



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

MIGRATION, AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Addressing the root causes
of migration and harnessing
its potential for development

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- Generate evidence on migration and rural development to support policy making
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- Facilitate, promote and support policy dialogue
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ANNEX: TYPES OF MIGRATION

Cover photo:
Burundi – Refugees fleeing civil conflict.
©FAO/Linton



**WEST BANK
AND GAZA STRIP**

A farmer and her daughter
tending crops.
©FAO/Longari

KEY MESSAGES

THE CONTEXT OF MIGRATION

- The dimensions of contemporary migration call for global action, which must be comprehensive, **bringing together humanitarian and development responses**.
- Many individuals and families migrate from rural areas **for economic reasons as they see no viable option** for moving out of poverty within their own communities.
- **Conflict, extreme weather events and political instability** are among the root causes of migration.
- Migration is **part of the process of development**. As economies undergo structural transformation, the movement of people in search of better employment opportunities within and across countries is inevitable.
- **Migrants can be agents of development**, contribute to economic growth and improve food security and rural livelihoods. Orderly, safe and regular migration of people underpins the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

CONCERTED ACTION ON MIGRATION

- Migration should **be a choice, not a necessity**. International cooperation should **address the structural drivers** of large movements of people and **create conditions** that allow communities to live in peace and prosperity in their homelands.
- **Agriculture and rural development can address the root causes of migration**, including rural poverty, food insecurity, inequality, unemployment, lack of social protection as well as natural resource depletion due to environmental degradation and climate change.
- **Investing in sustainable rural development, climate change adaptation and resilient rural livelihoods** is an important part of the global response to the current migration challenge.
- Working with governments, UN agencies, the private sector, civil society and local communities, FAO plays **an important role in addressing the root causes** of internal and international migration and displacement and in **harnessing the developmental potential of migration**, especially in terms of food security and poverty reduction.



INTRODUCTION

AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT
ARE KEY TO
ADDRESSING
THE ROOT
CAUSES OF
MIGRATION

THE CONTEXT

Migration is a **growing global phenomenon** and most countries are simultaneously countries of origin, transit and destination for migrants.

Conflicts, violence and natural disasters are among the root causes of migration and forced displacement. Many migrants are compelled to move because of **socio-economic factors**, including poverty, food insecurity, lack of employment opportunities, limited access to social protection, natural resource depletion and the adverse impacts of environmental degradation and climate change.

As economies undergo structural transformation and the agricultural sector becomes relatively smaller, the movement of people within and across countries is inevitable.

Safe, orderly and regular migration contributes to sustainable development, economic growth and food security. However, large movements of people present complex challenges. Areas of origin, transit and neighbouring countries are disproportionately affected.

Poverty, food insecurity, lack of employment, climate change and environmental degradation are among the root causes of migration.

THE ROLE OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture and rural development (ARD) are key to addressing the root causes of migration. By 2050, over half of the population in the least developed countries will still live in rural areas. Three-quarters of the extreme poor base their livelihoods on agriculture or other rural activities. In Africa alone, 11 million young people will enter the labour market every year for the next decade.

Efforts must be geared towards **a more productive agricultural sector and improved food**



FAO AND MIGRATION

The drivers and impacts of migration are intimately linked to FAO's global goals of fighting hunger and achieving food security, reducing rural poverty and promoting the sustainable use of natural resources. FAO has a unique role to play in reducing rural migration, in view of its experience in supporting the creation of better conditions and resilient livelihoods in rural areas.

Together with its partners, FAO also commits to further expand its work towards strengthening the positive contribution that migrants, refugees and IDPs are bringing for poverty reduction, food security and nutrition, and resilience of rural households.

systems in general, enabling diversification into manufacturing and services, while also promoting decent work and employment in agribusiness.

THE GLOBAL RESPONSE

The dimensions of contemporary migration require **global**

solutions, which address the root causes of large movements of people from a broad and comprehensive perspective. The various partners in the development and humanitarian arena must cooperate to implement the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** and of the **Agenda for Humanity**, especially the commitment to 'leave no one behind'.

THE DIMENSIONS OF MIGRATION

Migration is the movement of people, either within a country or across international borders. It includes all kinds of movements, irrespective of the drivers, duration and voluntary/involuntary nature. It encompasses economic migrants, distress migrants, internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees and asylum seekers, returnees and people moving for other purposes, including for education and family reunification.

In 2015, there were **244 million international migrants**, representing an increase of 40% since 2000. They included 150 million migrant workers.

About **one-third of all international migrants are aged 15–34**. Women account for almost half of all international migrants.

A large share of migrants originate from rural areas. Around 40% of international remittances are sent to rural areas, reflecting the rural origins of a large share of migrants.

In many African countries, **more than 50% of rural households** report having at least one internal migrant.

40% of international remittances are sent to rural areas, reflecting the rural origin of a large share of migrants.

International remittances are estimated at **three times** the size of official development assistance.

Internal migration is an even larger phenomenon, with **763 million internal migrants according to 2013 estimates**. Internal and international migration are often interconnected.

In 2015, **65.3 million people around the world were forcibly displaced** by conflict and persecution, including over 21 million refugees, 3 million asylum-seekers and over 40 million IDPs. A quarter of global refugees reside in only three countries (Turkey, Pakistan and Lebanon).

In 2014, more than 19 million people were **internally displaced** because of natural disasters.



RESILIENCE BUILDING IN PROTRACTED CRISES

FAO has considerable experience in addressing migration in both developmental contexts and protracted crises. Agricultural and rural development can contribute to address the root causes of migration and build the resilience of both displaced and host communities, laying the ground for long-term recovery.

FAO's Blue Hope Initiative is aimed at improving the economic, social and ecosystem resilience of coastal communities throughout the Mediterranean, while providing migrants with access to services, information and viable livelihood opportunities.

PAKISTAN

People escaping flooded areas by tractor.
©FAO/Hafeez



THE KEY ROLE OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR MIGRATION

THE ROOT CAUSES OF RURAL MIGRATION

Migration is often a deliberate decision and an important component of household livelihood strategies. The root causes of people deciding to move out of rural areas are as follows:

- **Rural poverty and food insecurity:** More than 75% of the world's poor and food insecure live in rural areas, mostly depending on agricultural production for their subsistence. The rural poor, and especially smallholder family farmers, face considerable difficulties in accessing credit, services, technologies and markets that would allow them to improve the productivity of their natural resources and labour. Migration becomes an important part of the strategies of rural households for improving their livelihoods.
- **Lack of employment and income generating**

opportunities: Most available jobs in agriculture are associated with low and unstable incomes, poor safety and health conditions, gender inequality in pay and opportunities, and limited social protection. Due to restricted access to training, financial and extension services and processing facilities, more attractive prospects may be limited in rural areas.

- **Inequality:** Rural people are drawn to urban areas where they expect to have better employment opportunities and improved access to health, education, and basic services.
- **Limited access to social protection:** About 73% of the world population have no adequate access to social protection. The majority live in the rural areas of developing countries, where they face difficulties in managing social, economic and environmental risks.

- **Climate change:** Smallholder family farmers, small-scale fishers, forest-dependent communities and pastoralists are hardest hit by weather related disasters, which are increasing in frequency and intensity. Droughts and related food price volatility increase poverty and hunger, and the need to find viable options elsewhere.
- **Depletion of natural resources due to environmental degradation and climate change:** Land degradation and desertification affect around one-third of the land used for agriculture and about 1.5 billion people worldwide, undermining farmers' productivity and resilience. Climate change and the use of inappropriate farming techniques further exacerbate these challenges. The dramatic state of land degradation is one of the main drivers of conflict in the African drylands, especially between pastoralists and farmers.



SIERRA LEONE

Africa Solidarity Trust Fund boosts agribusiness centres in Sierra Leone after Ebola outbreak.
©FAO/Liste/NOOR

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF MIGRATION FOR RURAL AREAS

Migration brings both opportunities and challenges to rural areas in the countries of origin, transit and destination.

Policies and programmes play an important role in shaping the outcome of migration in terms of agriculture and rural development and, ultimately, as regards poverty reduction and food security in rural areas.

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

Migration itself can contribute to agriculture and rural development in the countries

TRANSFER OF MONEY, KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

Diaspora, migrant networks and return migrants can foster the transfer of skills, know-how, and technology, as well as investments that promote agricultural and rural development, including employment opportunities in the rural areas of origin.

of origin. If the credit and/or insurance markets in rural areas are absent or function poorly, remittances relax liquidity constraints, provide insurance in case of crisis/shocks and foster investment in agriculture and other rural economic activities with potential for job creation. Moreover, diaspora organizations and return migrants can help rural areas in the countries of origin through capital investments, skills and technology transfers, know-how and social networks.

For rural areas in low and middle-income transit countries, migration and protracted forced displacement can constitute a challenge for local authorities to provide quality public services for the migrant and host populations and can, amongst other things, further strain natural resources, increasing pressure on agriculture- and fisheries-based livelihoods.

THE KEY ROLE OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR MIGRATION

THE POTENTIAL OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Agriculture and rural development can make a strong contribution to meeting the global challenge of addressing large movements of refugees and migrants. There are five interlinked thematic areas involved.

THE ROOT CAUSES OF RURAL MIGRATION IN A DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

Scaling-up the **support to smallholder family farmers** and creating **alternative and sustainable livelihood options in rural areas**, with a special focus on women and youth, is fundamental to addressing the root causes of rural distress migration. This requires:

- **Public policies targeting smallholder family farmers** and promoting the **adoption of sustainable agricultural practices**.
- **Diversification to off-farm activities**, effective rural services and **investments in value chains** linked to sustainable agriculture.

- **Rural education and vocational training** that match labour market needs.
- **Sustainable agricultural practices** to limit the impact of climate change, promote sound natural resource management and increase productivity.
- **Inclusive social protection systems** that cover rural populations.
- **Financial inclusion** in rural areas, especially for women and youth.

THE RESILIENCE OF DISPLACED PEOPLE AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN PROTRACTED CRISES

Agriculture and rural development interventions can help **host communities and displaced people** to cope with and recover from shocks, and lay the foundations for long-term sustainability. This requires:

- **Decent rural employment opportunities** for both displaced persons and host communities.
- Integration of **migration concerns into disaster risk reduction strategies**, to deal with the potential

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT CAN ADDRESS LARGE MOVEMENTS OF REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

migratory consequences of any environmental changes.

- **Access to land, credit and markets** for displaced people and disadvantaged youth and women.
- **Flexible, shock-responsive and risk-informed social protection systems**, also accessible to the refugees, IDPs and migrants in host communities.
- **Participation of displaced youth and women** in existing producers' organizations, youth organizations and rural cooperatives.

CONFLICT PREVENTION AND STABILITY

Investing in sustainable agriculture and rural livelihoods **can prevent conflicts related to natural resources and help reduce tensions**, especially where food supplies and markets are severely strained. This requires:

- **Environmentally sustainable livelihood strategies** for the affected population, including displaced people and host communities.
- **Mitigation and prevention of pastoralist conflicts** linked to trans-boundary movements.

- **Sustainable land conflict resolution** between displaced people and host communities.

RURAL LABOUR MIGRATION

Safe, regular and responsible migration from rural areas, including seasonal migration linked to agricultural calendars, can benefit migrants and their communities. This requires:

- **Seasonal employment schemes in agriculture** and building the capacity of employers and migrant workers' associations to implement them.
- **Social protection entitlements** that accompany migration agricultural workers.
- **Respect for the human rights of labour migrants** in agriculture.
- Capacities of rural institutions to organize **awareness and information campaigns** on legal migration and opportunities in rural areas of origin and destination.

DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL OF MIGRATION

Agriculture and rural development policies and programmes are key to the creation of an enabling

environment to harness the **development potential of migrants, IDPs, and refugees** as regards poverty reduction and local agricultural and rural development in areas of origin, transit and destination. This requires:

- Reduction of the **cost of sending remittances** to rural areas and increase of **financial inclusion and literacy** in the sending and receiving areas.
- Rural capacities to **use remittances for investments** in agriculture and natural resource management.
- **Mobilisation of diasporas** to invest in rural areas.
- **Reintegration of returnees in rural areas**, including through promotion of employment, entrepreneurship and assistance with property and land tenure rights.
- Monitoring of **nutrition and health impacts** of migration in the transit, receiving and sending communities.
- **Access to social protection measures** for refugees and IDPs as well as vulnerable groups left behind.

HOW FAO IS CONTRIBUTING TO INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO ADDRESS THE MIGRATION CHALLENGE

FAO can contribute to the global migration agenda, building on its:

1. Extensive technical expertise in:

(i) enhancing countries' capacities and policy coherence to address migration in agriculture and rural development and natural resource management policies and strategies; and (ii) meeting the immediate livelihood needs and assisting displaced populations and host communities to cope with protracted displacement and building resilience in natural hazard, disaster- and crisis-prone contexts.

2. Longstanding and widespread country presence,

which puts FAO in a good position to influence policy, in collaboration with UN Country Team and other development partners.

3. Experience in developmental and humanitarian settings,

which enables FAO to support both migrants and refugees, including during protracted crises and in fragile contexts.

FAO is committed to working with its partners to:

- **Generate evidence** on international and internal migration, its root causes, and its contribution to agriculture and rural development.
- **Support institutional capacities** to deal with large movements of refugees and migrants from an agriculture and rural point of view.
- **Disseminate the lessons learned** and the best practices found for scaling up innovative solutions.
- **Facilitate policy dialogue** directed to improve understanding of rural migration.
- **Strengthen partnerships and advocacy** for addressing the root causes of migration and enhance its positive contribution.

As further collaboration continues with Member States, the United Nations and other partners unfolds to implement these commitments, FAO will strengthen its engagement on migration by continuously reassessing its role and contribution to the global efforts to respond effectively to the large movements of migrants and displaced persons.

A ROLE FOR FAO

FAO has an important role to play in addressing distress migration from rural areas and in focusing on the social and economic conditions of the rural areas of origin.

FAO can also contribute to building community resilience and promoting investments in protecting, saving and rebuilding livelihoods of displaced populations and host communities.



SOUTH SUDAN

Refugee Al Tash Almak, from Bau, in the Blue Nile state, shows the seeds that he received in Yusuf Batil refugee camp, Maban.
©FAO/Gonzalez Farr

At global level

Together with its partners, FAO will increase its efforts to:

1. **Contribute guidance for the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of comparable data** and other information on migration especially as regards its rural and agricultural dimensions.
2. **Generate evidence and experience** to inform global debate on migration policies.

At country and regional level

Together with its partners, FAO commits to support Member States to:

1. **Collect disaggregated data** (by sex, age and area of origin) on migration patterns, including internal and circular/seasonal migration.
2. **Provide evidence on the determinants of rural migration** and impacts at local level.
3. **Conduct assessments in migration-prone areas** to identify opportunities in agro-related activities, including seasonal agricultural work.
4. **Use data to inform** policy responses.

GENERATE EVIDENCE ON MIGRATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT TO SUPPORT POLICY MAKING

Comprehensive sex- and age-disaggregated data on the determinants, dynamics and consequences of migration on rural areas are not readily available for all countries. Migration and labour force surveys often do not adequately cover rural areas, seasonal work and agriculture-based livelihoods, leading to a paucity of data in terms of internal migration and domestic remittances, including their use and impacts on agriculture and rural areas. Evidence gaps also exist in terms of the extent and impact of climate change and environmental-related migration, as well as of the different rural seasonal out-migration patterns.

GENERATING EVIDENCE ON RURAL DISTRESS MIGRATION

FAO has contributed to the Global Migration Group (GMG)'s 'Handbook for improving the production and use of migration data for development', with a special focus on remittances and rural development and rural labour markets and migration.

In Tunisia, FAO is carrying out an assessment on: (i) the main determinants of youth propensity to migrate out of rural areas; (ii) diversity of rural youth out-migration patterns (internal, international, circular/seasonal); and (iii) migration's impacts on household and individual food security and livelihoods in the areas of origin.

HOW FAO IS CONTRIBUTING TO INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO ADDRESS THE MIGRATION CHALLENGE

ADVISE AND SUPPORT CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AT COUNTRY AND REGIONAL LEVEL

Strengthening the capacity of governments and key ministries in countries of origin is necessary to address the root causes of large movements of migrants and refugees and harness their developmental potential. National and regional institutions need to be more effective in creating the conditions for generating viable economic opportunities for rural populations where they live, and thereby ensuring that migration and economic mobility, and related remittances, have a larger impact on food production, agriculture and rural development.

At country and regional level

Together with its partners, FAO will continue supporting Member States to:

1. **Map and analyse national and regional policies, strategies and programmes** relevant to migration, agriculture and rural development.

2. **Strengthen the capacities of national stakeholders**, especially agriculture and rural development ministries, to better incorporate migration and labour mobility (including seasonal migration) in rural poverty reduction policies and programmes related to agriculture, rural transformation, employment and social protection.
3. **Ensure that the needs of rural populations** (especially smallholder family farmers and youth), **displaced people and host communities are**

Building on national capacities and developing specialized expertise on agriculture and rural development is necessary to address the root causes of migration.

STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITIES OF NATIONAL AND LOCAL INSTITUTIONS

In Tunisia and Ethiopia, FAO is working with governments and rural stakeholders to implement a two-year project on 'Youth mobility, food security and rural poverty reduction: fostering diversification through enhanced youth employment and better mobility'. The project aims to generate knowledge and increase awareness of the causes and consequences of rural youth migration for

the areas of origin. In Tunisia and Ethiopia, planning and technical staff in agriculture line ministries and extension officers from national and regional institutions are benefiting from training and capacity development related to the causes and implications of distress migration on agricultural production, opportunities for seasonal migration and agro-entrepreneurship for youth.

SUDAN

A woman outside her tent in the displaced women's El Geneina Camp in Western Darfur. A group of children gather behind her..
©FAO/Cendon



GOOD PRACTICES ON NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

FAO is joining global efforts to support Member States in natural resource management, for example by contributing to the SAFE (Secure Access to Fuel and Energy) partnership, through Participatory Negotiated Territorial Development (PNTD) approaches, and the 'Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the context of National Food Security (VGGT)' and the 'Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SFF)'. FAO is also partnering to enhance agricultural, life and entrepreneurial skills of young people. For example, the Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools (JFFLS) methodology to date has been used in over 20 countries in Africa, Asia and the Middle East, benefiting over 35 000 young women and men, including IDPs, refugees, young returnees and young demobilized soldiers.

specifically addressed and that incentive structures that take advantage of the positive effects of migration are put in place.

DISSEMINATE AND IMPROVE THE UPTAKE OF KNOWLEDGE AND GOOD PRACTICES

The response to large movements of refugees and migrants needs to be informed by context-specific evidence and must build on previous experience and the lessons

learned. By replicating and scaling up tested approaches, countries can make a difference in the fight against poverty and food insecurity, thus reducing pressure on rural distress migration and harnessing its potential for development.

At global level

FAO will contribute to global efforts to:

1. **Promote the utilization of available knowledge, technology and good practices** in agriculture and rural development.

HOW FAO IS CONTRIBUTING TO INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO ADDRESS THE MIGRATION CHALLENGE

2. **Pilot the available good practices** in different socio-economic contexts prone to migration, compare results and draw any useful conclusions.

At country and regional level

Together with its partners, FAO will continue supporting Member States to:

1. **Develop a critical mass of knowledge and country experience** on the

determinants of migration and the opportunities for income generating activities and economic livelihoods in migrants' rural areas of origin.

2. **Provide technical assistance and capacity development** to support smallholder family farmers, rural youth and displaced people.
3. **Generate policy recommendations** to

inform the policy debate on migration and agriculture and rural development.

FACILITATE, PROMOTE AND SUPPORT POLICY DIALOGUE

Given the interconnected nature of the root causes of rural migration and its impacts for development, interventions require an integrated response from policy-makers and development practitioners. Member States need to be supported in organizing policy dialogue activities directed to improving the understanding of rural migration and to establish agreements between stakeholders and/or countries to reduce rural distress migration and to strengthen the resilience of rural households.

At country and regional level

Together with its partners, FAO will continue supporting Member States to:

1. **Strengthen policy dialogue and coordination across key sectors and among stakeholders** (government, civil society

A COMMUNITY-DRIVEN APPROACH TO SUPPORTING RETURNEES AND RESILIENCE

Through an innovative approach (called 'Caisses de Résilience - CDR'), FAO supports returnees in Burundi to engage in income generating activities, while fostering their social integration at community level. The CDR is an integrated approach which puts vulnerable communities at the centre of risk management by strengthening their capacities in the technical, financial and social dimensions to

increase the resilience of their livelihoods and ecosystems. The returnees are supported through conditional cash transfers after an initial period of building their assets, capital, skills and capacities. Piloted in 2007 in Uganda, the approach has been replicated in different countries in Africa and adapted in 2013 in Honduras and Guatemala to address the natural hazards present in the Dry Corridor area in Central America.



and private sector, including producers' and youth organizations) on policy options and innovative mechanisms to:

- a. address the root causes of migration in rural areas;
 - b. promote viable economic livelihood opportunities in different contexts;
 - c. facilitate the productive investment of remittances in agriculture and in rural areas.
2. **Build into national plans innovative cooperation models** with local communities and authorities, including displaced populations and migrants.

Facilitating bilateral and regional policy dialogue is key to promote policy coherence and innovative mechanisms to generate viable options in rural area.

LEBANON

A farmer milking a cow received through an FAO livestock project.
©FAO/Wiedenhoefer

HOW FAO IS CONTRIBUTING TO INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS TO ADDRESS THE MIGRATION CHALLENGE

FACILITATE PARTNERSHIP AND ADVOCATE AT NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND GLOBAL LEVELS

Migration represents a major development and humanitarian challenge, calling for a broad and comprehensive perspective. Advocacy and communication at the national, regional and global levels is necessary for the importance of investing in the world's most vulnerable who would otherwise be forced to migrate. Each development partner needs to work in partnership on those areas in which it has a special competence.

At global level

Together with its partners, FAO works to:

1. **Advocate for a common position on migration**, addressing its root causes, including by achieving climate justice, and promoting sustainable food systems, rural employment and social protection.
2. **Contribute to existing global cooperation on migration** (e.g. the Global Migration

Partnering with other actors is necessary to leverage expertise and resources and maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of the response.

Group) and related agriculture and rural development issues (e.g. the Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development; the Social Protection Inter-Agency Coordination Board).

3. **Establish multi-country partnerships** and engage with key partners.

At country and regional level

Together with its partners, FAO supports Member States to:

1. **Engage with key development partners** at regional and country level.
2. **Facilitate partnerships between key ministries, development partners, civil society and the private sector** on migration and on agriculture and rural development.

INNOVATIVE PARTNERSHIPS TO BETTER MANAGE MIGRATION FLOWS

The **Blue Hope Initiative** is a new partnership in early stage of development that builds on FAO's and its partners' areas of expertise and enhances the positive linkages between migration and development in the Mediterranean basin.

FAO will collaborate with its partners to: (i) strengthen the social and economic resilience of coastal communities through improved natural resources management, social protection and improved livelihood opportunities; and (ii) provide access for migrants and the communities to comprehensive capacity building programmes and services.

Based on situation analysis on migrant flows and qualitative profiles of migrants and receiving communities, the initiative will establish Blue Hope Centres facilitating the access to information, services and attractive livelihood opportunities to migrants and host communities.

ANNEX: TYPES OF MIGRATION

THE REASONS BEHIND

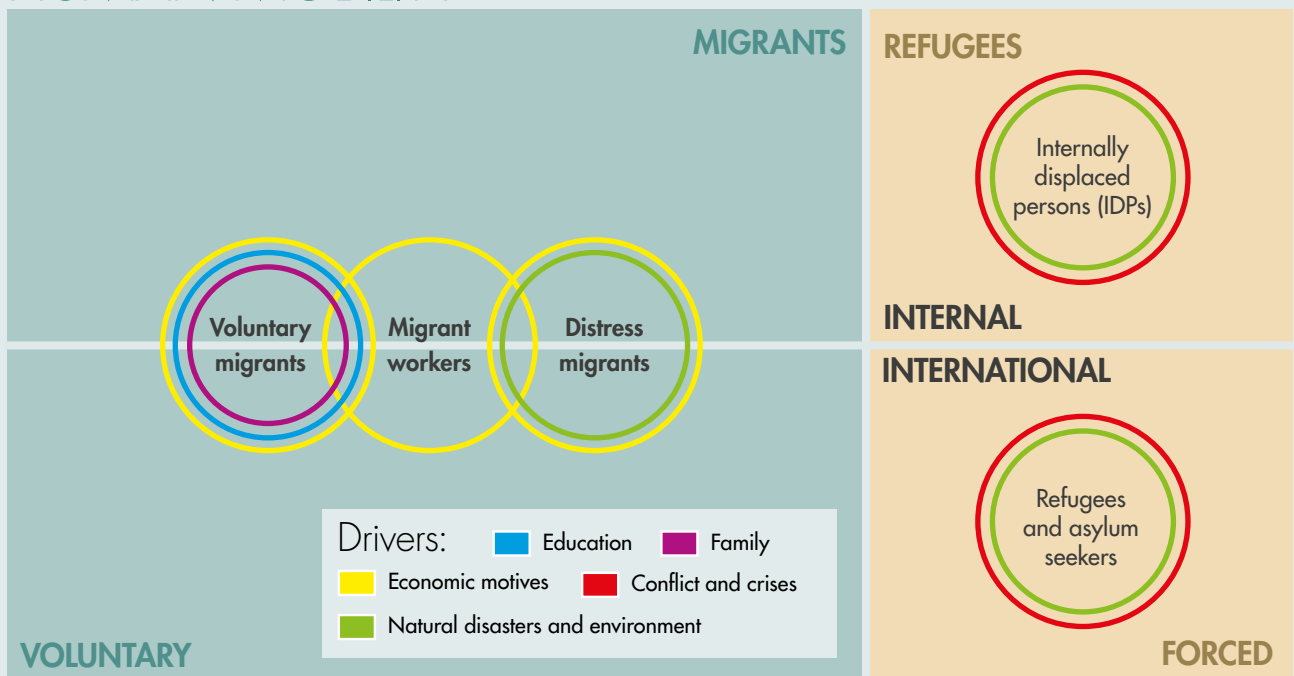
1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS (MIGRATION): the decision to move can be undertaken on a voluntary basis (voluntary migrants), in conditions where individuals/families perceive that there are no other options to survive with dignity (distress economic migrants), or for engaging in remunerated activities (migrant workers).

2. NATURAL OR HUMAN CAUSES (FORCED DISPLACEMENT): a person can be forced to flee the home country because of a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social groups, nationality, or political opinion (refugee and asylum seekers) or natural disasters (climate change displaced people). Sometimes, such forced movements occur within home country's borders (Internally Displaced Persons - IDPs).

THE DURATION

Some people can move from one place to another without any plans to return to the original home (permanent migration). Others could move for a short definite period (temporary migration), and in particular parts of the year (seasonal migration). In some cases, migrants can move from an origin and one or more destinations, both within and between countries, repeatedly over time (circular migration).

HUMAN MOBILITY



Note: Duration may vary from temporary (seasonal, circular, etc.) to long term.

MIGRATION, AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Addressing the root causes
of migration and harnessing
its potential for development



The present document gives the perspective of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on migration and outlines the main entry points where FAO can support international efforts to address global movements of refugees and migrants. FAO has long-standing experience in building up the resilience of rural populations, supporting rural livelihoods, including those of displaced people and host communities, as well as addressing food insecurity, rural poverty and natural resource depletion, which are among the drivers of migration. Together with its partners, FAO is committed to further strengthening its efforts on

migration within humanitarian and development contexts, building on its comparative advantage in agriculture and rural development issues.

This document is directed towards Member States, UN system and all other potential partners. It sheds light on the role that agriculture and rural development and the sustainable management of natural resources can play in curbing migration pressure in rural areas. It also discusses possible areas of further engagement to maximize the potential benefits of migration on food security and agriculture and rural development.