



# The State of Food and Agriculture

A annual FAO report  
Since 1947



# Characteristics of SOFA thematic reports

- **Thematic focus**
- **Key audiences:** Member governments –  
FAO meetings; Media; Civil society;  
Researchers
- **Characteristics:** Short, Focused, Evidence-based, Policy relevant

# The State of Food and Agriculture 2018:

Rural migration, agriculture and rural  
development

# Rationale for the theme

- Increasing international attention to migration
  - SDG10: facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration
  - New York Declaration => Global Compacts
- Particular attention to international migration – in reality internal migration is larger
- Migration often perceived as a problem – in reality mobility of people part of economic development process
- Relevance for FAO's mandate:
  - Migration ↔ Agricultural and rural development

# Focus of the report

Focuses on rural areas. It looks at:

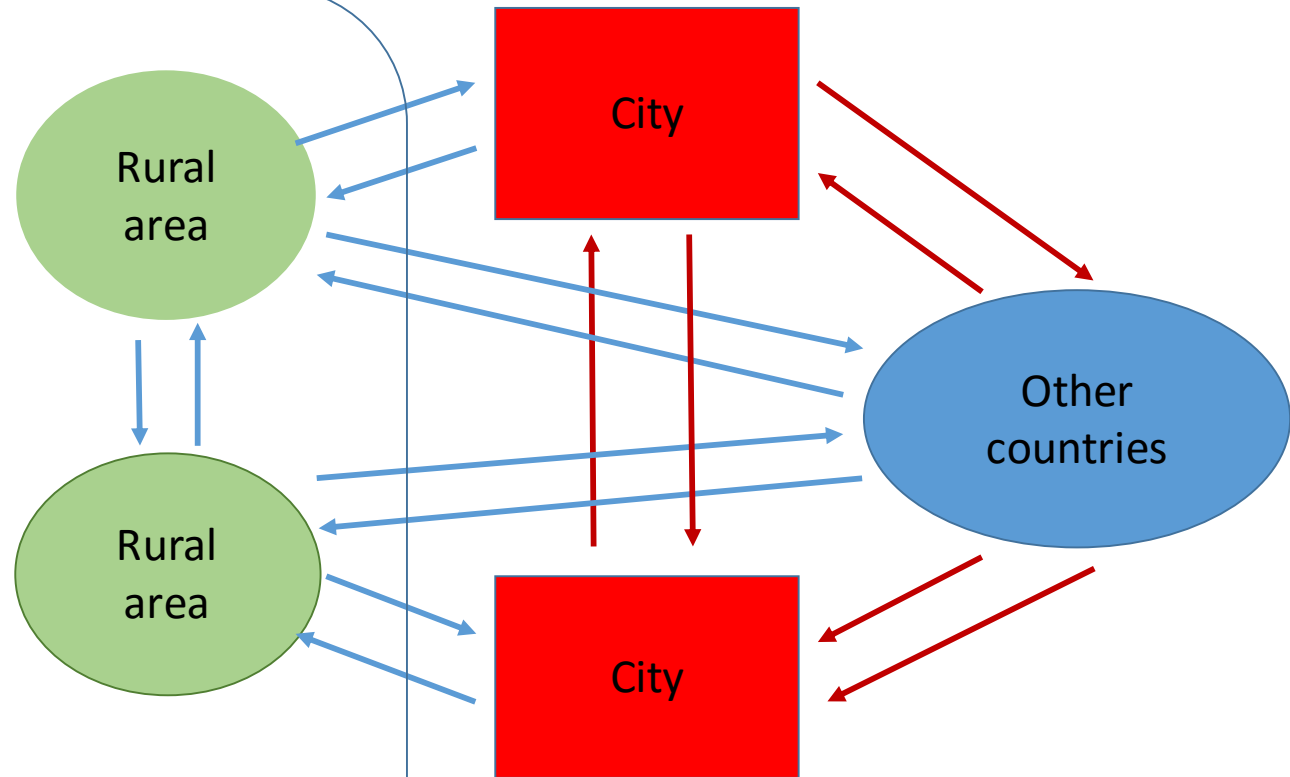
- Migration flows to and from rural areas (rural migration), both international and internal
- Drivers of rural migration in rural areas
- Constraints to migration in rural areas
- Impacts of migration in rural areas

# Focus of the report

Direction of domestic and international migration flows

The SOFA 2018 deals with migration flows **from, to and between** rural areas (**blue arrows**)

It focuses on drivers and impacts in rural areas



# Key challenges

- Assessing patterns, trends and characteristics of rural migration
  - Defining rural vs urban – rural-urban spectrum
  - Data challenge for rural migration
- Complexity of migration patterns (permanent, temporary, seasonal)
- Complexity of migration decisions
  - Individual/collective decisions
  - Complexity of reasons for migrating (economic/non-economic, forced/voluntary)

# Objective of the report

Considers migration part of the process of economic and social development. The report will:

- **not** consider slowing or promoting migration as objectives in se;
- but recognize that migration is also associated with protracted crises;
- help understand the linkages between migration and rural and agricultural development (in both directions);
- thus contributing to improved policy-making and facilitating orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration.



# Contents of the report

- Ch. 1 – Introduction
- Ch. 2 – Trends in rural migration
- Ch. 3 – Drivers of rural migration
- Ch. 4 – Impacts of migration on rural communities and agricultural development
- Ch. 5 – Protracted crises and rural migration
- Ch. 6 – The way forward – implications for policy

# A key challenge:

Assessing magnitude, patterns and trends in rural migration

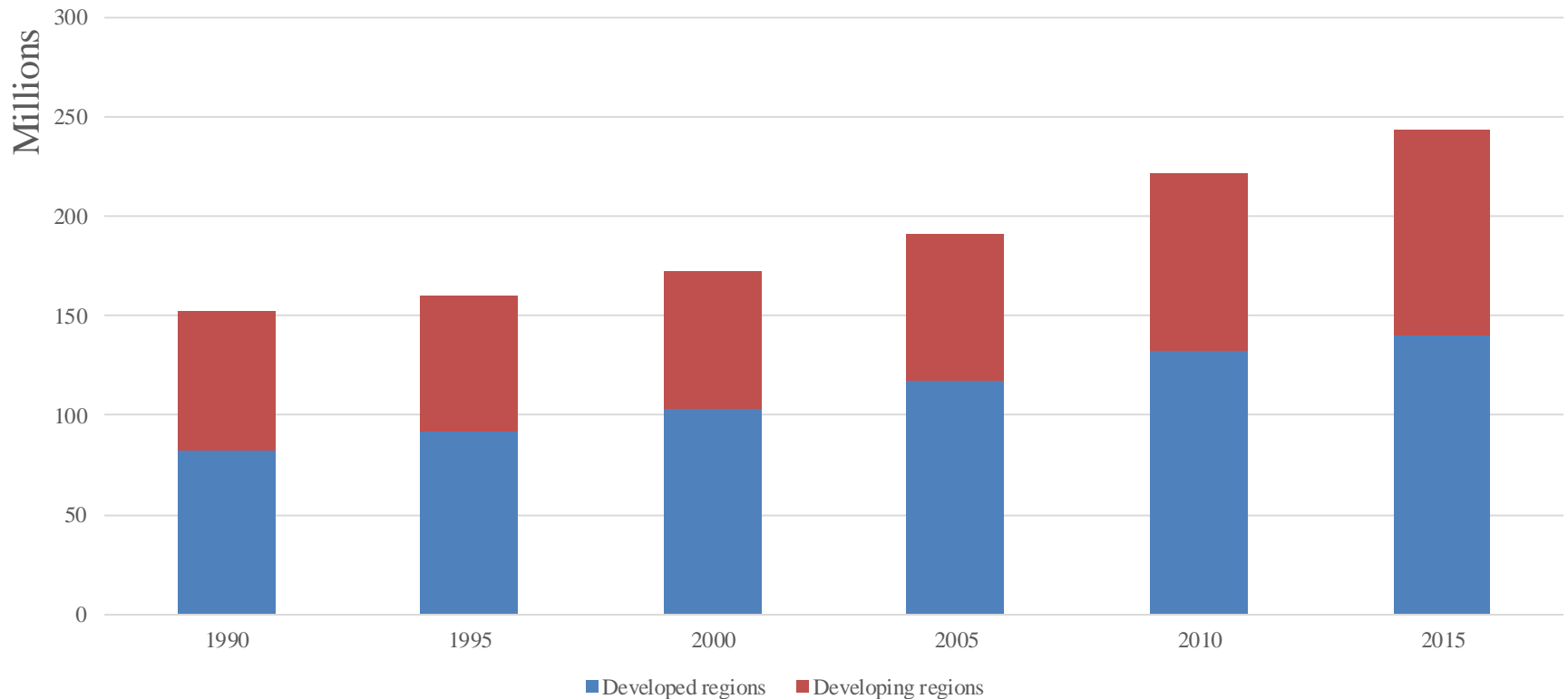
# International migration is well documented – but we don't know how many international migrants come from rural areas

Region of destination	International migrant stock at mid-year (both sexes)					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>WORLD</b>	152 563 212	160 801 752	172 703 309	191 269 100	221 714 243	243 700 236
Developed regions	82 378 628	92 306 854	103 375 363	117 181 109	132 560 325	140 481 955
Developing regions	70 184 584	68 494 898	69 327 946	74 087 991	89 153 918	103 218 281
<b>Africa</b>	15 690 623	16 352 814	14 800 306	15 191 146	16 840 014	20 649 557
Sub-Saharan Africa	14 690 319	15 324 570	13 716 539	13 951 086	15 496 764	18 993 986
<b>Asia</b>	48 142 261	46 548 225	49 340 815	53 371 224	65 914 319	75 081 125
<b>Europe</b>	49 219 200	52 842 663	56 271 885	64 086 824	72 374 755	76 145 954
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	7 169 728	6 694 640	6 578 428	7 233 098	8 238 795	9 233 989
<b>Northern America</b>	27 610 542	33 341 147	40 351 848	45 363 387	51 220 996	54 488 725
<b>Oceania</b>	4 730 858	5 022 263	5 360 027	6 023 421	7 125 364	8 100 886

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2015 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015).

# International migration is well documented – but we don't know how many international migrants come from rural areas

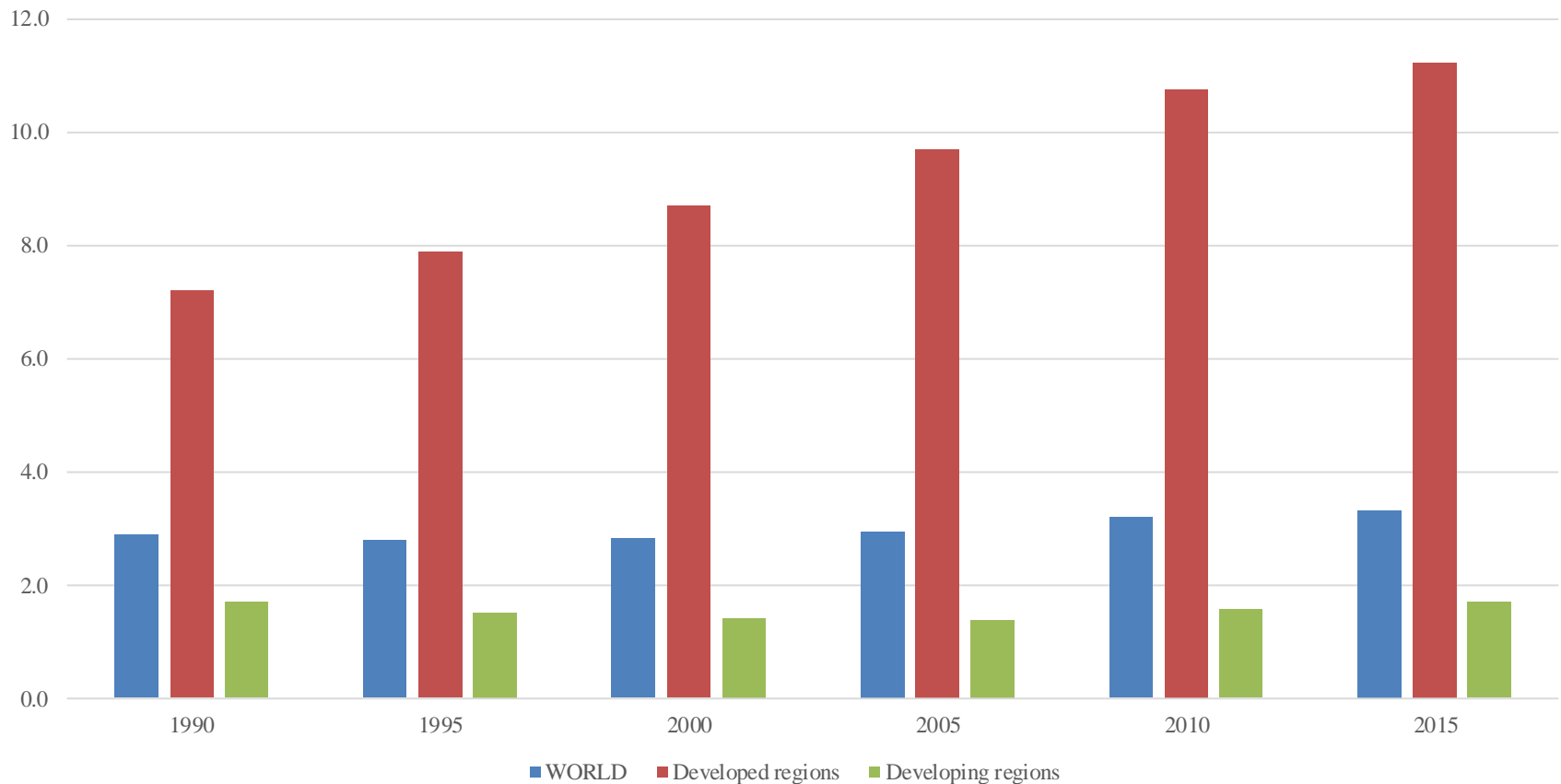
## International migrants in developed and developing regions



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2015 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015).

# The share of international migrants in total population has increased – but not dramatically

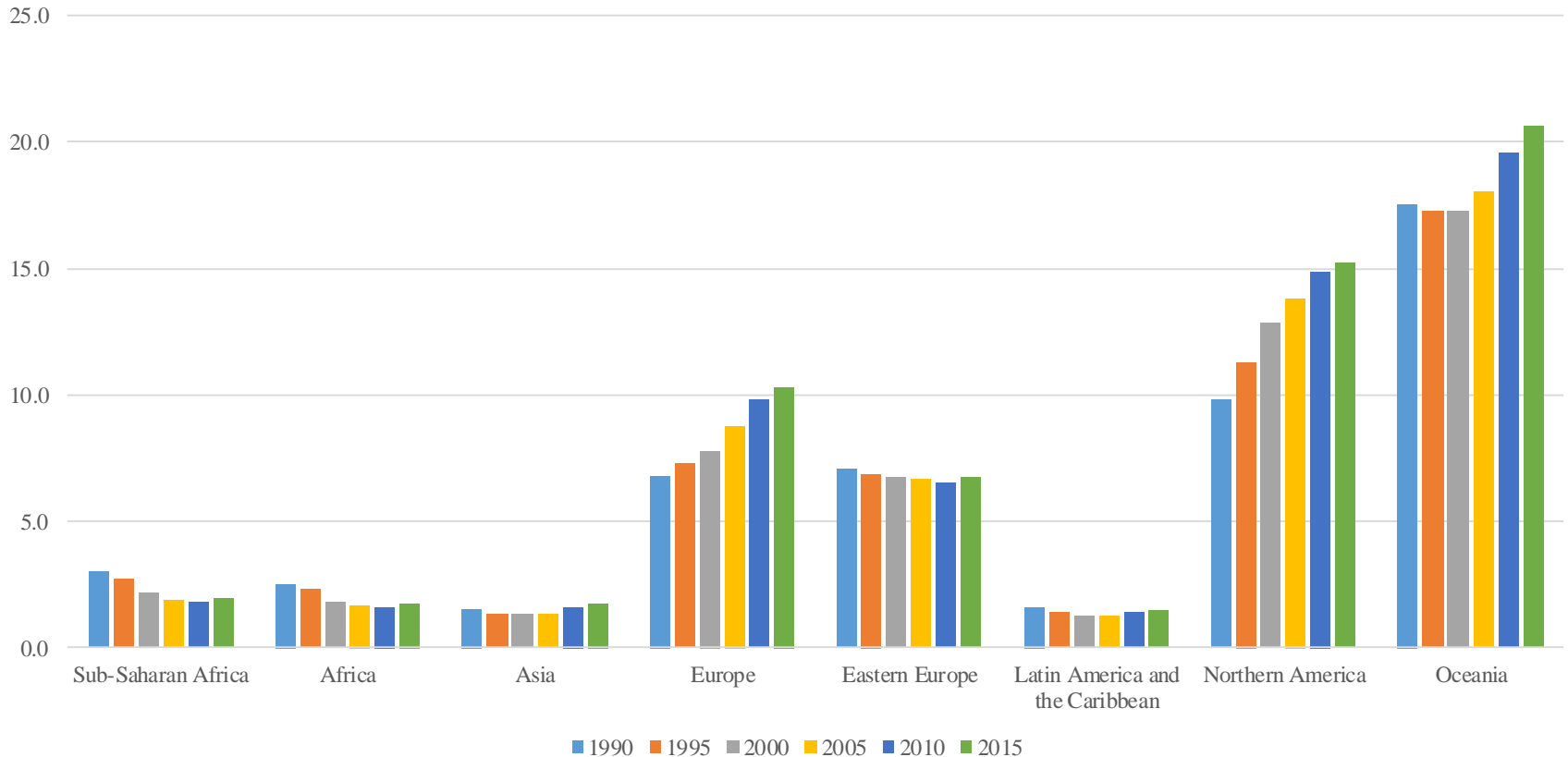
Share of international migrants in the total population



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2015 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015).

# Particularly in some regions

Share of migrants in the total population in different regions in 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015



# International migration between developing countries is significant

## Stock of international migrants by origin and destination - 2015

<b>Direction</b>	<b>Millions</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Developed to developed	58.4	24
Developed to developing	14.7	6
Developing to developed	80.1	33
Developing to developing	90.4	37
<b>World</b>	<b>243.7</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Authors' calculations based on United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2015 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015).

# Most international refugees are in developing regions

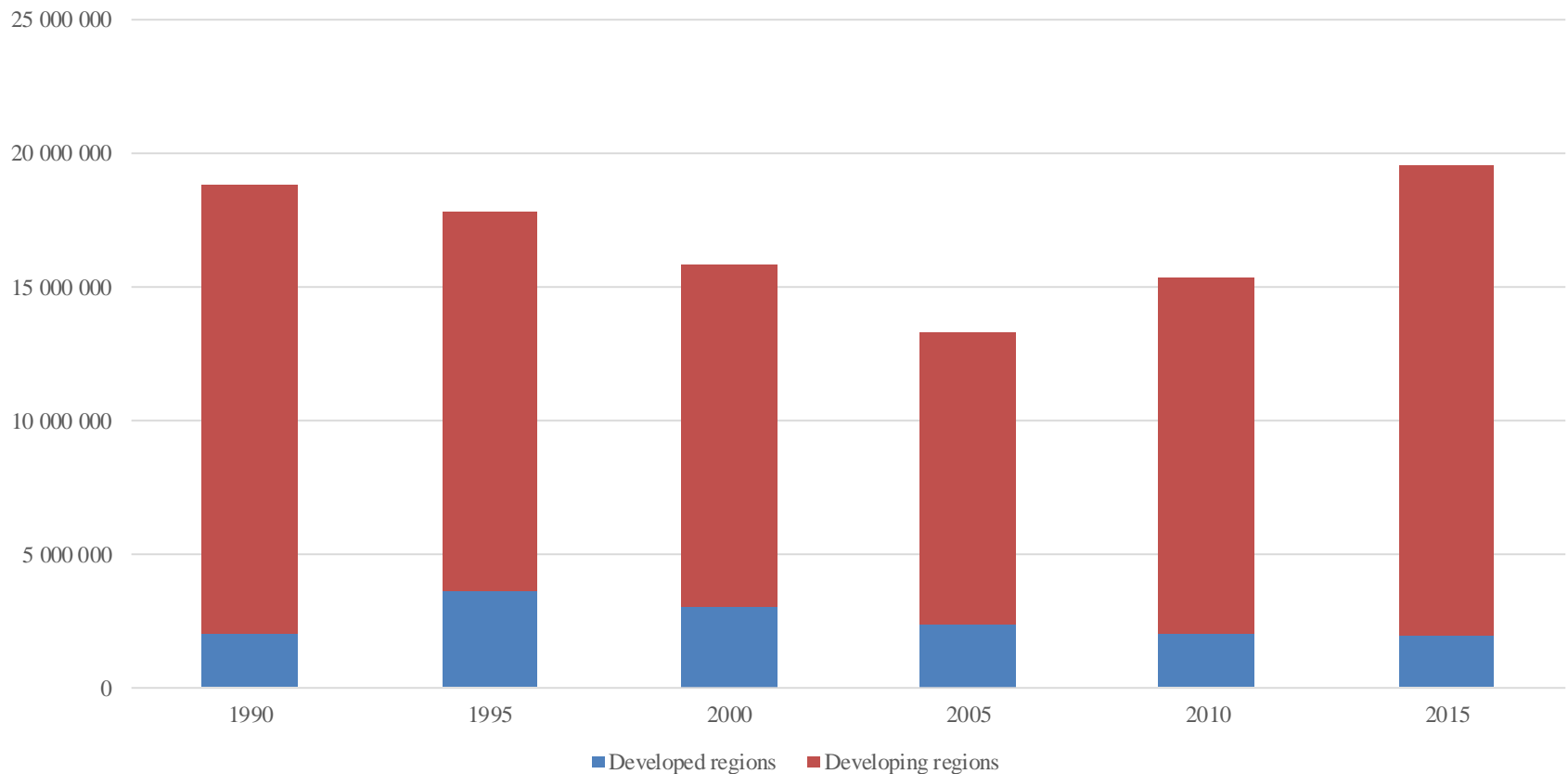
Region of destination	Estimated refugee stock at mid-year (both sexes)					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>18 836 571</b>	<b>17 853 840</b>	<b>15 827 803</b>	<b>13 276 733</b>	<b>15 370 755</b>	<b>19 577 474</b>
Developed regions	2 014 564	3 609 670	2 997 256	2 361 229	2 046 917	1 954 224
Developing regions	16 822 007	14 244 170	12 830 547	10 915 504	13 323 838	17 623 250
<b>Africa</b>	<b>5 687 352</b>	<b>5 949 953</b>	<b>3 609 138</b>	<b>2 750 644</b>	<b>2 413 917</b>	<b>4 022 363</b>
Sub-Saharan Africa	5 516 042	5 747 830	3 421 165	2 555 099	2 215 890	3 638 433
<b>Asia</b>	<b>9 937 007</b>	<b>7 937 682</b>	<b>9 175 210</b>	<b>8 109 615</b>	<b>10 532 033</b>	<b>13 214 240</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>1 321 884</b>	<b>2 746 090</b>	<b>2 283 959</b>	<b>1 760 748</b>	<b>1 586 396</b>	<b>1 478 315</b>
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>1 197 198</b>	<b>352 256</b>	<b>44 088</b>	<b>47 186</b>	<b>375 771</b>	<b>384 005</b>
<b>Northern America</b>	<b>583 450</b>	<b>775 419</b>	<b>633 376</b>	<b>526 511</b>	<b>430 123</b>	<b>423 941</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>109 680</b>	<b>92 440</b>	<b>82 032</b>	<b>82 029</b>	<b>32 515</b>	<b>54 610</b>

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2015 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015).



# Most international refugees are in developing regions

Stock of refugees in selected years from 1990 to 2015



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2015 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015).

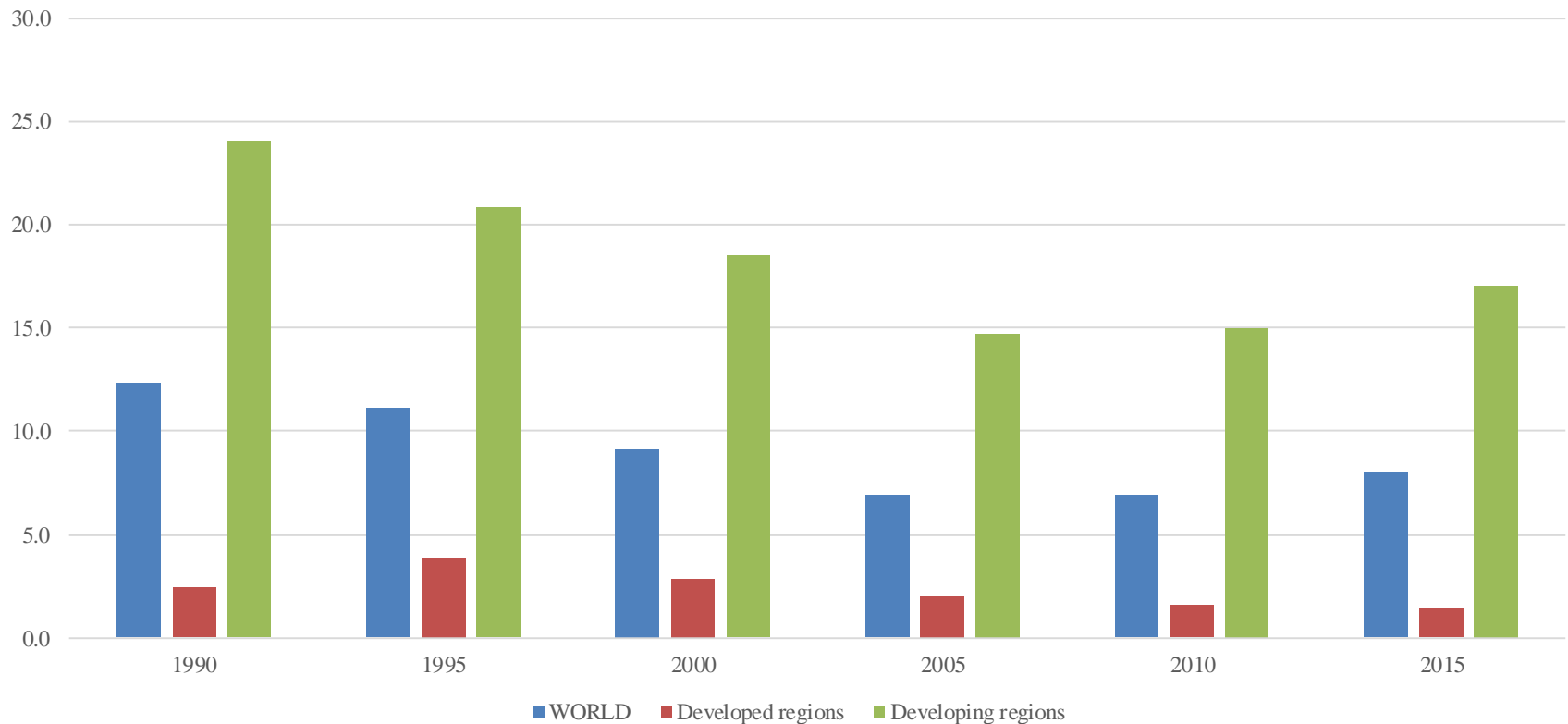
# Where they also represent a higher share of international migrants

Region of destination	Refugees as a percentage of the international migrant stock					
	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>WORLD</b>	12.3	11.1	9.2	6.9	6.9	8.0
Developed regions	2.4	3.9	2.9	2.0	1.5	1.4
Developing regions	24.0	20.8	18.5	14.7	14.9	17.1
<b>Africa</b>	36.2	36.4	24.4	18.1	14.3	19.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	37.5	37.5	24.9	18.3	14.3	19.2
<b>Asia</b>	20.6	17.1	18.6	15.2	16.0	17.6
<b>Europe</b>	2.7	5.2	4.1	2.7	2.2	1.9
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	16.7	5.3	0.7	0.7	4.6	4.2
<b>Northern America</b>	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.8
<b>Oceania</b>	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.7

Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2015 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015).

# Where they also represent a higher share of international migrants

Share of refugees in total number of international migrants in the period 1990 – 2015 (percent)



Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2015). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2015 revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2015).

# Internal migration has been estimated at 763 million – we don't know how much is rural

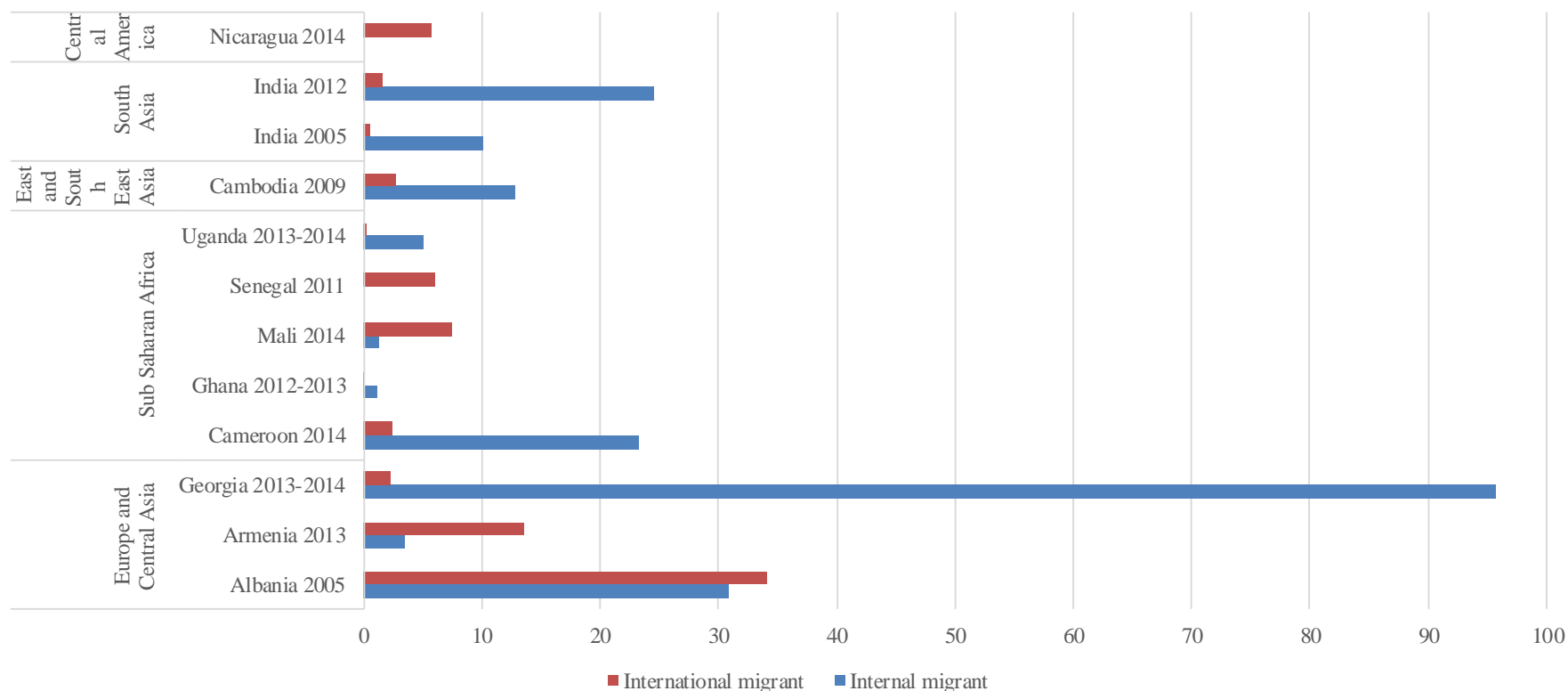
**Global estimates of the number of internal migrants in 2005 – five-year and lifetime data**

Region	Five-year migration		Lifetime migration	
	Migrants	Intensity	Migrants	Intensity
	(Millions)	(Percent)	(Millions)	(Percent)
Africa	39.7	4.6	113.5	12.5
Asia	109.8	2.9	282.1	7.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	21.9	4.1	100.2	18.0
Europe	34.8	5.0	166.0	22.7
North America	21.2	6.8	91.5	27.8
Oceania	1.8	5.7	9.3	
<b>Global</b>	<b>229.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>762.6</b>	<b>11.7</b>

Source: Bell, Martin and Charles-Edwards, Elin. 2013. Cross-national comparisons of internal migration: An update on global patterns and trends. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Population Division. Technical Paper No 2013/1. United Nations New York.

# Household surveys can also give an idea of international and national migration

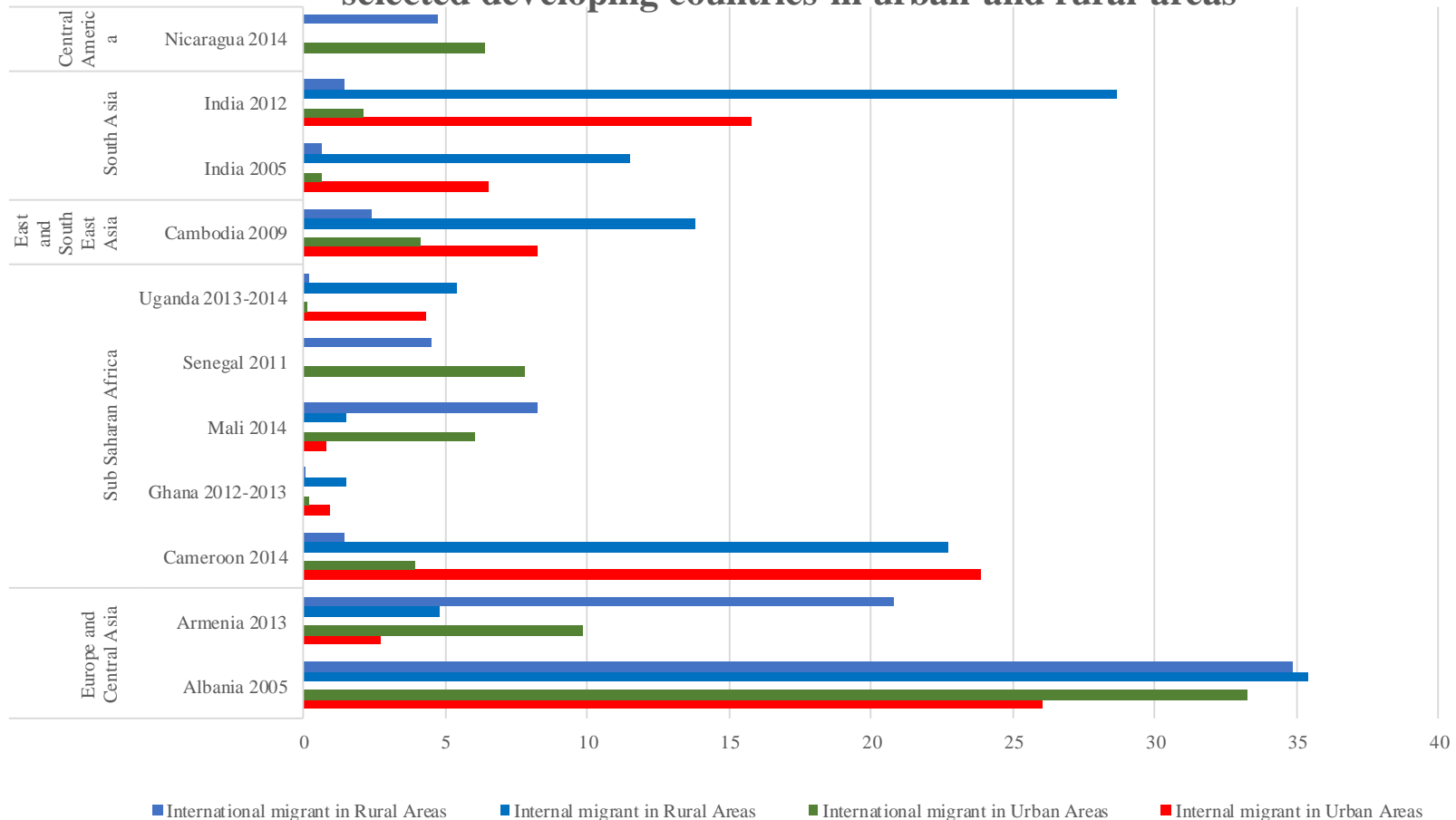
Share of households that have at least one migrant - internally or abroad - in selected countries: at national level



Source: Authors' calculations based on Nicaragua Encuesta Nacional de Hogares sobre Medición de Nivel de Vida (EMNV), 2015; India, National Survey of Household Income and Expenditure (NSHIE), 2006 and 2013; Albania, Living Standards Measurement Survey, 2006; Armenian Integrated Living condition Survey, 2013; Cambodia Socio Economic Survey, 2013; Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS), 2013-14; Mali, Enquête Agricole de Conjoncture Intégrée aux conditions de vie des ménages 2014 (EAC-I 2014); Senegal Household Survey, 2010; Cameroon, Household Consumption and Expenditures Surveys (HCES), 2014; Ghana Living Standards Survey 2012-2013.

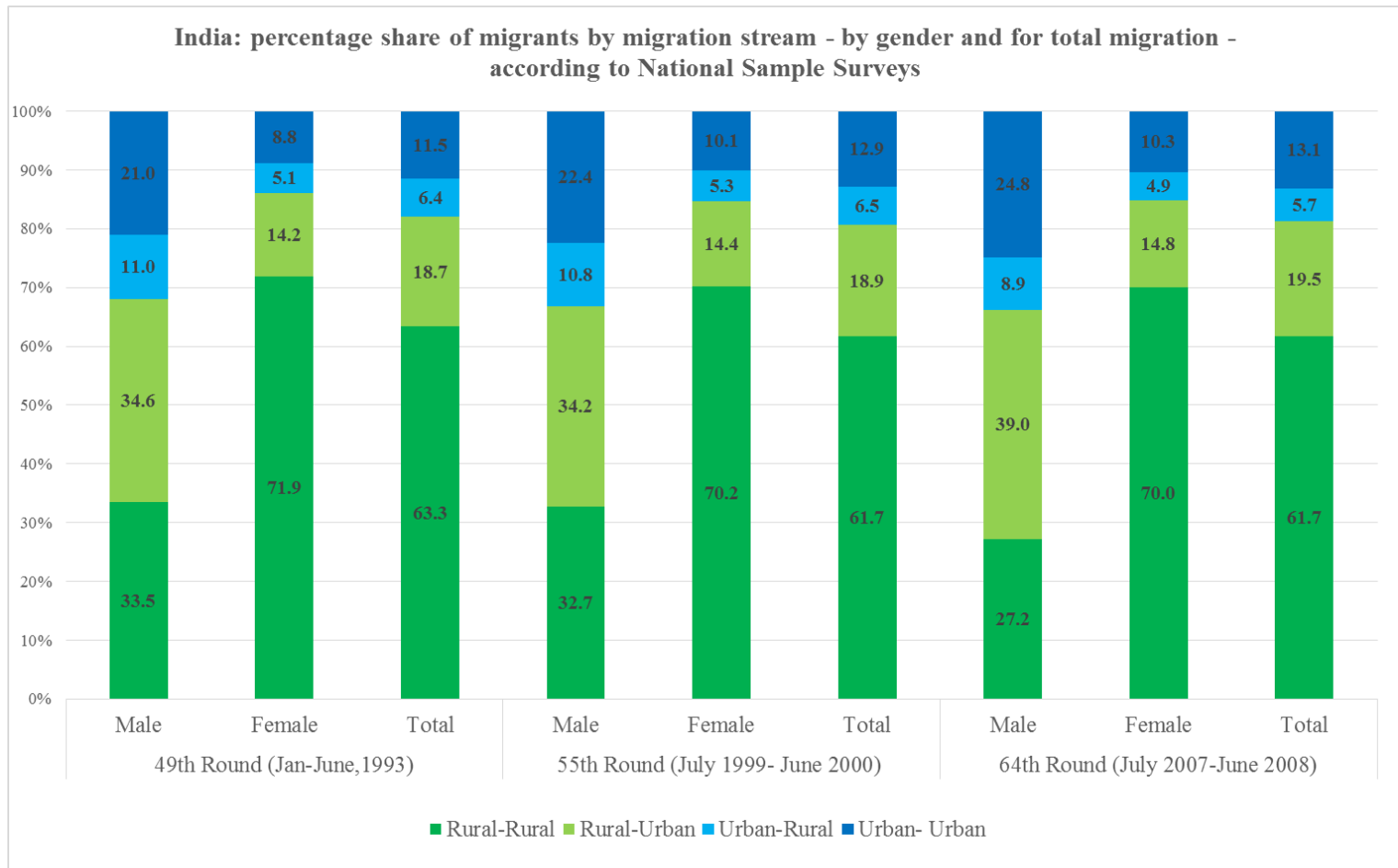
# And of migrants from rural and urban households

Share of households that have at least a migrant- internally or abroad- in selected developing countries in urban and rural areas



Source: Authors' calculations based on Nicaragua Encuesta Nacional de Hogares sobre Medición de Nivel de Vida (EMNV), 2015; India, National Survey of Household Income and Expenditure (NSHIE), 2006 and 2013; Albania, Living Standards Measurement Survey, 2006; Armenian Integrated Living condition Survey, 2013; Cambodia Socio Economic Survey, 2013; Uganda National Panel Survey (UNPS), 2013-14; Mali, Enquête Agricole de Conjoncture Intégrée aux conditions de vie des ménages 2014 (EAC-I 2014); Senegal Household Survey, 2010; Cameroon, Household Consumption and Expenditures Surveys (HCES), 2014; Ghana Living Standards Survey 2012- 2013.

# Indian National Sample Surveys allow to assess rural migration



Source: Pandey, A.K., "Spatio-temporal changes in internal migration in India during post reform period". *Journal of Economic & Social Development*, Vol. - X, No. 1, July, 2014

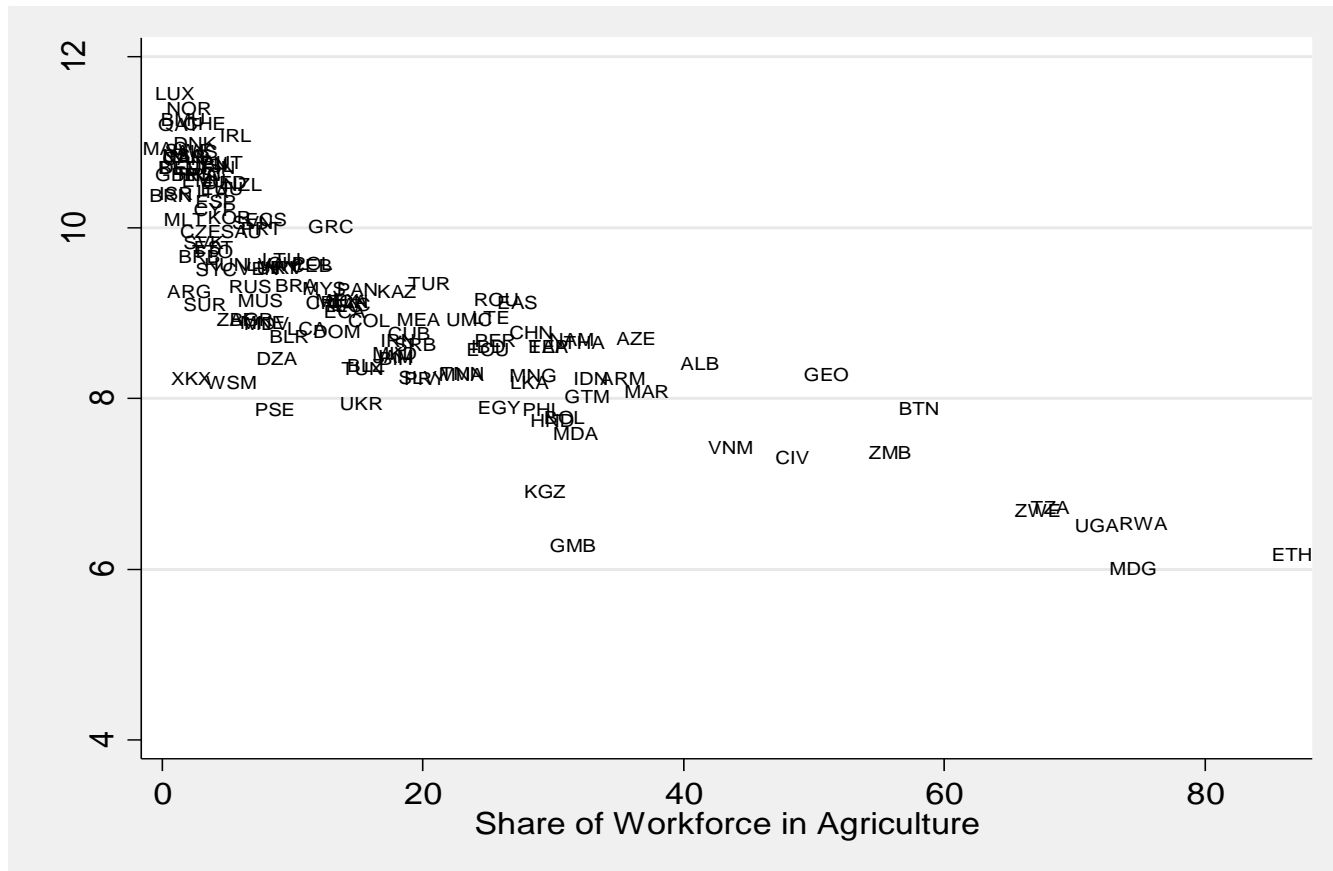
# We also want to look at

- Migration patterns as part of structural and rural transformation, e.g.:
  - declining share of agricultural labour force as incomes rise
  - declining share of rural population
  - implications of population trends
  - role of youth



# The share of the agricultural labour force declines as incomes rise

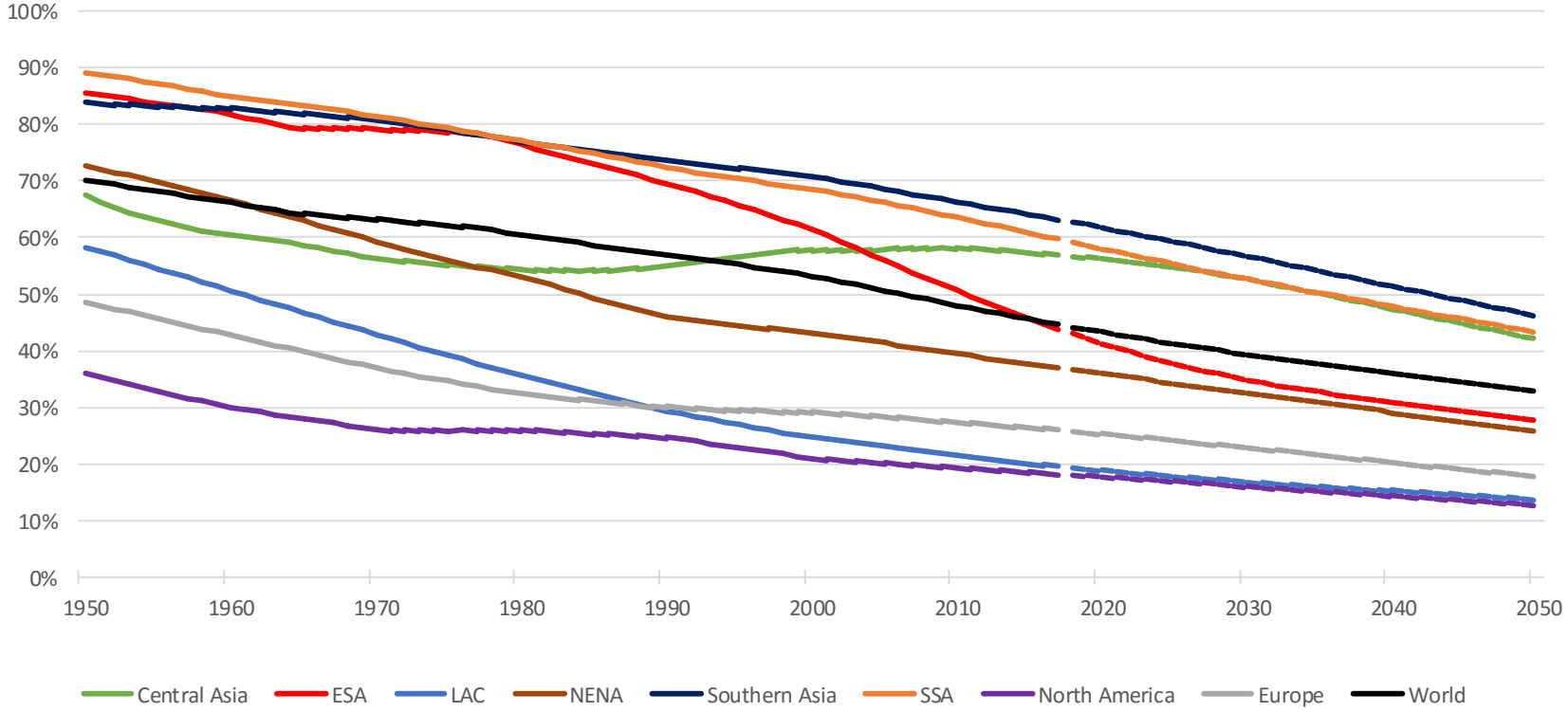
Correlation between GDP per capita and the Share of the Workforce in Agriculture, by country, 2015



Source: World Development Indicators (2016), adopted from background paper for The State of Food and Agriculture 2018 prepared by Alan De Brauw.

# And the share of rural population declines over time

Evolution of urbanization as decline of shares of rural population in the world, by region



Source: UNDESA, 2017

# We also want to look at

- Characteristics of migrants and migrant households: who migrates?
- Reasons for migrating - drivers
- Characteristics of migration: permanent, temporary and seasonal
- Migration in protracted crises
  - Human induced/natural hazards
  - Including slow on-set (e.g. climate related)

# Some observations for discussion

- Levels of international migration well-documented,
- but internal migration less so and data problematic – distance sensitive
- Not clear which is more important for rural areas
- Data on specific patterns of internal migration scarce and problematic
  - e.g. R-U, R-R etc.
  - seasonal migration
- Migration in protracted crises sensitive to definition of protracted crisis

Thank you for your attention