FAO’s work on rural migration
Empowering migrants and rural communities
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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Rome, 2023
The deterioration of rural livelihoods, accelerated by climate change, is leading millions of people to migrate. Bipana is one of the 3,000 farmers supported by FAO through 120 farmer field schools, in climate-affected districts of southern Nepal.

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FAO’s work on rural migration

Contributing to food security and climate adaptation

Meeting the challenge

Poverty and food insecurity are on the rise and the world is facing an unprecedented global food crisis. The deterioration of rural livelihoods, accelerated by climate change, is leading millions of people to migrate, especially within their own countries. Rural populations are among the most vulnerable to both extreme weather events and gradual environmental changes as their livelihoods depend on natural resources. As people move, rural areas may suffer from the loss of workforce, with risks for people who stay behind, especially women and children, and impacts on food security. In destination areas, migrant workers play an essential role in food systems, from production to distribution, but are often employed under precarious and risky conditions.
Waves of reverse migration, like the one triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic, showed the struggle rural communities also face in reintegrating migrants returning home.

At the same time, migration can be an engine of economic growth and innovation, and it can greatly contribute to more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agrifood systems. FAO strives to make migration a choice and an opportunity for rural populations, and to maximize its benefits. When migrants and diaspora are provided with adequate support, they can contribute financial resources, skills, knowledge and experience to food security and climate change adaptation.

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**People on the move**

1.3 billion internal migrants in 2018

281 million international migrants in 2020

23.7 million people internally displaced by disasters in 2020

USD 647 billion sent by migrants to developing countries in 2022

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**People in need**

3.1 billion people not able to afford a healthy diet in 2020

828 million people affected by hunger in 2021

656 million people in extreme poverty in 2022

216 million climate migrants by 2050
FAO’s work on migration is grounded in the **FAO Migration Framework**

The Framework presents FAO’s vision, mission and objectives on migration. It includes actionable commitments along the migration cycle, from pre-departure to return and reflects the dynamic nature of migratory movements across countries of origin, transit and destination.

**Scan and download to know more!**
Why invest?

Human mobility is intensifying, within and across countries. The number of people compelled to move due to food insecurity and climate change could be reduced if we act now. Our best chance is to work towards greener and more inclusive development pathways. Guided by the FAO Migration Framework, FAO is committed to supporting countries in achieving the objectives of the Global Compact for Migration.

Supporting FAO’s programmes and initiatives on rural migration can help revitalize struggling rural economies, increase the resilience of rural communities to climate change, provide better opportunities for individuals and families, and create the conditions for migrants and diaspora to contribute to food security, sustainable agrifood systems, and climate adaptation.

FAO is the UN Specialized Agency that leads international efforts to defeat hunger and achieve food security for all. As such, it is uniquely positioned to address rural migration, thanks to its technical expertise in agribusiness and food value chains, rural livelihoods, and climate adaptation.

FAO also acts as a neutral broker and bridge between migration, climate change and agriculture stakeholders, creating the conditions for multi-stakeholder policy dialogue. By testing innovative approaches, the Organization supports national and local governments in adapting and upscaling innovative solutions to reduce the challenges associated with migration and promote safe and regular migration.

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2 500+ prospective and returning migrants, especially women and youth, benefitted from agribusiness training, incubation, and matches with diaspora

500+ stakeholders trained to develop more coherent migration, climate change and agrifood system policies and programmes

22 migration resources published, including knowledge and guidance tools such as the Atlas on migration in sub-Saharan Africa and the FAO flagship publication The State of Food and Agriculture: Migration, agriculture and rural development

5 e-learning courses developed to increase the capacities of migration and agriculture stakeholders

Innovative migration mechanisms tested, including six rural orientation desks for migrants in Senegal and a Diaspora Agribusiness Network in Uganda

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The Organization can also count on its network of **150** country, sub-regional and regional offices, and its strong presence in rural areas to achieve concrete impact on the ground.
The action

FAO is committed to supporting Member Countries in the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration. Ahead of the next International Migration Review Forum in 2026, FAO proposes an integrated approach to rural migration with four priorities for action:

Manage climate mobility, to help people build climate-resilient livelihoods and thereby reduce the pressure to migrate; and help migrants and diaspora contribute to inclusive climate action.

Create alternatives to migration and reintegrate migrants in rural areas, to help people find decent jobs in rural areas or kick start their agro-enterprises and make migration a choice not a necessity.

Boost the contribution of diaspora to agribusiness, to help migrants and diaspora contribute resources and skills to rural areas and support agro-entrepreneurs through mentorship, coaching and investments.

Protect migrants working in agrifood systems, to improve working and living conditions for migrants to realize their right to food and decent work in a changing climate.

As a knowledge-based organization, FAO generates evidence and develops the capacities of national and local governments to formulate, implement and evaluate policies and programmes, delivering concrete support and testing innovative approaches on the ground. In its programmes, FAO promotes coherent action along the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. In particular, FAO is contributing to the Secretary-General’s Action Agenda on Internal Displacement, and FAO’s work on rural migration contributes to preventing future displacement crises.

This approach is key to achieving two of FAO’s strategic priorities for 2022-2031, known as the four betters: a better life for rural populations, and a better environment in which to thrive. The four betters (better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life) reflect and build on the interconnected economic, social and environmental dimensions of agrifood systems.
FAO’s agrifood systems approach casts agriculture as the means to realize food security and resilient livelihoods. Achieving the betters is a stepping stone towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (1, 2, 8, 10, 13) and leaving no one behind.

In partnership with

Partnerships are crucial for scaling up impact. FAO actively participates in the UN Network on Migration and collaborates with participating UN agencies and stakeholders to achieve common goals. FAO has dedicated partnerships with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), as well as with the Rome-based Agencies (the International Fund for Agricultural Development - IFAD and the World Food Programme - WPF). FAO joined the Steering Committee of the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund to support the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration through a 360-degree approach. FAO also works specifically with diaspora organizations and networks, agribusiness incubators, producer organizations, and research institutions to build effective programmes that benefit rural communities.

The change we want to achieve

- **Rural people** living in areas at risk of food insecurity- and climate-induced migration have resilient livelihoods that enable them to remain in their communities and make safe migration choices.
- **Rural people**, particularly women, youth and returning migrants, have access to inputs, information, finance and technologies to adopt climate-smart agricultural practices and develop sustainable agribusinesses.
- **Rural people**, particularly women, youth and returning migrants, benefit from diaspora mentorship, coaching and matching mechanisms to run successful agribusinesses and adapt to climate change.
- **Migrants** working in agrifood systems enjoy the right to decent work and contribute to sustainable growth and inclusive rural transformation.
- **Governments** and other stakeholders have the capacity to support rural communities and to promote safe, regular and orderly migration, reducing the number of people who feel compelled to migrate due to food insecurity and the impact of climate change.

The complete brochure contains:

- **One leaflet for each priority for action.** Each leaflet includes a description of what FAO does, with whom and why, presenting tangible results and stories from the field.
- **List of key resources**, including knowledge, guidance and e-learning tools, which policy-makers and practitioners can use and adapt to step-up action on rural migration.
216 million climate migrants by 2050

80% of all migratory movements involve rural areas

Over USD 300 billion sent to rural areas by migrants in 2022

30% of farmworkers in key food value chains are seasonal migrants

Manage climate mobility

Boost the contribution of diaspora to agribusiness

Create alternatives to migration and reintegrate migrants in rural areas

Protect migrants working in agrifood systems

One approach and four priorities for action

Rural people have resilient livelihoods and migrate out of choice

Reduced displacements and pressure to migrate

Increased safe and regular migration

Migrants and diaspora contribute to sustainable development and climate action

Unique expertise in agrifood systems, food security, and climate change

Neutral broker and bridge between migration and agriculture stakeholders

150 offices worldwide and strong presence in rural areas

Contributing to FAO’s strategic priorities: better Life and better environment

Towards food security and inclusive and resilient agrifood systems

SDG CONTRIBUTIONS

INCREASED SAFE AND REGULAR MIGRATION

REDUCED DISPLACEMENTS AND PRESSURE TO MIGRATE

Migrants and diaspora contribute to sustainable development and climate action

WHAT THE EVIDENCE SAYS

WHY FAO

WHAT FAO DOES

EXPECTED IMPACTS

SDG CONTRIBUTIONS

CONTRIBUTIONS
The effects of climate change are threatening the viability of rural livelihoods and affecting natural resources on which rural people depend for their income and food security. Rural communities are exceptionally vulnerable to the effects of both extreme weather events and gradual environmental changes, and generally have fewer resources to mitigate its impacts. When rural livelihoods are at risk, the pressure to migrate increases and traditional mobility patterns are disrupted. Millions of people are expected to migrate due to climate change, especially within their own countries. Under certain conditions, migration can present a livelihood diversification strategy to adapt to climate change. Migrants and diaspora also have a role to play in contributing to climate action. The growing importance of climate mobility calls for urgent action and for greater attention to its rural dimensions.

216 million people are expected to move within their countries due to climate change by 2050.

9.1 million people in South East Asia and East Asia were displaced by cyclones, floods and typhoons in 2019.

87 percent of extreme poor live in rural areas of environmentally vulnerable and/or fragile countries.

30 percent of human greenhouse gas emissions are caused by agriculture, forestry and other land use.
The action

FAO works on key dimensions of climate mobility from a rural livelihoods perspective. In particular, FAO:

- **Enhances the capacity of rural populations** to adapt to climate change through the adoption of climate-smart technologies and practices, thereby reducing the pressure to migrate;

- **Promotes innovative approaches** to improve the use and management of natural resources and rebuild healthy ecosystems in order to strengthen long-term resilience and avert the risk of climate change-induced displacement;

- **Facilitates migrants’ and diaspora’s contribution to climate action** through investment and transfer of skills and knowledge into climate-resilient livelihoods, climate-smart agriculture and green jobs;

- **Supports governments in integrating human mobility considerations** into climate adaptation policies and programmes to harness the positive contribution of migration and address climate mobility challenges;

- **Generates knowledge on the climate, migration and rural livelihoods nexus**, especially in the context of gradual environmental change, to inform policy-making and improve climate mobility projections;

- **Develops tools** to assess the impact of agriculture-related climate adaptation programmes on human mobility.

Why with FAO?

Rural communities are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Therefore, responses to climate mobility challenges require special attention to rural areas. FAO is uniquely placed to integrate rural livelihood considerations, thanks to its technical expertise on climate change, food security and agrifood systems. FAO can count on its strong presence in rural areas and well-established collaboration with national and local governments on climate, agriculture and rural migration issues. FAO has longstanding experience in supporting rural communities to adopt sustainable agricultural practices and strengthen the resilience of rural livelihoods.
Moreover, FAO has recognized expertise in developing innovative approaches to enhance the sustainable management of natural resources, such as land and water, which are key aspects of climate mobility. Thanks to its mandate, FAO can support the mainstreaming of human mobility in climate change processes and programmes focused on agriculture and food security such as the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as well as National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Finally, FAO is a leader among UN agencies in accelerating access to finance for projects that help governments and communities respond to climate change, including through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

**Results achieved**

FAO has developed a Toolkit on integrating human mobility from a rural livelihoods perspective into National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions, in partnership with the Institute for Environment and Human Security of the United Nations University. The guide builds on existing experiences of policy integration in the context of NAPs and NDCs and on good practices in seven case study countries. It offers a practical toolkit that can be used by decision-makers who are involved in NAP and NDC processes to integrate migration considerations and strengthen the rural livelihoods dimension.

At country level, FAO is directly supporting small-scale farmers and governments to adapt to climate change. For example, in El Salvador, FAO is implementing a USD 127.7 million project called RECLIMA, co-financed by the Green Climate Fund and the Government of El Salvador. Through a close collaboration between FAO, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Environment, RECLIMA is enhancing the climate resilience of 50 000 vulnerable smallscale farmers in El Salvador by improving access to water and building their capacities in sustainable agricultural practices.
In addition, the project is restoring over 17 000 hectares of degraded ecosystems to protect water sources for 1 million people living in and downstream from the project site. By promoting an innovative agro-ecosystem landscape management approach, RECLIMA enhances the capacity of local governments and improves institutional coordination for climate-responsive planning to reduce the pressure to migrate and support rural communities to thrive under a changing climate.

In climate-affected districts of southern Nepal, FAO supported around 3 000 farmers through 120 farmer field schools, especially targeting rural women who are often less prepared to combat the impacts of climate change. Trained women improved their livelihood resilience by learning climate smart agriculture and livestock rearing practices.

At regional level, FAO has supported policy making in the Near East and North Africa (NENA) and Southern Africa regions through the development of publications, e-learning courses and the organization of regional capacity development workshops. A newly published study in the NENA region highlights knowledge gaps and makes suggestions for future policy and programming to leverage the potential of migration for rural adaptation to climate change.

A virtual workshop in Southern Africa brought together representatives from governments, UN organizations and civil society organizations from ten countries in the region to improve their capacities to work on the linkages between migration, climate change and agrifood systems.

In partnership with

At national and local level, FAO partners with ministries and governmental bodies responsible for environment, migration and agriculture as well as with other relevant public, private and civil society stakeholders. FAO also collaborates closely with regional initiatives such as the Africa Climate Mobility Initiative and UN agencies that are active in the area of climate change and human mobility. This includes the UN Network on Migration working group on climate change, the Migration, Environment and Climate Change Division of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

"Climate change is a big challenge for us and our crop yields have dropped. Many men are forced to go abroad. We need to adapt to the changes. Somehow we need to increase our crop yields so those who left can come back and others don't leave."

Goma Panthi Khatri
Smallholder farmer, Nepal

Tools

Toolkit on integrating human mobility from a rural livelihoods perspective into National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions

E-learning: Migration and climate change
Creating alternatives to migration and reintegrating migrants in rural areas

The issue

Young people are increasingly leaving rural areas. Traditional farming activities are not attractive, because of low wages, precarious working conditions, and limited access to land, finance and markets. Youth face higher unemployment rates than adults and are often overrepresented among the most vulnerable categories of workers. Promoting viable employment opportunities for young women and men in agrifood systems is key to addressing the adverse drivers of migration and to promoting sustainable livelihood alternatives in rural areas to make migration a choice and not a necessity.

At the same time, migration experiences are not always successful. Many migrants have returned to rural areas, as shown by the impressive wave of reverse migration triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic. Returning migrants face considerable social, economic and psychological challenges in reintegrating into rural areas.

1.2 billion people are youth aged 15–24

95 percent of youth in low and middle-income countries work in the informal economy

86 million migrants returned to rural areas in low and middle-income countries in 2020, of which 17 million in sub-Saharan Africa

In India 10 million internal migrant workers left urban areas and returned back to rural villages in 2020
Reintegration programmes tend to focus mostly on urban centres, overlooking rural areas where local governments struggle to meet the needs of returnees.

Yet, returning migrants, if empowered, can be agents of change. Besides financial resources, migrants bring back skills, experiences and social networks that can be leveraged to generate livelihood opportunities, diversify rural economies and empower rural communities. If trained and informed about investment opportunities in the green economy and innovations, they can also contribute to climate adaptation and to mitigating climate-related risks driving migration.

The action

FAO works on employment creation and reintegration in rural areas, especially for women and youth. In particular, FAO:

- **Provides training and incubation services to prospective and returning migrants** and family members who stay behind to create viable opportunities in agrifood systems and reduce the number of people who feel compelled to migrate from rural areas;

- **Supports prospective and returning migrants** and family members who stay behind in accessing tailored financial services, inputs, technologies and markets, including through mentorship and matching mechanisms with diaspora;

- **Supports governments in providing customized responses** at local level to bring employment and reintegration support services closer to rural people. Examples include: information campaigns on safe migration; orientation and help desks in rural communities for prospective and returning migrants; and gender transformative and community-based listeners’ clubs;

- **Strengthens the capacities of governments to formulate and implement evidence-based policies and programmes** that create alternatives to migration in agrifood systems, support family members who stay behind and reintegrate returning migrants in rural areas.
Why with FAO?

FAO has unique technical expertise in supporting livelihood opportunities for prospective and returning migrants and family members who stay behind. The expertise of the Organization in agribusiness, agroecology, green jobs and climate-smart agriculture is crucial to boosting sustainable alternatives to migration and to supporting effective and sustainable reintegration into rural areas. Thanks to the Organization’s widespread country presence and feet on the ground in rural areas, FAO is able to bring together rural communities, national and local governments, value chain stakeholders and extension services, in order to offer an integrated package of socio-economic support to prospective and returning migrants and family members who stay behind.

Results achieved

In Kenya, 1,563 youth received training in good agricultural practices, agribusiness, and digital tools. 58 youth were also trained as village-based advisors linked with input suppliers. In addition, 72 extension officers received training to support youth with financial literacy and access to finance. Finally, 681 youth and 45 extension service actors participated in study tours to boost peer-to-peer learning and information sharing among young agripreneurs.

In Senegal, six orientation desks that provide support to prospective and returning migrants were set-up in rural municipalities. The desks are equipped to welcome, assist and refer migrants, and act as a point of reference for orientation support. Through the desks, 120 young prospective and returning migrants benefitted from FAO training in agribusiness, learning how to set-up viable business activities in horticulture, poultry farming and cattle fattening.

In Nepal, 327 Nepalese returnees and women who remained behind in rural communities benefitted from direct support through agribusiness training and technical education and vocational training. FAO provided technical and financial support to training graduates to set up their businesses and worked closely with local governments to enhance their capacity to support the entrepreneurs through access to services, coaching and mentoring.

In the Republic of Moldova, returning migrants were trained to adopt digital tools and technologies to enhance their access to markets by selling their products online. Additionally, eight educational agro-podcasts were developed to raise the awareness of returnees engaged in agriculture on digitalization and its opportunities for agriculture.
In Madagascar, FAO supported the community-led creation of 20 Dimitra Clubs to enable vulnerable and marginalized people, including returning migrants, to share their concerns and migration experiences and enhance their participation and leadership in decision-making processes. By sharing information about the challenges of irregular migration, participants in the clubs aimed to help shape migration decisions and mitigate the risk of smuggling and exploitation, especially for vulnerable women and youth. Thanks to the clubs, 600 rural people, of which 60 percent were women, strengthened their self-confidence and took collective action to find alternative solutions to migration while supporting the reintegration of returning migrants.

In partnership with

FAO works with a wide range of public and private partners. In particular, FAO collaborates with ministries responsible for agriculture, migration and labour issues at national and local level to provide a supportive policy environment and bring orientation and reintegration support services closer to people in areas with high incidence of rural out-migration and return migration. Furthermore, FAO works with private sector partners (such as value chain actors, producer organizations, extension and agribusiness service providers, and financial institutions) to generate decent employment opportunities in agrifood systems, particularly for women and youth. In this work, FAO also collaborates with UN agencies, research institutes and civil society organizations, including diaspora and youth associations.

"I thought to go abroad, I wanted to fly away. […] Right now I’ve come to learn that agriculture has the potential to create many jobs. If technology is brought to agriculture, it will bring high yields and more income. Thanks to FAO that gave me the drip system, now I’m able to produce even in the dry seasons when the prices are good."

Paul Nyota
Agri-entrepreneur, Kenya

Tools

Guide: Global lessons learned report on sustainable reintegration in rural areas

Toolkit: Toolkit for the sustainable reintegration of return migrants in rural areas

E-learning: Migration and youth in rural areas
The issue

Diaspora communities can be a powerful force for the development of their countries of origin, spurring economic diversification and job creation in key sectors of the economy. They directly contribute not only through remittances and investments, but also by transferring knowledge, technologies and skills and facilitating trade of local goods between countries of origin and destination. However, the contribution of diaspora to agribusiness and to sustainable agriculture are less well known, and their potential remains untapped.

Diaspora engagement in agriculture is limited by a number of barriers such as the remoteness of rural areas, poor infrastructure, limited information about investment opportunities in agribusiness, lack of trust in government institutions, and scarce interactions between diaspora associations and rural stakeholders in countries of origin.

In 2022, international remittances to developing countries reached USD 647 billion.

About 50% of international remittances are sent to rural areas.

The African Union recognizes diaspora as its Sixth Region given its contribution to African development.

India (18 million), Mexico (11 million) and the Russian Federation (11 million) have the world’s largest diaspora.
It is crucial to invest in the design and implementation of mechanisms that facilitate the transfer of financial and non-financial resources from diaspora into agribusiness. It is also important to involve diaspora organizations in decision-making processes so that the needs of the diaspora are taken into consideration and their contribution to agrifood system transformation and climate action is maximized.

The action

FAO works to create the conditions for diaspora to contribute financial and non-financial resources to agribusiness, while empowering diaspora agripreneurs and networks. In particular, FAO:

- **Enhances diaspora’s access to information** on opportunities to invest in agribusiness and climate change adaptation;

- **Facilitates diaspora-youth matching programmes** to promote diaspora investment in youth-led agribusinesses;

- **Fosters diaspora skill transfer**, through in-person or online mentorship and coaching programmes, to support the creation of decent jobs in agrifood systems and the adoption of climate adaptive practices;

- **Promotes the organization of diaspora in agribusiness awards** to create visible role models;

- **Brings the voice of the diaspora** into agrifood policy consultations and decision-making processes, through the organization of dedicated summits and by setting up diaspora in agribusiness networks, in order to enhance participation and strengthen partnerships;

- **Strengthens governments’ capacities** to formulate and implement policies and programmes that create the conditions for diaspora to contribute to agribusiness.
Why with FAO?

FAO has a comparative advantage in creating the conditions for migrants and diaspora to fully contribute to rural development and climate change adaptation. This is thanks to its unique technical expertise on agrifood systems and climate change adaptation, as well as its strong presence at country level and in rural areas. Furthermore, FAO is a neutral broker able to engage agriculture line ministries in the discussion with government departments responsible for diaspora matters and mobilize the participation of diaspora organizations, agripreneurs and rural communities. Thanks to its expertise, the Organization naturally combines policy assistance, inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue and technical support to develop a sustainable agribusiness sector and support green investments in key agrifood value chains.

Results achieved

In Uganda, FAO worked with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, as well as with global and national diaspora organizations, to boost the contribution of diaspora to agribusiness.

First, FAO worked to ensure inclusive policymaking processes. This was done by facilitating the set-up of a Multi-stakeholder Technical Working Group that enhanced the coordination among government ministries, agribusiness incubators, youth organizations and diaspora agripreneurs. The members of the working group received tailored training on how to build effective mechanisms for diaspora engagement in agribusiness. FAO also supported systematic exchanges and consultations between diaspora agripreneurs and policy makers. As a result of these efforts, agribusiness is considered a key sector for investment in the new Uganda Diaspora Policy, currently under development.

Second, in 2021 and 2022, FAO launched the first Ugandan Diaspora Agribusiness Conferences and Investor Award to facilitate investment opportunities in the agrifood sector. The conferences provided the occasion to discuss challenges and opportunities for diaspora to invest in agribusiness, while also celebrating and awarding successful Ugandan agripreneurs who contributed to generating youth employment opportunities in agribusiness. Thanks to the visibility of the award, diaspora winners formalized new collaborations and partnerships to expand their businesses.
Finally, FAO supported the setup of the **Uganda Diaspora Agribusiness Network**, which encompasses over 90 diaspora agripreneurs from around the world. The network has contributed to sharing information on agribusiness opportunities available in Uganda with diaspora communities abroad as well as facilitated diaspora investments into Ugandan youth-led agribusinesses through the design and roll out of a dedicated agribusiness matching programme.

In partnership with

FAO collaborates with **UN organizations**, such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), as well as **international diaspora organizations** such as the Africa-Europe Diaspora Development Platform (ADEPT) and the African Foundation for Development (AFFORD). At country level, FAO collaborates with ministries responsible for agriculture and migration, agri-food value chain actors, agribusiness incubators, financial institutions, national diaspora in agribusiness networks, and youth associations.

**Tools**

**Stocktaking:** Initiatives to engage diaspora in agribusiness

**Toolkit:** [Integrating migration into rural development interventions](#)
List of tools

FAO Migration Framework (also available in Spanish, Arabic, French)
FAO Migration Framework - In brief (also available in Spanish, Chinese, Russian, French)

Knowledge materials
The State of Food and Agriculture 2018 - Migration, agriculture and rural development
Rural Africa in motion. Dynamics and drivers of migration south of the Sahara
Climate change, migration and rural adaptation in the Near East and North Africa region

Guidance documents
Strengthening sector policies for better food security and nutrition results: Rural Migration
Toolkit for integrating migration into rural development interventions
Toolkit for sustainable reintegration of return migrants in rural areas

E-learnings courses
Migration and youth in rural areas
Migration and gender
Migration and climate change

For additional resources:
fao.org/rural-employment
Hilda, as many other youths in Kenya, considered moving abroad to make a fruitful living. However, in Kiambu county, like elsewhere, FAO is promoting innovation, technical know-how and business training to help youth tap into the potential of agri-businesses.

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