. To be effective, FAO’s advocacy and outreach efforts should combine personal interest stories with sound data on the migration phenomenon and FAO’s interventions. This is crucial to attract media attention at global and local levels, raise public awareness and provide donors and policymakers with actionable information. For example, see FAO’s story and facts on migration and rural areas, published on International Migrants’ Day in 2017.

³⁷ See videos at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2Hzxv2G_2kU, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kOUwYYBndiI> and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H5LHozXiORE>.

5.5 Partnerships

The Global Compact for Migration includes a specific objective (Objective 23) to “strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration” (see Tool 1). In order to leverage expertise and resources, FAO collaborates with a wide range of actors, including governments, development partners, the private sector, research institutes³⁸ and civil society organizations, including producers’ and youth organizations, and migrants’ and diaspora groups (see Tool 5).

At global level,³⁹ FAO participates in the UN Network on Migration,⁴⁰ including through its working groups and the capacity-building mechanism, to ensure effective and coherent system-wide support to Member States in the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration. FAO is also active in the main global cooperation mechanisms on migration, such as the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD) and the UNDESA Annual Meeting on International Migration.

With regard to partnerships with UN Agencies, FAO collaborates with the UN Resident Coordinator and UN Country Team to ensure coordinated responses and delivery at country level, including through participation in dedicated clusters and working groups and in alignment in UNDAFs. FAO collaborates with a number of UN agencies. In January 2018, FAO and IOM signed a Memorandum of Understanding to further strengthen cooperation at global and country levels (see Box 12). FAO is also strengthening its collaboration with the Rome-based Agencies (WFP and IFAD) to mainstream agriculture and rural development, nutrition and food security in the global migration debate. In the context of the GCM negotiations, Rome-based agencies strengthened their collaboration in

³⁸ These include CIRAD, GSDRC, University of Liège, MPC (Tunisia), MMA (Ethiopia), ASND (Senegal), IPAR (Senegal) and UNU-Wider.

³⁹ FAO contributes also to mainstreaming migration in other inter-agency networks (e.g. the Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development and the Social Protection Inter-Agency Coordination Board) and is engaged in various clusters and global fora on issues related to forced displacement through relevant Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) subsidiary bodies. FAO is also part of the Global Coordination Group of Alliance 8.7, a multi-stakeholder alliance aimed at eradicating forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labour (SDG 8.7).

⁴⁰ The UN Network on Migration has been established as per decision of the Secretary-General to realign the UN system’s capacities to ensure effective system-wide support for Member States’ implementation of the Global Compact for Migration. It replaces the Global Migration Group, which ended in October 2018.

order to increase their advocacy power and bring these thematic areas to the forefront, including by developing joint advocacy notes and briefs.⁴¹

In the humanitarian context, the global food security cluster, co-chaired by FAO and WFP, addresses joint approaches to food security and nutrition, forced displacement, and agricultural and rural livelihoods. FAO is also working together with both UNHCR and IOM on the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) in displacement settings; particularly in relation to assessments of wood fuel supply and demand, supporting sustainable access to energy and reducing environmental degradation in displacement settings.

FAO works in close collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO) on decent rural employment, which could support collaboration on protecting the rights of migrant workers in agriculture – in particular, those with multiple layers of vulnerability – as well as seasonal labour mobility schemes for agricultural work. FAO works with a number of partners on water and migration through the Global Framework for Water Scarcity in Agriculture (WASAG)⁴². The partnership calls for concerted efforts among stakeholders to respond to the challenges posed by water scarcity in agriculture. WASAG has identified

BOX 12 MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN FAO AND IOM

The FAO and IOM Memorandum of Understanding focuses on: evidence generation and knowledge sharing; advocacy and awareness raising on the nexus between migration, food security, agricultural and rural development; and design, implementation and monitoring of joint country-level activities, including return and reintegration.

The partnership with IOM is crucial to FAO's work on migration as IOM has extensive expertise on migration and close relationships with key migration stakeholders. A strengthened partnership between IOM and FAO ensures the complementarity of their country-level activities to maximize impact. The two Organizations are also committed to mainstreaming a development approach in global initiatives and fora on migration, highlighting the importance of adopting an agricultural and rural development perspective when dealing with migration issues, and working to bridge the humanitarian and development divide, including through building resilience of displaced and host communities.

⁴¹ Such as the Advocacy Note, *The impact of food security, agriculture and rural development on migration* (not published), which highlights their common priorities and key messages related to addressing the adverse drivers of rural migration and harnessing the migration potential of migration for rural development; see the GMG briefing *Migration, food security, agriculture and rural development* (developed by FAO with inputs from IFAD, WFP, UN Women and ILO) and the GMG briefing note *Remittances* (developed by IFAD with inputs from FAO and the World Bank).

⁴² WASAG is a partnership that was launched by FAO during the United Nations Climate Change Conference/COP 22 in Marrakesh, Morocco in November 2016.

migration as an important area of work and has established a working group⁴³ on water and migration.⁴⁴ FAO also partners with UNESCO and UNICEF with regard to education, and with WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, the World Bank and UNAIDS with regard to health issues.



TOOL 5 IDENTIFYING RELEVANT STAKEHOLDERS

To enhance partnership and cooperation, it is important to identify stakeholders working on the range of issues related to migration and agriculture and rural development, including within governments, the private sector and civil society organizations, with particular attention to organizations representing migrant interests and rights. Main stakeholders with a potential role on rural migration are:

- > Ministries responsible for agriculture and its sub-sectors (MoA), labour (MoL), migration and foreign affairs, social affairs, gender, youth, education, technical and vocational training (TVET), and respective local government authorities (LGAs).
- > Development partners (e.g. IOM, UNHCR, ILO, WB, UNDP, UNDESA, IFAD, WFP, UNCTs).
- > Research institutions, universities and think tanks active on rural migration.
- > Migrants' and diaspora associations and networks.
- > The private sector, including large foreign and domestic investors, small- and medium-sized agro-enterprises and their organizations, and main producers' organizations (POs).
- > Trade unions and other organizations of vulnerable or disadvantaged rural workers, including informal workers' organizations.

The following questions can serve as a basis to identify the stakeholders, according to the specific country contexts:

- > Who are the main stakeholders engaged in migration, rural development, food security and nutrition? What are their respective roles and authority?
- > What is the role of diaspora and migrant associations, and what actions can be taken to improve their coordination and representativeness? What are their major constraints in contributing to agriculture and rural development?
- > Are there inter-institutional mechanisms or multi-stakeholder platforms in place to link together migration and food security and nutrition, and/or agriculture and rural development in the country? Are agricultural and other rural stakeholders invited to participate in migration working groups at country level and consulted in the development of migration policies, strategies and programmes? Are migration and labour stakeholders invited to participate in agriculture and food security working groups at country level and consulted in the development of ARD policies, strategies and programmes?

An example of stakeholder mapping matrix can be found in FAO's FIRST Guidance Note on Rural Migration.

⁴³ The members of WASAG working group on water and migration are FAO, Global Water Partnership, IFAD, CIRAD, International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, World Resources Institute and the Italian Ministry of Agriculture.

⁴⁴ The aim of the working group is to understand the links between water insecurity and migration in rural areas as well as finding ways to reinforce social cohesion, and to identify interventions that can help restore, protect and/or develop productive natural capital assets through improving water security in rural areas.



Santiurfa, Turkey

Thora fled Aleppo with her fourteen children. She was an IDP in Syria three times and now lives in a refugee camp in Turkey where she is learning practical agricultural skills provided as part of a FAO programme.

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CONCLUSION

Migration can be an engine of economic growth, innovation and sustainable development. When properly managed, migration creates a virtuous cycle of economic growth and is beneficial both for migrants and host communities in economic and social terms. However, its benefits must be actively promoted through clear and coherent policies. Rural areas are both a major source of migratory movements as well as a destination for many migrants. Migration should never be an act of desperation, but an informed and voluntary choice. The Sustainable Development Goals recognize the importance of migration in reducing inequality within and between states (SDG 10.7). The vastly unequal distribution of opportunities in the world – with differences within and between countries – is bound to continue driving internal and international migration as people seek to improve their livelihoods and living conditions.

As highlighted by the UN Secretary-General at the launch of the first draft of the Global Compact for Migration, 2018 has given the international community “an opportunity to fashion, for the first time, a truly global response to migration”. FAO is aware that any plan to harness the potential of migration and address the challenges associated with it must take into account its agricultural and rural dimensions. The challenge for the Organization is to build on this awareness and use its resources to achieve its migration-related objectives and facilitate delivery on the ground. The purpose of the Framework is to guide FAO in carrying out its work on migration at global, regional and country levels, ensuring coherence and improving coordination among technical units and decentralized offices. Through this Framework, FAO renews its commitment to seeking durable solutions and capitalizing on the potential of migration for agricultural and rural development. The ultimate impact of the Framework rests on the degree to which FAO staff takes it upon themselves to be an engine for safe, orderly and regular migration in the world.

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Annex 1

GLOSSARY

Agriculture Defined broadly, agriculture includes farming both animals (animal husbandry) and plants (agronomy, horticulture and forestry, in part) (FAO, 1998). For the purpose of this framework, the term agriculture refers to all agricultural subsectors, including crop, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, and forestry.

Decent rural employment Any activity, occupation, work, business or service performed by women and men, adults and youth, in rural areas that: (i) respects the core labour standards as defined in ILO Conventions, and therefore: a) is not child labour; b) is not forced labour; c) guarantees freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, and promotes organizations of rural workers; d) does not entail discrimination at work on the basis of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, social origin or other; (ii) provides an adequate living income; (iii) entails an adequate degree of employment security and stability; (iv) adopts minimum occupational safety and health (OSH) measures, which are adapted to address sector-specific risks and hazards; (v) avoids excessive working hours and allows sufficient time for rest; and (vi) promotes access to adapted technical and vocational training (FAO, 2014).

Decent work Summary of the aspirations of people in their working lives. It involves opportunities for productive work that delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families; better prospects for personal development and social integration; freedom for people to express their concerns, to organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives; and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men. Within this framework, decent work is captured in four strategic objectives or pillars: (i) employment creation and enterprise development; (ii) social protection; (iii) standards and rights at work; and (iv) governance and social dialogue (ILO, 2006).

Diaspora Emigrants and their descendants, who live outside the country of their birth or ancestry, either on a temporary or permanent basis, yet still maintain affective and material ties to their countries of origin (IOM & Migration Policy institute, 2012).

Environmental degradation Deterioration in environmental quality as a result of ambient concentrations of pollutants and other activities and processes such as improper land use and natural disasters (OECD). The main measures of rural environmental degradation are: (i) deforestation; (ii) declining soil quality and (iii) loss of biodiversity (Bilsborrow, 2002).

Forced migration A migratory movement in which there is an element of coercion, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or human-made causes (e.g. movements of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects) (IOM, 2011).

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to, avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border (United Nations, 1998).

Internal migration Movement of people from one area of a country to another area of the same country for the purpose or with the effect of establishing a new residence. This migration may be temporary or permanent. Internal migration includes: (i) rural to urban migration; (ii) rural to rural migration (e.g. seasonal migration linked to agricultural calendars); (iii) urban to rural migration; and (iv) urban to urban migration (IOM, 2011).

International migration Movement of persons who leave their country of origin, or country of habitual residence, to establish themselves either permanently or temporarily in another country. An international frontier is therefore crossed (IOM, 2011).

Irregular migration There is no clear or universally accepted definition of irregular migration, but there is a tendency to restrict the use of this term to the movement of people that takes place outside the regulatory norms of the sending, transit and receiving countries (adapted from IOM, 2011).

Labour migration Movement of persons from one state to another, or within their own country of residence, for the purpose of employment (IOM, 2011).

Migrant Any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a state away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (i) the person's legal status; (ii) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (iii) what the causes for the movement are; or (iv) what the length of the stay is (IOM, 2011).

Migration The movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a state. It is a population movement, encompassing

any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification (IOM, 2011).

Migration governance Migration governance is a complex concept involving a wide range of actors, including individuals, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and the private sector. It refers to the migration policies and programmes of individual countries, inter-state discussions and agreements, multilateral forums and consultative processes, the activities of international organizations, as well as relevant laws and norms (EIU, 2016).

Migration management This term is used to encompass numerous governmental functions within a national system for the orderly and humane management of cross-border migration, particularly managing the entry and presence of foreigners within the borders of the state and the protection of refugees and others in need of protection. It refers to a planned approach to the development of policy, legislative and administrative responses to key migration issues (IOM, 2011).

Mixed migration flow This term indicates the complexity of current population movements, as refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants and other migrants are increasingly migrating at the same time, from/to the same areas, often using the same routes and means of transport. Mixed flows have been defined as complex population movements including refugees, asylum seekers, economic migrants and other migrants (IOM, 2008).

Pastoralism Several hundreds of millions of people are pastoralists, mostly in Asia and Africa, and pastoral production supports the livelihoods of rural populations on almost half of the world's land (FAO, 2018). The term pastoralism is used to describe societies that derive some, but not necessarily the majority, of their food and income from livestock. It can be defined both in the economic sense (i.e. those who earn part of their living from livestock and livestock products) and also in the cultural sense, in which livestock do not form the main source of income, yet people remain culturally connected to a pastoralist lifestyle (HPG, 2009).

Refugee According to the 1951 Refugee Convention (Article 1(A)(2)), a refugee is a person who is outside the country of his or her nationality and is unable or unwilling to avail him/herself of the protection of that country, because of a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions. (IOM 2011 and UNHCR | Glossary).

Remittances Private, voluntary monetary and non-monetary (social or in-kind) transfers made by migrants and diaspora, individually or collectively, to people or to communities not necessarily in their areas of origin. They can be cross-border or in the home country (European Union, 2014).

Resilience The ability of people, communities or systems that are confronted by disasters or crises to withstand damage and to recover rapidly (FAO, 2018). Resilience is generally agreed to be a combination of three capacities: adaptive (such as coping strategies, risk management and savings groups), absorptive (use of assets, attitudes/motivation, livelihood diversification and human capital) and transformative (governance mechanisms, policies/regulations, infrastructure, community networks and formal safety nets) (SOFI, 2017).

Return migrants Persons who return to their country of citizenship/area of origin after having been migrants (whether short- or long-term) and who are intending to stay in their own country/area for at least one year (UNSD, 1998).

Rural migration Migration that takes place from, to or between rural areas (SOFA, 2018).

Smuggling The procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a state party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident. Smuggling, contrary to trafficking, does not require an element of exploitation, coercion, or violation of human rights (IOM, 2011).

Structural transformation The reallocation of economic activities away from the primary sectors (agriculture and natural resources) to industry and services. It is characterized by increasing productivities across sectors, expansion of the urban economy, a declining share of agriculture in GDP, expanded domestic and international trade, and increased specialization and division of labour. In the long term, it leads to increased migration of people from rural areas to urban centres and urbanization of the countryside, usually combined with a reduction in birth rates, greater participation of women in the workforce, and deep political and sociocultural changes (FAO, 2017).

Sustainable agricultural development “The management and conservation of the natural resource base, and the orientation of technological and institutional change in such a manner as to ensure the attainment and continued satisfaction of human needs for present and future generations. Such development conserves land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, is environmentally non-degrading, technically appropriate, economically viable and socially acceptable” (the FAO definition, FAO, 1995). Sustainable agriculture: (i) must nurture healthy ecosystems and support the sustainable management of land, water and natural resources, while ensuring world food security; (ii) must meet the needs of present and future generations for its products and services, while ensuring profitability, environmental health and social and economic equity; (iii) requires major improvements in the efficiency of resource use, in environmental protection and in systems resilience; and (iv) requires a system of global governance that promotes food security concerns in trade regimes

and trade policies, and revisits agricultural policies to promote local and regional agricultural markets (FAO, 2018).

Sustainable land management Land-use systems and management practices which enable land users to maximize the economic and social benefits from the land while maintaining or enhancing the ecological support functions of the land resources (TerrAfrica as in FAO).

Temporary migration When the migrant has a specific purpose and later returns to the area of origin or migrates to another area. Two of the most common examples are seasonal and circular migration.

- > Seasonal: when the migrant moves for employment purposes, based on seasonality (i.e. following the agricultural seasonal calendar) and therefore migrates for only part of the year.
- > Circular: when the migrant moves repeatedly between countries or areas, temporary or long-term (IOM, 2011; GSDRC, 2017).

Trafficking in persons The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Trafficking in persons can take place within the borders of one state or may have a transnational character (adapted from IOM, 2011).

Voluntary migration A migratory movement in which the decision to move is undertaken on a voluntary basis. FAO acknowledges that migration decisions are complex and choices are rarely unconstrained. Migration decisions depend on multiple factors and can be better viewed as lying along a spectrum where elements of choice and coercion co-mingle and may predominate to greater or lesser degrees.

Vulnerability Probability of falling below a certain threshold within a time period. The degree of vulnerability is determined by a situation of insecurity caused by: (i) exposure to risk and (ii) the unit's ability to face the shock through risk management instruments and strategies. Risk, in particular, is understood as any uncertain event that may damage well-being. This uncertainty is determined by the timing and/or magnitude of the event (even predictable events, e.g. seasonal changes in weather, can be uncertain as to their potential severity). In addition to the characteristics of the risk and risk exposure, the likelihood that a shock will result in a decline in well-being is also said to be a function of the household's asset endowment and insurance mechanisms (WB, 2001).

Youth The UN defines ‘youths’ as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years (without prejudice to other definitions by Member States). The definition was endorsed by the General Assembly (see A/36/215 and resolution 36/28, 1981). For the purposes of legal age for employment, the ILO Minimum Age Convention, adopted in 1973, is to be considered. This convention specifies that the general minimum age for admission to any employment should not be lower than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in any case, no less than 15. Where the economy and educational facilities of a country are insufficiently developed, it may be initially reduced to 14. The main exceptions to this general rule are: (i) light work, which is permissible on a set of conditions and for which the minimum age may be set at 12 or 13 years; and (ii) hazardous work for which a higher minimum age is required (18). For the agricultural sector, the provisions of the convention shall be applicable as a minimum to plantations and other agricultural undertakings mainly producing for commercial purposes, while a temporary exclusion can be justified for family and small-scale holdings producing for local consumption and not regularly employing hired workers (FAO, 2012b).

Annex 2

DRIVERS AND IMPACTS OF RURAL MIGRATION

Drivers of rural migration

Rural migration is driven by a multitude of factors and depends intimately on conditions in rural areas and in agriculture (including crops, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, and forestry). Key drivers of migration from rural areas include rural poverty and food insecurity as well as lack of employment and income-generating activities. Other factors driving rural migration include inequality with urban areas that offer better opportunities for employment, limited access to health services, education and social protection, and depletion of natural resources. Sectoral policies in agriculture could also influence migration, especially when they create unbalanced developments.

Among all the determinants of rural migration, the advancing threat of climate change with the risk of substantial negative effects on agriculture and rural areas, in particular the rural poor, is increasingly perceived as a driver of potentially vast migratory flows. Rural populations whose livelihoods depend on agriculture are particularly vulnerable to climate change. This is because of their high exposure and vulnerability to extreme weather and climate events, dependence on natural resources, and limited capacity to cope with and manage risks. In this context, migration can be an adaptation strategy that helps rural households diversify their sources of income. Climate change can also create or exacerbate conflicts over increasingly scarce land and water resources driving migration and displacement.

Extreme weather events provide the most direct link to migration in the short term because of the damage to assets and loss of livelihood activities.

A strong predictor of migration has been found to be long-term water scarcity expressed, namely, through droughts and dry spells, as well as changing rainfall and temperature patterns and extremes, which are increasing in frequency and severity through climate change. For family farmers, these persistent weather and climatic events can all result in reduced production and impoverishment.

Conflict, state fragility, political unrest and natural disasters are the most prominent and immediate factors that force people to migrate in order to escape an unsafe situation. People may be forced to leave their homes either because of an immediate and intense risk or threat to their safety —, including from violence, conflict and war — or because of sudden-onset natural disasters, such as earthquakes and floods. When occurring on a large scale and lasting for a long time period, such events can give rise to protracted crises. On average, about 60 percent of the population in countries affected by conflict and protracted crisis live in rural areas, where agriculture is the mainstay of people's livelihoods.

In protracted crises, conflicts are often compounded by drought and other climate shocks, exacerbating the impacts on rural food security and livelihoods. The combination of climatic events and other natural, social, political and economic factors can affect populations living in already fragile and vulnerable contexts. Protracted crises and migration impact the food and nutrition security of migrants, their hosts and those who cannot migrate. At the same time, food insecurity, compounded with other factors, is among the drivers of forced migration, which can in turn aggravate conflict stressors.

Impacts of migration

The impacts of migration on rural communities vary depending on the type of migration (e.g. short- or long-term, internal or international, voluntary or forced) and the context in which it occurs. These impacts are delivered through three main channels (as shown in Figure 6), which are particularly relevant for areas of origin but also, to some extent, for those of destination. The first channel involves the migrant flows themselves – i.e. people moving from one area to another. This can change the structure and composition of households of origin, including household labour supply, and affect rural labour markets (also in areas of destination) more broadly. The second involves financial transfers, or

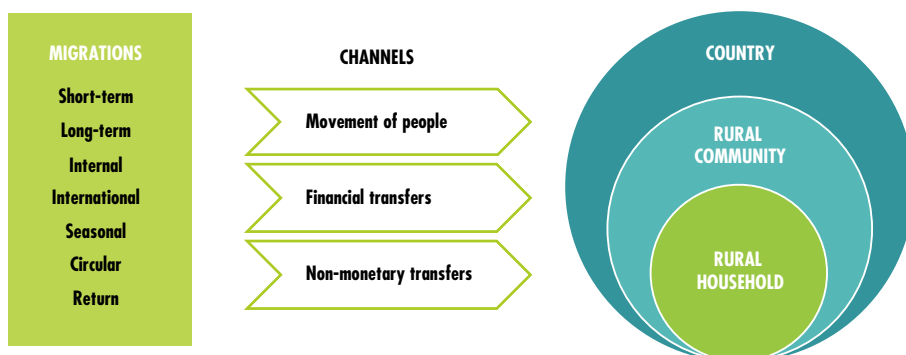
remittances, and in-kind goods (e.g. food, clothing, equipment, etc.) sent back by migrants to their households. Finally, there may be non-monetary transfers, often referred to as ‘social remittances’: ideas, skills and social patterns brought or transmitted back by migrants from their place of destination to their households and home communities.

Migration may have different types of impacts on agriculture, food and nutrition security, and rural development. Some of them are immediate or take effect in the short term; other impacts may take effect over a longer time horizon.

With regard to agricultural production, migration can have both negative as well as positive impacts. First, migration can cause a lost-labour effect if the agricultural labour force cannot be replaced afterwards. The people who migrate from rural areas are mostly young males. Their outmigration often poses a burden on those left behind, including women, children and the elderly. The members of the family who stay behind might be forced to adopt negative coping strategies (e.g. child labour or extra workloads being carried out by women) to compensate for the loss of labour. In response, households may resort to coping strategies such as switching to less labour-intensive crops, renting out some of their land or reducing their business activity because they are no longer able to manage the equipment. Second, and in a longer-term perspective, migrants may send back remittances, which allow households to overcome lack of access to credit and insurance, and thus make investments in the family farm in order to increase productivity or to adapt the agricultural production system.

The impacts of migration on households’ living standards are also mixed. On the one hand, migration can have detrimental effects on food security of the household members who are left behind if, for example, families cannot compensate for the loss of family labour and therefore face lower agricultural production, or if they have contracted debts to finance the cost of migration. On the other hand, having fewer mouths to feed and receiving remittances can increase household food consumption, contributing to food security and improvement of dietary intake. As a means for livelihoods diversification, migration and remittances can act as a type of informal social safety net, especially against shocks (economic crises, droughts, natural disasters, etc.). In the longer term, migration may also affect household investments in education, housing and durable assets.

FIGURE 7 Different types of migration and their impacts



Source: FAO (2018). SOFA 2018. Migration, Agriculture and Rural Development.

In the broader rural areas of origin, migration may affect the labour supply and demographic composition of the remaining population. Migration may reduce pressure on local labour markets, and foster a more efficient allocation of labour and higher wages in agriculture. By increasing private consumption, migrant households create positive spillovers into the local economy and contribute to the dynamism of the local goods market but could also have a detrimental inflationist effect. Furthermore, diaspora organizations and return migrants can help rural areas through capital investments, skills and technology transfer, know-how and social networks.

In rural areas of destination (and transit), large influxes of migrants, refugees and/or IDPs can create serious political, economic and environmental challenges for host countries and communities. Inflows can swell populations, cause large-scale environmental degradation and strain basic social services, labour and housing markets, as well as governance systems. Increased competition for natural resources, jobs and housing can destabilize what may already be a fragile or unstable situation.

However, there is also an increasing body of evidence showing the benefits that can be secured by engaging refugees and migrants in local economies.⁴⁵ Well-managed inflows of migrants and displaced people can provide a boost to the

⁴⁵ For more information see FAO's SOFA 2018 - Migration, Agriculture and Rural Development.

economic development trajectories of host countries or communities. They can help fill labour shortages, especially in agriculture, promote knowledge sharing and increase GDP.

At the national level, migration can promote the broader economic development of regions and countries as well as structural change in economies, leading to increased incomes. Labour scarcity caused by out-migration can encourage technological improvements in agriculture. Similarly, out-migration can lead to increased land consolidation and enable economies of scale in agriculture. The shift of labour from agriculture to other high income-generating activities in the non-farm sector can contribute to productivity growth at the national level. International diaspora communities can facilitate trade by creating trade linkages between their communities and their countries of origin.



Zarzis, Tunisia

Supporting Mediterranean small-scale fishing communities in transforming vulnerable coastal zones into engines of stability and hope.

© Nikos Economopoulos/
Magnum Photos

Annex 3

EXAMPLES OF FAO'S WORK ON RURAL MIGRATION



4.1

Minimize the adverse drivers of migration and boost alternatives in rural areas

EXAMPLE 1

The Rural Youth Mobility (RYM) project

With funding from the Italian Development Cooperation, the two-year FAO project on Youth mobility, food security and rural poverty reduction (referred to here as the RYM project – Rural Youth Mobility) was launched in 2015 to address the main drivers of rural migration of youth in Tunisia and Ethiopia.

Through the RYM project, FAO analysed the drivers and patterns of rural migration in the two countries. Working closely with national stakeholders, FAO also promoted innovative pathways for decent youth employment and agricultural entrepreneurship in areas prone to migration in Tunisia and Ethiopia. In particular, the RYM project provided unemployed youth with training and equipment and helped them launch their own small agricultural enterprises, also by productively investing remittances received from the diaspora. While working side by side with youth in rural areas, FAO boosted financial literacy and raised awareness about the risks of irregular migration. In Tunisia, 49 agro-enterprises received tailored coaching and in-kind contributions, resulting in the creation of 89 full-time direct jobs; 83 direct occasional jobs; and additionally, more than 400 rural workers and producers

benefitted indirectly. In Ethiopia, support was provided to the establishment and training of 38 youth groups, with the creation of a total of 454 jobs. In Tunisia, the project supported the integration of rural development in the thematic working groups established for the operationalization of the new National Strategy on Migration while in Ethiopia, it contributed to the development of the National Rural Job Opportunity Creation Strategy which integrates migration as an important dimension of rural development.

EXAMPLE 2

Kenya - Generating alternatives to migration for rural youth through sustainable value chains and social protection

Funded by the Italian Development Cooperation, this project aims to boost employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for Kenyan rural youth along selected value chains as an alternative to migration, while also strengthening links with existing social protection programmes. The project focuses on the county of Kiambu, a peri-urban area of Nairobi, characterized by significant out-migration and a vibrant agriculture sector. To unlock the agricultural potential, FAO fosters rural-urban linkages between Kiambu and Nairobi, promotes the investment of remittances in rural areas, and encourages coherence between social protection, migration and agriculture policies and programmes.

Vulnerable youth, including cash transfer beneficiaries, and youth entrepreneurs are trained to engage in profitable productive activities and to scale up businesses along the identified agro-food value chains. In particular, they learn about sustainable and innovative agricultural practices, supported with assets and inputs for production, and linked to markets and financial institutions. At local and national levels, the project supports governments and stakeholders to improve coherence on migration, agriculture and social protection policies and programmes through awareness and skills development activities. To ensure sustainability, the intervention also includes the involvement of the Kenyan diaspora to support youth agro-entrepreneurs through financial and social remittances.

EXAMPLE 3

Alliance to address the drivers of migration and support the creation of opportunities in rural territories of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico

In October 2017, FAO and ECLAC, together with the governments of the Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, convened the main experts of the region and the main international and national organizations working on the issue to establish an alliance on migration. Understood as a public regional good, the alliance is available to support the governments in the development of strategies and public policies oriented to the revitalization of rural territories, and the creation of opportunities and alternatives to migration. Through the alliance, some knowledge products are being prepared that place emphasis on the link between migration and territorial rural development. At country level, some of the experts are already engaged in some specific actions that FAO is developing with their national counterparts, namely in the areas of reintegration of returnees in rural territories as well as the creation of employment and entrepreneurship opportunities for rural youth in areas with high emigration rates.

EXAMPLE 4

Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) System

FAO's Early Warning Early Action System translates warnings into anticipatory actions to reduce the impact of specific disaster events. It focuses on consolidating available forecasting information and putting plans in place to make sure FAO acts when a warning is at hand. At the global level, FAO's EWEA team monitors main risks to agriculture and food security, and issues reports analysing main risks and practical early action recommendations that could be taken to mitigate or prevent the impact.

At country level, the EWEA team works closely with country offices to develop EWEA systems tailored to the local context. For instance, in Colombia, FAO has identified three departments at the border with Venezuela (Arauca, La Guajira and Norte de Santander) where the sudden influx of Venezuelan migrants and Colombian returnees is impacting food security and nutrition, and straining the

provision of public services. Among the early actions recommended to increase food production in host communities, and prevent increases in food prices, are:

- > distribution of drought-resistant seeds and agricultural tools;
- > provision of technical assistance for the implementation of rapid food production models and protection of agricultural livelihoods;
- > organization of animal health campaigns, and distribution of feed and supplements for the recovery of health and nutritional status of herds; and
- > rehabilitation of water supply systems for human and agricultural consumption.

EXAMPLE 5

Strengthening the livelihoods resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in South Sudan's cross-border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda

More than one-third of the population in South Sudan is severely food insecure, with nearly two million displaced and another one million refugees (mid-November 2016). These figures have continued to rise and signify large-scale disruption to livelihoods. Insecurity in several areas will remain unchanged in the near future. This reinforces the importance of resilience building efforts within a complex and changing context.

Under the framework of the European Union trust fund for migration in Africa, FAO is implementing a EUR 27.5 million project to strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable, improve governance and conflict prevention, and reduce forced displacement and irregular migration of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in South Sudan's cross-border areas with the Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda.

The project intends to achieve its objective through four results:

- > food security and early warning information to strengthen policy and local institutions;
- > transboundary animal disease surveillance, prevention and control;
- > livelihood diversification for pastoral and agro-pastoral communities; and
- > natural resource conflict management in cross-border areas.

EXAMPLE 6

Livelihood and food security support to those who remain behind in Syria

In most conflicts, over 80 percent of rural people remain behind. Beyond those persons who are forcibly displaced, it is important not to forget the people who stay behind. In Syria, FAO is working with partners to increase food security and build up the resilience of households, communities and institutions. Support to small-scale, household-level production is increasingly important, given the fragmentation affecting the country's agricultural sectors. In addition to saving livelihoods, agricultural interventions increase local food availability, access and variety.

FAO is operating in 13 of Syria's 14 governorates, including in hard-to-reach areas in the north and is focusing its support on: (i) strengthening staple food production through seed distributions and training; (ii) increasing household nutrition and income through support to backyard food production (micro-gardening kits for displaced families and poultry production packages) and conditional cash assistance; (iii) increasing and protecting livestock assets through vaccination and treatment campaigns, distribution of animal feed and small livestock, and building capacity for improved veterinary services; and (iv) coordinating an effective food security response. FAO's interventions are not only intended to provide short-term relief, but are also aimed at paving the ground for recovery once the conflict will be over. Rehabilitation of agriculture extension services and the promotion of functioning structures, such as seed multiplication at local level, are examples of support to agricultural and food production that will facilitate a resumption of larger-scale production and encourage economic growth.

EXAMPLE 7

The Great Green Wall initiative

The Great Green Wall (GGW) initiative is a pan-African programme aimed at restoring productivity, promoting sustainable land management practices and creating resilient landscapes across a strip of land 15 km wide that stretches from Dakar to Djibouti. From its initial concept of reforestation, the

GGW has evolved into a more holistic landscape approach that minimizes deforestation and land degradation while also promoting territorial development. The GGW initiative has therefore extended its scope to resilience building aimed at providing the rural populations in the Sahel with opportunities and enabling conditions to thrive, despite climate change.

Land restoration and rehabilitation activities can directly and indirectly promote employment, with the twofold effect of creating job opportunities while contributing to the creation of sustainable development pathways. Since 2015, the GGW initiative project has worked to develop income-generating activities in the context of land restoration and rehabilitation to promote the sustainable use of natural resources. The GGW contributes to generating knowledge on mobility patterns in the Sahel by integrating migration into land restoration surveys and other diagnostic and analytical tools. The GGW can also serve as a platform where good practices can be exchanged in order to boost climate change mitigation and resilience, and mitigate the drivers of rural migration. It can also enhance the potential for, and creation of, green jobs opportunities, especially for youth and women.

EXAMPLE 8

Provision of Social Protection to Syrian refugees in Turkey

Turkey currently hosts 3.4 million refugees, of which three million are Syrian refugees. There are also an unknown, yet estimated to be a considerable, number of unregistered Syrian refugees. FAO is supporting the Government of Turkey in bringing sustainable solutions to the refugee crisis in the country.

Registered refugees, who benefit from the Temporary Protection status, have, in principle, access to all public services and social protection. The flagship support programme directed to refugees outside of camps (90 percent of the refugees) is the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN), a multipurpose provision of cash transfers implemented by the WFP and the Turkish Red Crescent, funded mainly by the European Union. Its current coverage is 850 000 individual refugees and the target is to reach 1.3 million vulnerable refugees. However, despite the ESSN, many refugees still lack access to essential services, adequate social protection and opportunities for building

livelihoods. This situation makes them vulnerable all nature of shocks, thus increasing their resort to negative coping mechanisms, and trapping them in a vicious circle of vulnerability. In addition, in rural areas, access to social welfare services and benefits is further hindered by the weak physical presence of services, and their relative unpreparedness to deal with refugees. This is a reality that affects both Syrian refugees and host communities and one which presents a risk for social cohesion as well as a hindrance to rural development.

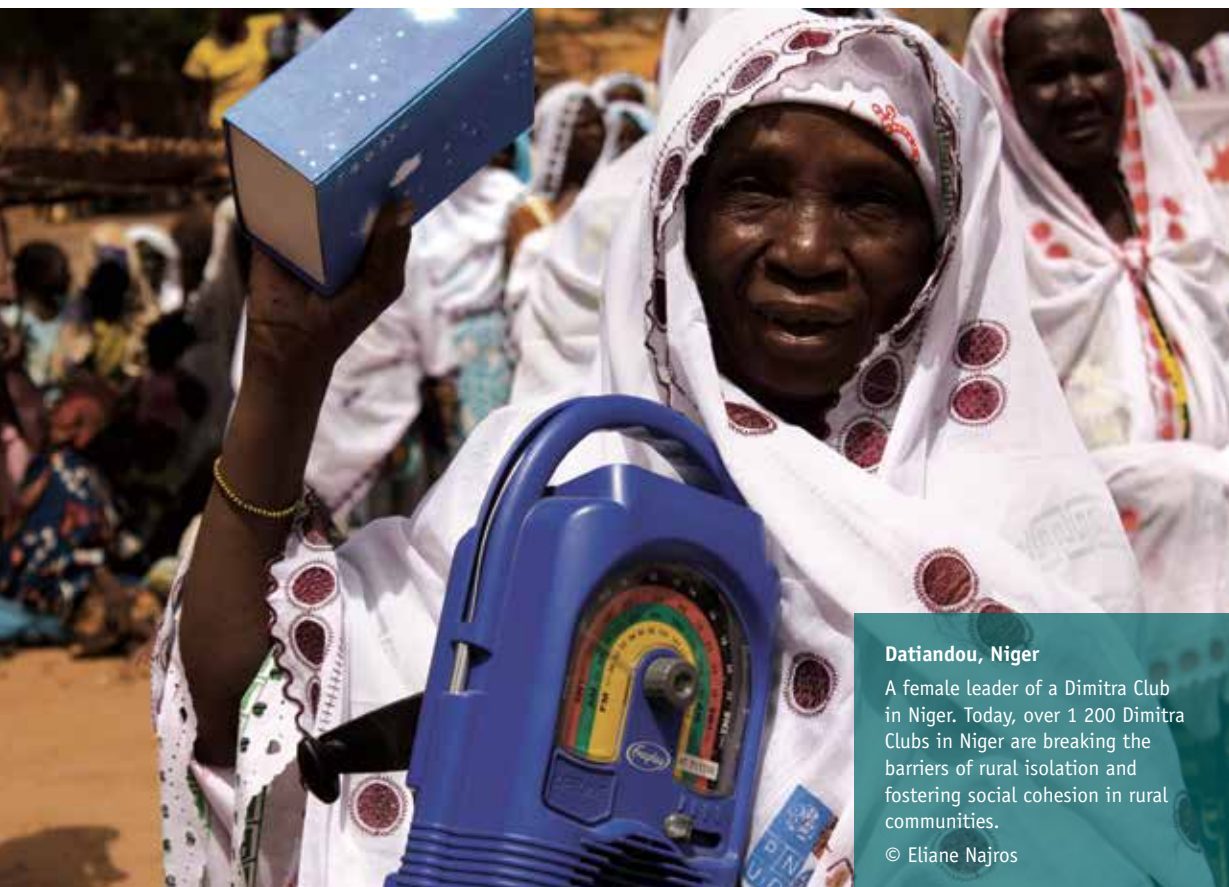
In order to better understand needs and opportunities, FAO, in partnership with Sosder (Turkish Sociological Association), has conducted a mixed-methods study focusing on Syrian refugees living in rural areas, but also seasonal agricultural workers and vulnerable rural households. The study has allowed for an identification of the particular vulnerabilities of each group and the main driving forces, as well as the level of access that each group has to social protection programmes and services, and the barriers they face to fully achieve proper coverage – and thus the formulation of timely and focused recommendations for policy and programme reform and international support. In line with this study, FAO is mainly focusing its response to the Syrian refugee crisis in the country on rebuilding livelihoods. Supporting skills creation and vocational training in order to integrate refugees into the labour market, particularly in agriculture.

EXAMPLE 9

Support for preventive management of conflicts over access to natural resources in pastoral and agro-pastoral zones of Niger

In Niger, pastoral groups inhabit arid areas where soil, rainfall and temperature conditions constrain land use options. Conflicts may arise concerning access to and use of strategic resources between different pastoralist groups, or between pastoralists and other resource users (e.g. over water points, livestock corridors, forests, flood plains or resources in protected areas). This situation is exacerbated by the poor functioning of existing customary systems of land management, which often exclude the most vulnerable, namely women and youth.

Supported by the UN Peacebuilding Fund (PBF), FAO is working in close collaboration with UN peacebuilding actors and other agencies in sixty villages in Niger to prevent natural resource-induced conflicts. Thanks to Farmer and Agro Pastoral Field Schools (FFS/APFS) and FAO Dimitra Clubs, communities are involved in participatory processes to develop inclusive and sustainable governance mechanisms for shared resources. Activities also aim at involving all relevant levels of government and traditional authorities, and civil society organizations, in dispute resolution processes to ensure that disputes are resolved transparently and equitably when they emerge. The combined approach of diversifying the mix of livelihood options available to communities through the FFS/APFS, and fostering full participation at community level and guaranteeing inclusive mechanisms for resource sharing through the Dimitra Clubs, helps mitigate sources of tension and the exclusion of some groups or individuals who might otherwise have been forced to move.



Datiandou, Niger

A female leader of a Dimitra Club in Niger. Today, over 1 200 Dimitra Clubs in Niger are breaking the barriers of rural isolation and fostering social cohesion in rural communities.

© Eliane Najros



4.2 Facilitate rural mobility

EXAMPLE 10

Economic and psychosocial reintegration for returnees in rural areas in El Salvador

In El Salvador, migration is part of almost every Salvadorian family's life story. Annually, thousands of men and women, many of them youths, try their luck and emigrate to pursue the 'American dream'. However, not all of them succeed in this difficult journey, and the ones who reach their destiny (mainly the United States of America), often do so by eluding border controls, and once there, find themselves with a migratory irregular status. Consequently, many of them return to El Salvador, in a voluntary or involuntary manner, often facing painful and traumatic deportation processes. The last few years saw a significant increase in returnees, setting important challenges for reintegration in their home country.

FAO has been supporting the Salvadoran Government in the implementation of the programme '*El Salvador es tu casa*' through a project that promotes economic and psychosocial reintegration for returnees in rural areas. It has promoted organization and associativity among returnee groups, as well as coordination mechanisms between public and private stakeholders at territorial level, to identify and support the implementation of productive projects and entrepreneurial opportunities. FAO has been supporting its implementation by providing technical assistance, contributing to their reintegration process and promoting recovery of both their livelihoods as well as their self-esteem.



4.3

Enhancing the positive impacts of migration

EXAMPLE 11

Promoting inclusive economic growth through matching grants for migrants' families

Through its “Developing capacity for strengthening food security and nutrition in selected countries of the Caucasus and Central Asia” project, FAO is supporting the Government of Tajikistan in realizing the potential of migration by mobilizing remittances for agricultural development, nutrition and social protection in national food systems.

Under the project’s pilot “Promoting inclusive economic growth through matching grants for families of migrants”, FAO assists migrants and their families and communities in formulating small- and medium-scale enterprises in fruit, vegetable and livestock production and agribusiness. The project uses the ‘1+1 approach’: for every US dollar invested by the migrant worker from remittances a matching dollar is provided from project funds. Furthermore, capacity development programmes help migrant families build skills in small- and medium business development in the agricultural sector.

EXAMPLE 12

Fostering productive investments to create decent farm and non-farm jobs for rural youth in migration-prone areas in Senegal

This project promoted productive investments in agricultural and rural development in migration-prone areas through the engagement of returnees and diaspora. The project had a strong focus on improving the evidence base to harness the potential of migration for rural development, and on capacity development for national and regional stakeholders.

In 2017, FAO organized four regional consultations, covering the whole of Senegal, where governmental partners, service providers for migrants, financial institutions and civil society groups identified constraints for returnees and diaspora to invest productively in their areas of origin, and developed a roadmap to overcome these challenges.

In 2018, a peer-learning/capacity development workshop was organized for technical service providers that support migrants; it focused on providing support to returnees and diaspora to set up businesses in the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

At national level, a consultation process was put in place to bring together a wide range of stakeholders with the aim of improving policy coherence between migration and agricultural and rural development.

EXAMPLE 13

Study on rural women's economic empowerment in Rwanda

In order to inform policies, FAO is committed to collecting data and generating evidence on the impacts of migration. In October 2014, FAO conducted a qualitative study in Rwanda to explore how social protection policies and programmes can be improved to enhance impacts on rural women's empowerment. The findings of the study were published in FAO's report *Qualitative research on rural women's economic empowerment and social protection*, which highlighted that wealth and gender have a determinant role in shaping how households and individuals coped with shocks.

The findings indicate that migration was the most common risk management strategy among poor and very poor households and that this often had detrimental effects on the well-being of family members. In particular, negative consequences were observed with regard to child care. For instance, in Taba village, respondents mentioned that if both husband and wife decided to migrate temporarily they would leave their children with better-off households with whom, as one male respondent put it, "they already have a relationship, since they are their employers". However, the level of care that those households provided was reported as highly unpredictable; one female opinion leader admitted that "if they are kind enough they'll feed them".



4.4

Promoting resilience and agricultural livelihoods for migrants and host communities

EXAMPLE 14

The Blue Hope Initiative

Through the Blue Hope Initiative, FAO's Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture is working with the Governments of Turkey, Algeria and Tunisia – three countries experiencing varying degrees of migration. The project outcome is expected to make “blue” sectors such as fisheries and aquaculture more productive and sustainable, associated value chains more efficient and inclusive, and reduce rural poverty. In doing so, the expected impact is to create more opportunities for food security, decent work opportunities and livelihoods for both host communities as well as migrants and the forcibly displaced.

EXAMPLE 15

Upgrading the technical agriculture education system in Lebanon

Now entering its seventh year, the Syrian conflict and the massive influx of displaced people into the Lebanon's poorest communities has worrying effects on host communities, undermining their livelihoods. The Lebanese government has identified the agriculture sector as a source of job opportunities, generating temporary income for displaced Syrians and unskilled Lebanese youth from host communities.

To further this end, FAO is working to offer affected youth access to decent employment through enrolment in the formal three-year technical degree programme, known as the Agriculture Baccalaureate Technique, and in non-formal education through accelerated learning agricultural courses. Through this initiative, FAO and its partners are supporting the Ministry of Agriculture to upgrade the technical agriculture education system in

Lebanon. This entails reform of the National Agriculture Technical Policy, rehabilitation of seven national agriculture technical schools, enhancement of their management and teaching capacity, revision of curricula, creation of a twinning programme with counterparts in Europe, and linkages with potential employers. This will give young Lebanese graduates a better chance to access the job market, while also providing young displaced Syrians with work qualifications they can use upon their return to contribute to the post-conflict reconstruction of their country. The initiative is expected to benefit more than 2 000 Lebanese and displaced students.

EXAMPLE 16

Address child labour in agriculture among Syrian refugees in Lebanon

In Lebanon, the massive influx of more than one million refugees from Syria and neighbouring countries since the beginning of the war has posed a tremendous economic burden on both refugee and host communities. The massive forced migration has entailed displacement, deprivation and ongoing deterioration in living conditions. In these circumstances, a large number of affected families use children as a source of income to help sustain their livelihoods. FAO's Vulnerability Assessment Report on Syrian Refugees in Lebanon has documented over the years that most refugee families are hosted in rural areas in Lebanon and only a restricted number of adults have access to work permits while the demand for work in agriculture is high. Despite the efforts to sustain the livelihoods of Syrian refugees in Lebanon, negative coping strategies are applied by households and include resorting to child labour in agriculture.

Within the framework of the Lebanese Crisis Response Plan, FAO has joined forces with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to address child labour in agriculture among refugee children by contributing to the ongoing efforts under Lebanon's National Action Plan to Eliminate the Worst Forms of Child Labour, the work of the child protection cluster, and by providing training throughout the country to members of the Food Security Cluster. This fruitful UN partnership has led to the execution of several case studies and research. It also resulted in the production of several publications aimed at strengthening the capacities of

stakeholders to address child labour in agriculture among refugees, such as a poster on protecting children from pesticides – the FAO-ILO *Facilitator's visual guide: Protect children from pesticides!* (in Arabic). It is an educational tool to reduce and prevent exposure of children to pesticides, but also to protect human health and the environment from the potential harm of hazardous chemicals in rural areas. It has been used in different primary and high schools so that children may be able to relate more to it and to a FAO-UNICEF storybook, a short visual story for younger children (potentially illiterate) in Arabic (especially to target refugee children who live in refugee camps and informal rural settlements). This work, focusing on displaced and refugee children, had a catalytic effect: the production of a guidance note on child labour in agriculture in protracted crisis, fragile and humanitarian contexts, aligned with FAO commitments made during the World Humanitarian Summit in favour of International Human Rights and to uphold the norms that safeguard humanity.

EXAMPLE 17

Resilience intervention in Lebanon

In partnership with other UN agencies – in particular, the ILO, IOM, UNICEF and WFP – FAO carries out resilience interventions in Lebanon which are divided into two overlapping phases that are built upon each other: agriculture assets provisioning and protection, and agriculture livelihood promotion.

The agriculture assets provisioning and protection intervention typically consists of critical supports to avoid assets losses due to increased risk and to provide adequate inputs to ensure food production. This phase aims to protect, replace and rebuild the productive assets needed to initiate a pre-existing or new livelihood. These types of interventions also entail timely income transfers to allow for infrastructure repair, rehabilitation and improvements, carried out in kind or through cash transfer.

The agriculture livelihood promotion interventions serve to initiate and strengthen livelihoods to be more economically and environmentally sustainable as well as more resilient to future disasters. Interventions of this type entail strategies such as diversifying livelihoods strategies; creating alternative income-generating activities; providing financial services, such as subsidies, loans and insurance; and strengthening markets.

EXAMPLE 18

FAO response strategy for support to refugees and host communities in Uganda

For several decades, Uganda has been generously hosting refugees and asylum seekers from thirteen countries, many of which are conflict-affected. The rate of influx of refugees however have spiked over the last years, mainly as a result of the ongoing humanitarian crisis in South Sudan. In recent years, FAO has implemented several projects to support South Sudanese refugees in Uganda. FAO intervention focused on strengthening food security and self-reliance by increasing production and productivity. Include among the activities promoted under FAO's response strategy for support to refugees and host communities in Uganda are the promotion of locally adaptable diversified seeds to grow quick-maturing, high-nutrient foods, dissemination of kits for livestock treatments, poultry production and micro-irrigation.

FAO strategy is articulated around three intertwined blocks that require equal and simultaneous attention:

- > **Livelihoods stabilization:** Addressing short-term needs of newly arrived refugees and their host communities through increased and diversified food production (over one/two crop seasons) to contribute to the household food basket.
- > **Economic empowerment:** Engaging refugees and host communities in viable economic and collective activities, together with the private sector, along the food value chain (supply, processing, aggregation and distribution, and market demand).
- > **Enabling the environment:** Strengthening local authorities in leading livelihood support, supporting them in the promotion of sustainable land use and tenure, and safeguarding the natural resource base.

EXAMPLE 19

Bangladesh, promoting Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE)

The rapid influx of approximately 900 000 Rohingya refugees from Myanmar into one of the poorest areas of Bangladesh (Cox Bazar) has created enormous challenges for the local population. FAO, working closely with IOM, UNHCR and WFP, has initiated a programme for the provision of liquid petroleum gas (LPG) to both refugee and highly-impacted host community families (approximately 180 000) to stem the demand for firewood and curb forest exploitation. The SAFE PLUS programme (safe access to fuel and energy) also reduces the protection issues faced by women and children in firewood collection (GBV, harassment, child labour and extortion), and addresses issues of social cohesion brought on by competition for resources.

SAFE PLUS also provides opportunities for refugees to contribute to the reforestation of the areas in and around the camps through participation in cash-for-work programmes. The plan covers over 3 000 hectares of reforestation. Training opportunities are also provided to refugee beneficiaries (around 50 000 over three years) to build skills and ensure a productive and dignified existence. Specific programmes target young adults and youth with vocational training to provide them with ‘portable skills’ and enable them to lead productive lives.

EXAMPLE 20

Promote legitimate land tenure rights using VGGT in conflict displaced communities, including small-scale rural farmers, pastoralists, and IDPs in the Darfur region of Sudan



With funding from the European Union, FAO is supporting the people of Darfur to appropriately and transparently manage their fragile land resources and achieve peaceful and sustainable development. In particular, FAO is working to promote the use of the VGGT guidelines, principles and practices in line with the European Union programme to support responsible

governance of land tenure. The objective is to facilitate reform of the Sudan's land tenure system by providing practical solutions to the existing challenges of access to land and ownership rights for natural resources through VGGT guidelines for conflict-displaced communities, including small-scale rural farmers, pastoralists and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

The guidelines provide detailed solutions to secure access to crop land, livestock routes, rangelands and pasture, including the provision of adequate and practical dispute resolution mechanisms. FAO works closely with key government structures, such as the Darfur Land Commission (DLC), Voluntary Return and Resettlement (VRRC), and with the Ministries of Agriculture, of Animal Resources and of Housing and Public Infrastructure at the state level in order to promote a more just and equitable land governance.

Annex 4

SDGs TARGETS RELATED TO MIGRATION

SDG	Target
 <p>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</p>	<p>1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.</p> <p>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.</p> <p>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.</p>
 <p>Zero Hunger</p>	<p>2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.</p> <p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.</p> <p>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.</p>

	<p>2a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular the least developed countries.</p>
 <p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p> <p>Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</p>	<p>4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.</p>
 <p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p> <p>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>	<p>5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.</p>
 <p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p> <p>Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</p>	<p>8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.</p> <p>8.8 Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment.</p>



Reduce inequality within and among countries

10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

10.10 By 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%.



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.



Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.



Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children.



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

Annex 5

INTERGOVERNMENTALLY NEGOTIATED AND AGREED OUTCOME OF THE GLOBAL COMPACT FOR SAFE, ORDERLY AND REGULAR MIGRATION

Objectives for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

1. Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies.
2. Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin.
3. Provide accurate and timely information at all stages of migration.
4. Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation.
5. Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration.
6. Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work.
7. Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration.
8. Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants.
9. Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants.

10. Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international Migration.
11. Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner.
12. Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral.
13. Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives.
14. Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle.
15. Provide access to basic services for migrants.
16. Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion.
17. Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration.
18. Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences.
19. Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries.
20. Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants.
21. Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration.
22. Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits.
23. Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration.

The full draft as well as the agreed text to be adopted at the Intergovernmental Conference in Marrakesh will be available at <https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/intergovernmental-negotiations>.

Amdoun Beja, Tunisia

The Rural Youth Migration project provided Sonia with technical expertise and business management skills to launch her traditional spice business. Sonia is now able to employ other women in the village.

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FAO MIGRATION FRAMEWORK

MIGRATION AS A CHOICE AND AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF
THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)**

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome, Italy

For more information, please visit:

fao.org/migration

fao.org/rural-employment

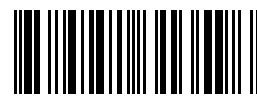
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