





WATER, AGRICULTURE AND RURAL MIGRATION

Patricia Mejias Land and Water Division FAO Strategic Programme for Reducing Rural Poverty Rural Migration: concepts, data and trends

Drivers of Rural Migration

Impacts

Conclusions and policy strategies

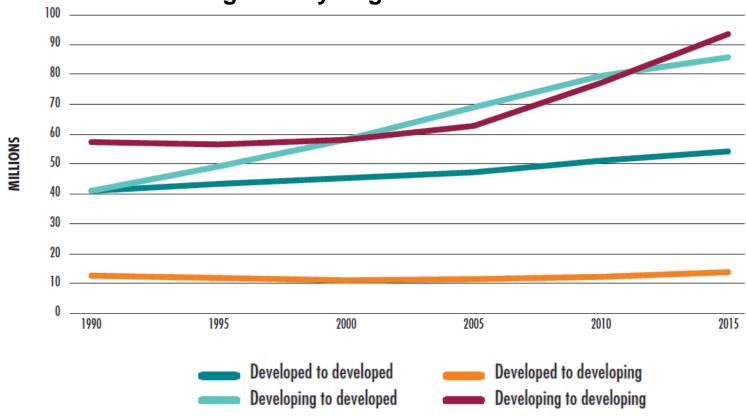
FAO's work on migration



Increasing trend in migration: what implications for food security?





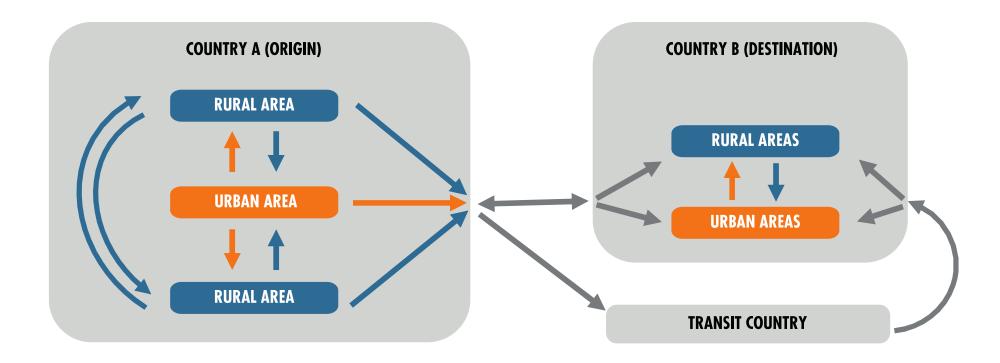


Focus on rural migration



The many forms of rural migration play an important role in both developing and developed countries

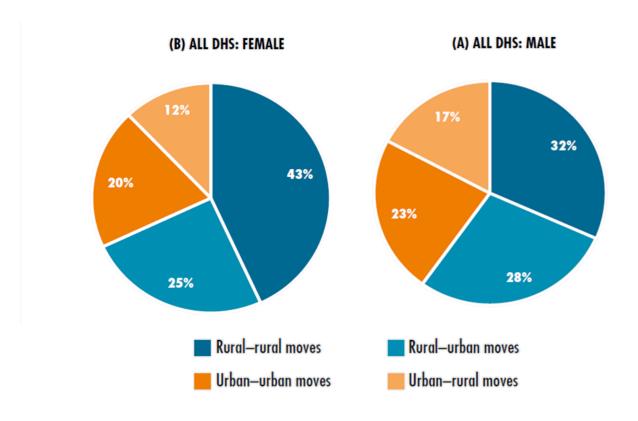
More than 1 billion people in developing countries have moved internally



Rural migration is also central to internal economic transformation More than 1 billion people in developing countries have moved internally



Share of moves that are between rural and urban areas, intra-urban and intra-rural



Main drivers relative to 1990. **CONFLICTS** Climate related disasters displaced an average of 26.4 million people a year between CLIMATE 2008 and 2015 **RELATED DISASTERS RURAL DEVELOPMENT** GAPS

Additional 7 million refugees in 2015 relative to 1990



 80% of the extreme poor live in rural areas depend on agriculture and natural resources for their livelihoods and food security

 Most of people using unimproved sources of drinking water and lacking basic sanitation services live in rural areas.

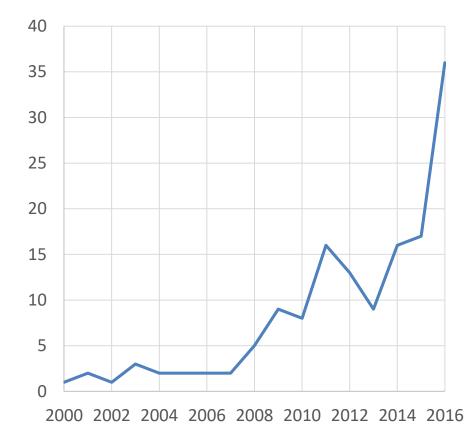
 Jobs in the agricultural sector are highly water dependent (95% of agricultural jobs depend on sufficient water supply)

Main drivers

Empirical evidence

- Increasing number of quantitative studies since 2010
- Majority agrees that environmental conditions are relevant to human mobility
- Very different conclusions in how migration depends on environmental factors

Number of empirical studies on environmental migration





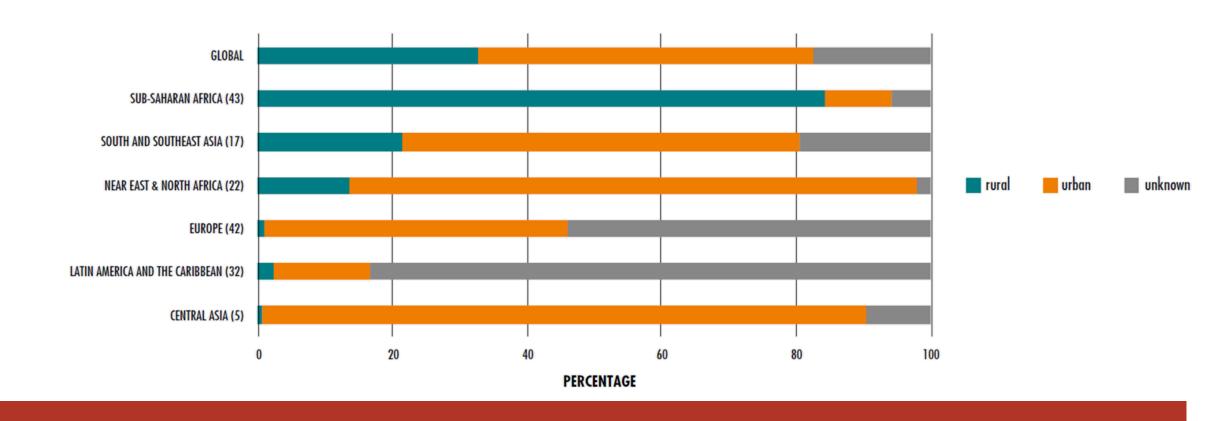
Migration has significant but mixed impacts on rural areas Impacts vary by the migration type and the context in which it occurs



- Demographic change mediates pressure on and competition over resources
- Availability of labour migration affects households and can affect rural labour markets in areas of origin and of destination.
 - •Remittances cash transfers sent back to the migrants' households Improve access and management of water.
 - Non-monetary transfers "social remittances": ideas, skills and social patterns brought or transmitted back by migrants

Rural areas host large numbers of displaced populations during protracted crises In sub-Saharan Africa, 84 percent of refugees are in rural areas

Distribution of refugee population by type of locality, globally, and by selected regions, 2016



Conclusions

- Rural migration constitutes a critical portion of both internal and international migration.
- The link between climate change and water scarcity is complex it depends on the country context
- Important to consider the indirect impacts through which climate may influence migration such us income, crop yields, conflict, etc.
- Migration can be an adaptation strategy to environmental stresses
- Coherence and coordination between agricultural, environmental and migration policies and programmes is critical to achieve sustainable development
- Policy priorities based on country contexts, but with an underlying rationale based on territorial development

NCLUSIVENESS

FAO's work on migration



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 resilence 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 agricultura migration schemes.
- Fostering rural-urban linkages and food system
- 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 activites.
- 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

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- 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.



- Mitigating the adverse drivers of migration such as the negative impacts of climate change and environmental degradation
- Strengthening livelihoods resilience and people's adaptive capacity to climate change
- Harness the potential of migration for climate change adaptation in the areas of origin, transit and destination
- Through the FAO Migration Framework, FAO is committed to support Member States in achieving the objectives of the Global Compact for Migration

MANAGING COMPLEXITY



2018 The state of Food and Agriculture. Migration, Agriculture and Rural Development http://www.fao.org/state-of-food-agriculture/2018/en/



Water stress and human migration: a global, georeferenced review of empirical research http://www.fao.org/3/18867EN/i8867en.pdf

WASAG working group on migration and water http://www.fao.org/land-water/overview/wasag/water-and-migration/en/

http://www.fao.org/migration/en/