



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# The global state of food and agriculture, 2018

## Migration, agriculture and rural development

Tuesday, October 23, 2018

Thematic meeting on the root causes of irregular migration

Rodrigo de Lapuerta

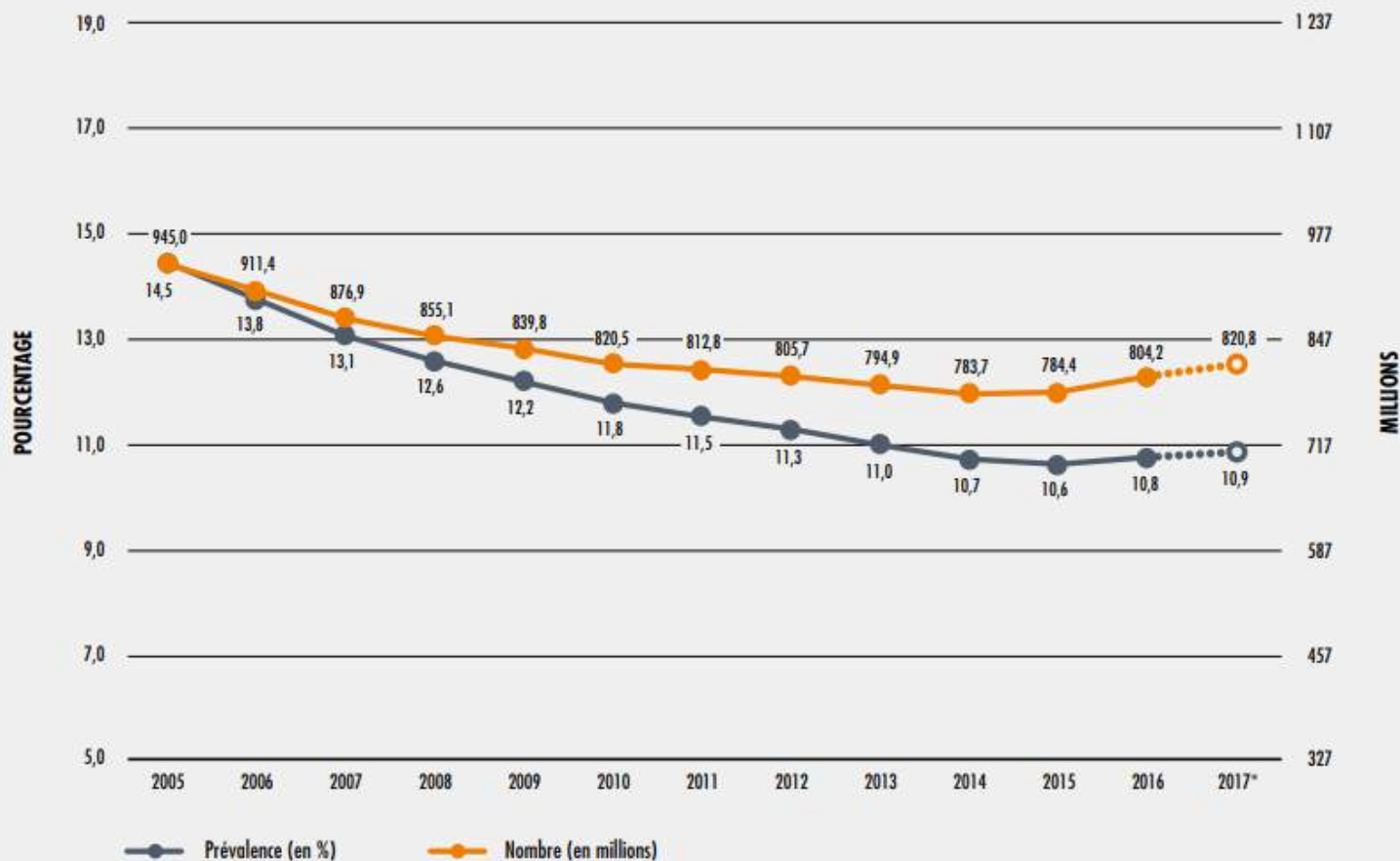
Director of the FAO Liaison Office with the European Union and Belgium



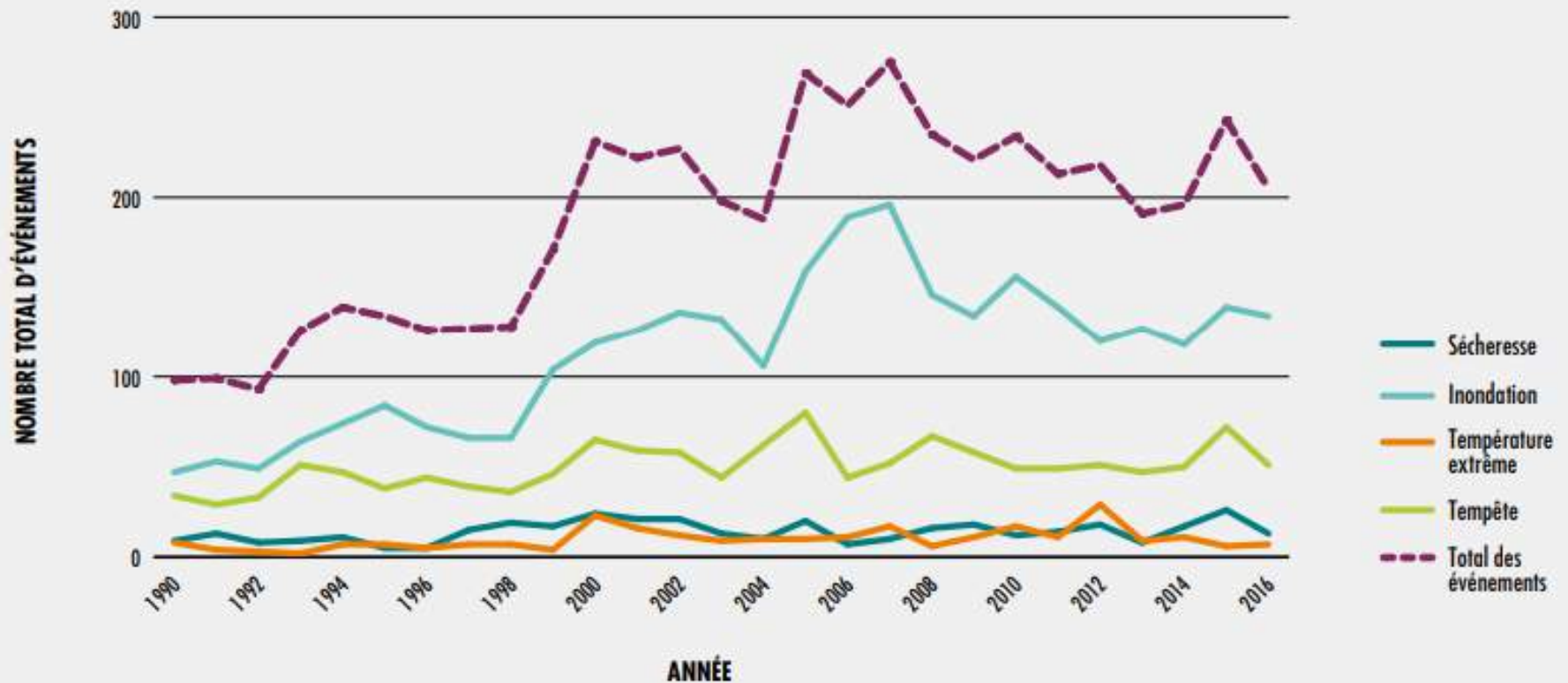
Rome | September 11, 2018

Publication available at: <https://bit.ly/2eZavBP>

“Hunger “ (chronic malnutrition) is still on the rise. *The most recent data points to a further increase*  
*821 millions people would be malnourished in 2017*



## The number of extreme climatic disasters has doubled since the early 1990s





Organisation des Nations Unies  
pour l'alimentation  
et l'agriculture

2018

LA SITUATION  
**MONDIALE DE  
L'ALIMENTATION ET  
DE L'AGRICULTURE**

**MIGRATIONS, AGRICULTURE  
ET DÉVELOPPEMENT RURAL**

2018

Rome | 15th October 2018

Publication available at: <https://bit.ly/2z8maZe>

## Three interesting facts on migration



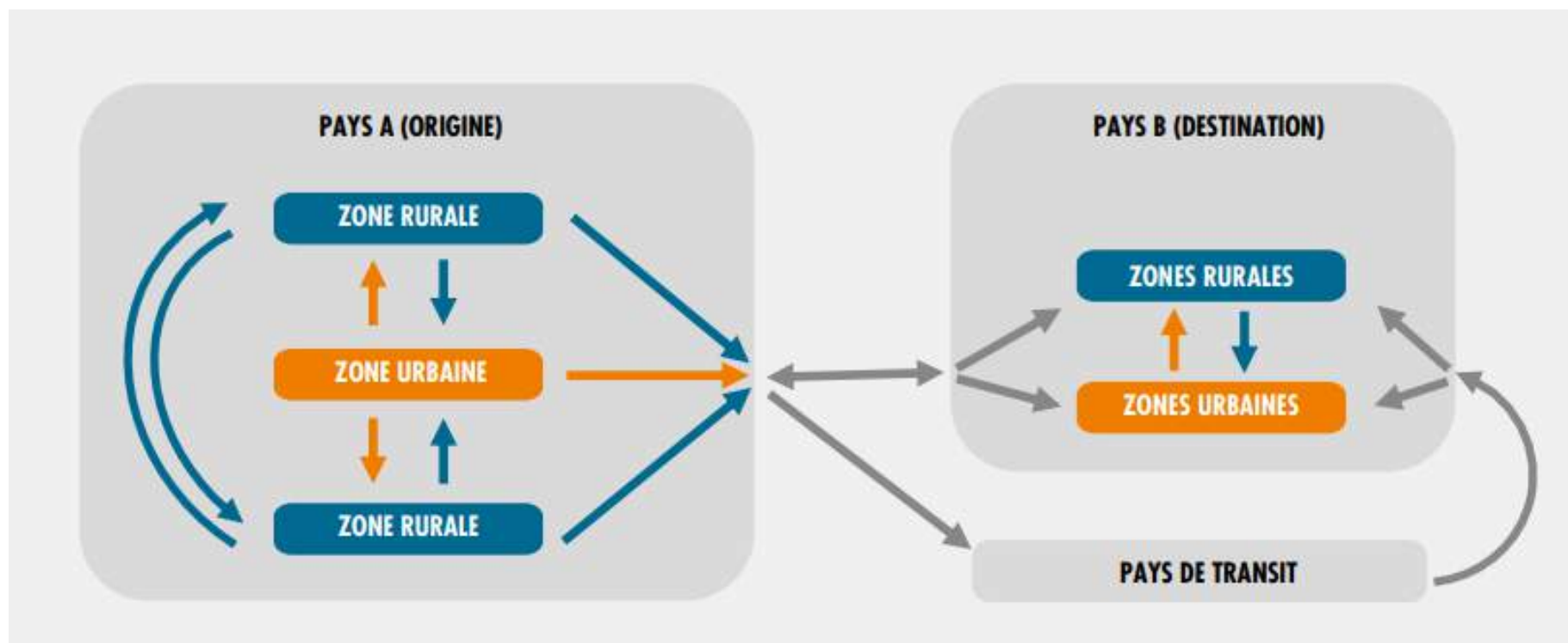
- Rural migration is an essential part of internal and international migration.
- Internal migration is more important than international migration.
- More international migrants migrate from a developing country to another developing country than from a developing country to a developed country.

## Key messages from the 2018 SOFA

- The priorities for policies / programs related to rural migration depend on the national context, which is constantly evolving.
- All countries may be, at some point in their development, a region of departure, arrival or transit of international migratory
- Migration takes many forms: rural-rural, rural-urban, urban-rural, urban-urban
- Rural emigration can be a source of income diversification. However, the poorest people rarely have the opportunity to migrate.
- Policy coherence is fundamental to maximizing the benefits of migration and minimizing the costs to migrants and societies.

## Focus on rural migration

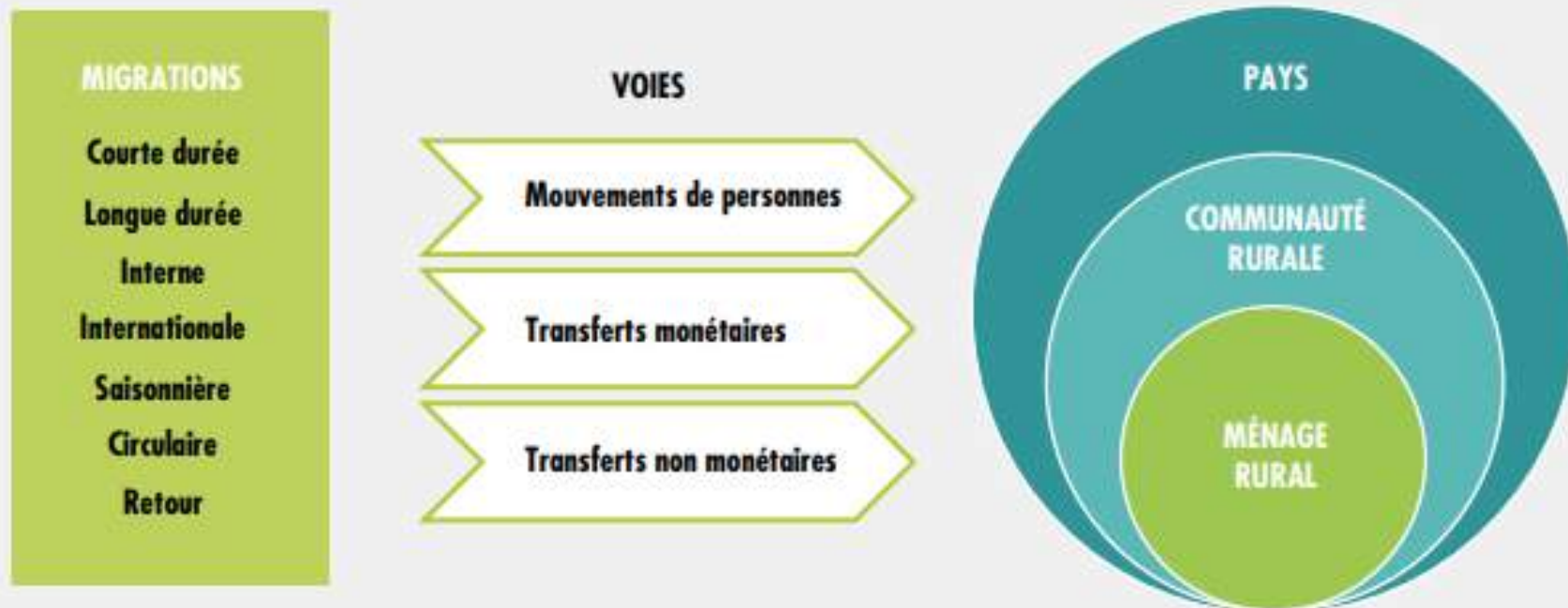
*The many forms of migration play an important role in both developing and developed countries.*





## Migration has significant but mixed impact on rural areas .

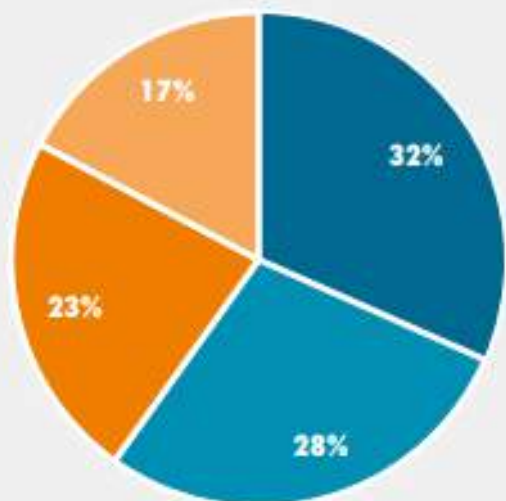
*The effects of migration on rural communities vary especially depending on the type of migration*



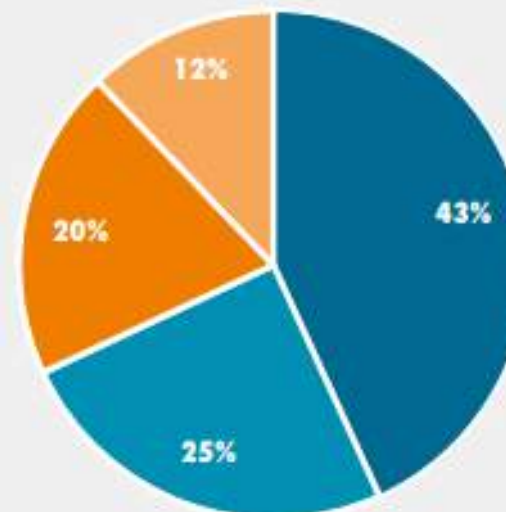
## Proportion of internal displacement from rural to urban, from urban to urban and from rural to rural

*More than one billion people have moved to developing countries*

(A) ENQUÊTES DHS: HOMMES



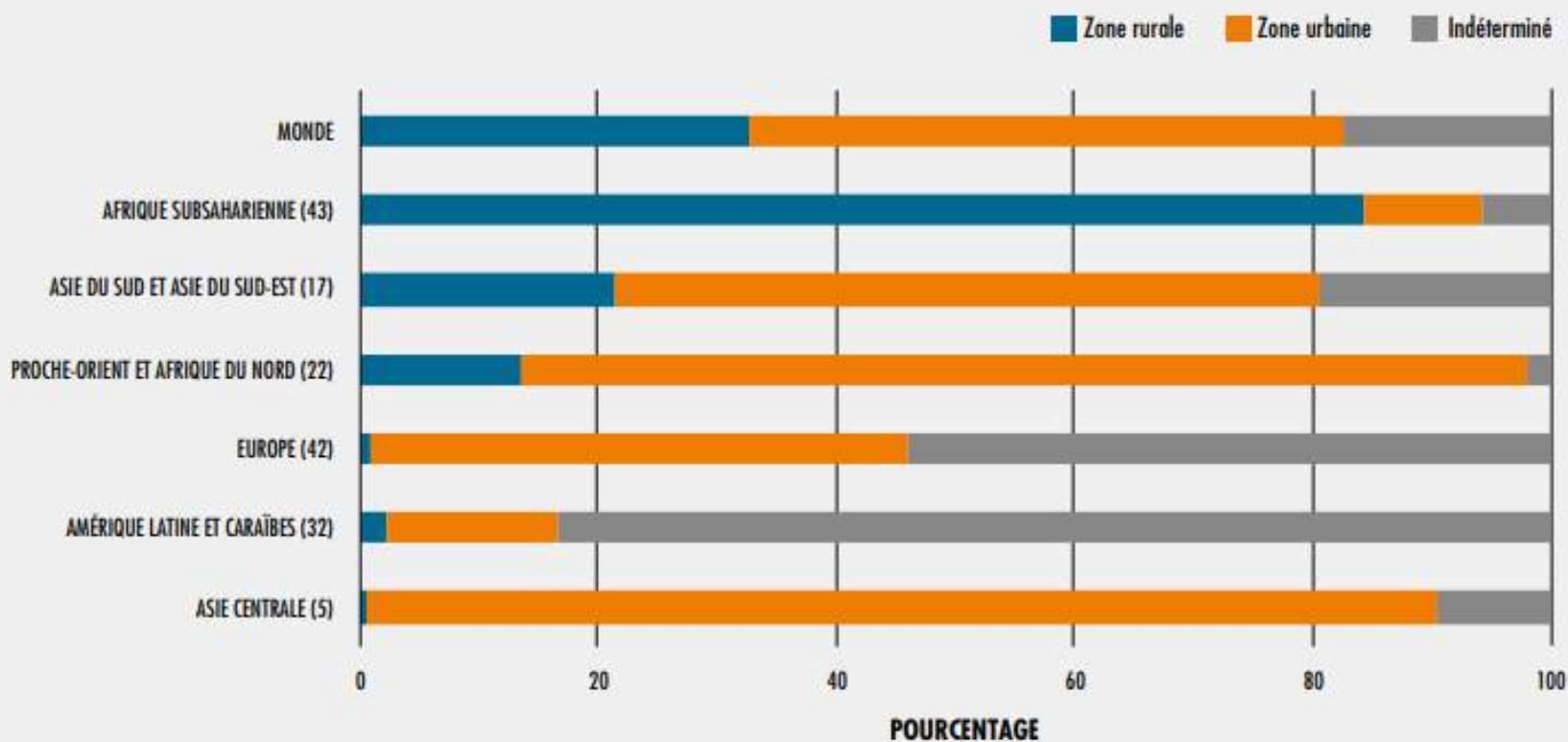
(B) ENQUÊTES DHS: FEMMES



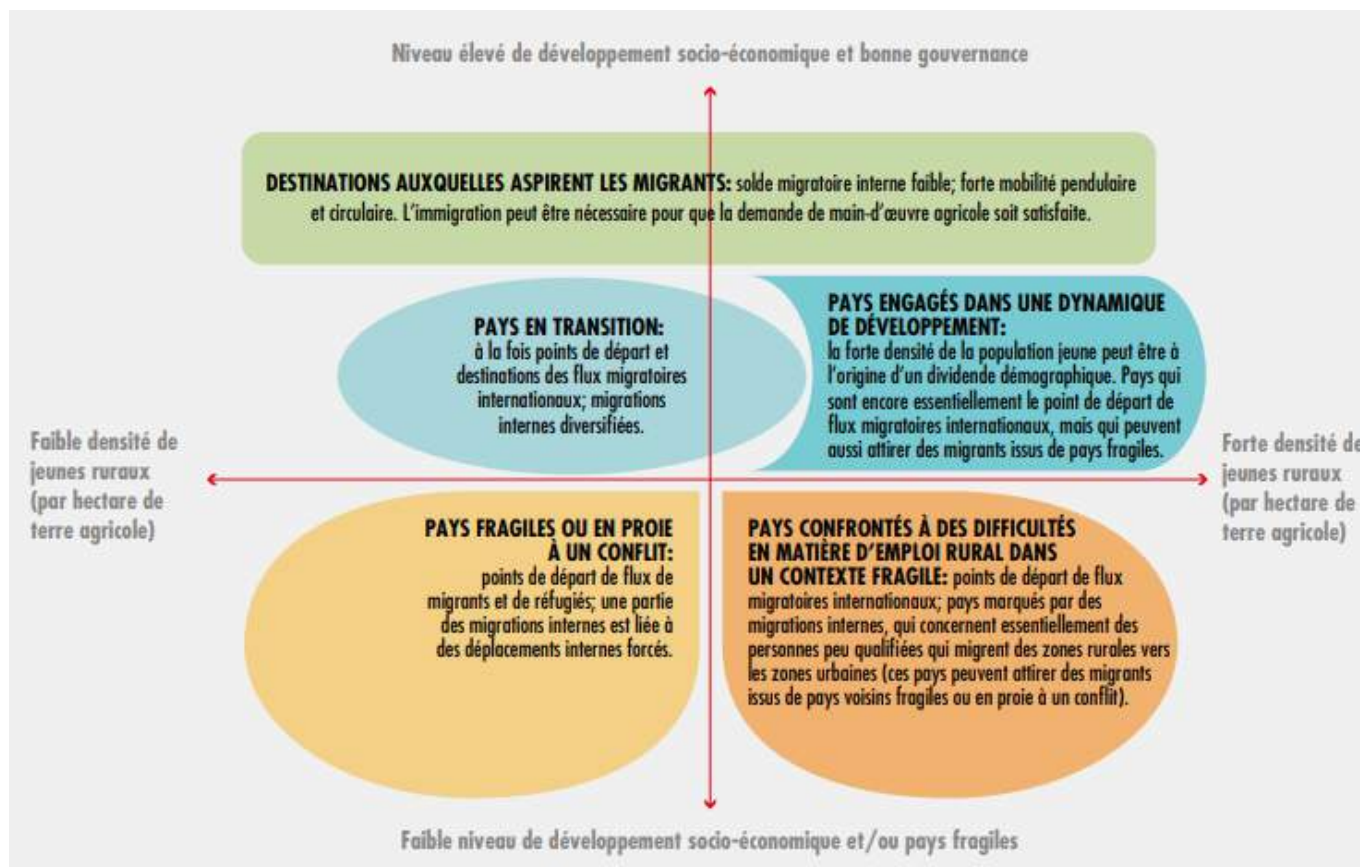
■ Déplacements de zone rurale à zone rurale  
■ Déplacements de zone urbaine à zone urbaine

■ Déplacements de zone rurale à zone urbaine  
■ Déplacements de zone urbaine à zone rurale

**Distribution of refugees by type of area, worldwide and for different regions (2016)**  
*Rural areas host large numbers of displaced populations during protracted crises*



## Political priorities depend on the national context.



## What can we do?

1. Minimize the negative drivers of migration through investments in job creation, territorial development and sustainable food systems:
  - Create decent employment opportunities by strengthening agricultural value chains and agribusiness development
  - Increase the resilience of agricultural livelihoods to threats and crises
  - Promote rural-urban links and promote the development of regional urban center
2. Maximize opportunities for migration to boost rural development:
  - Harness the potential of remittances and diaspora investment for agriculture and non-farm activities in rural areas of origin
  - Promote returns (at national and international levels) as a resource for agriculture and rural development
  - Facilitate circular and seasonal migration



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# Merci!

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