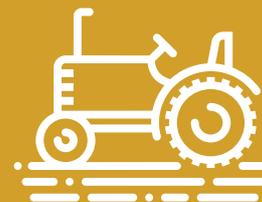




INTEGRATING MIGRATION INTO RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN KENYA



GUIDANCE TOOL FOR
DEVELOPMENT PRACTITIONERS

Funded by



European Union

Developed by



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

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Cover photo: The humanitarian community estimates that there are currently over 2.6 million IDPs living across Somalia, the majority in Mogadishu. Kenya, Eastern Africa. © IOM 2020.

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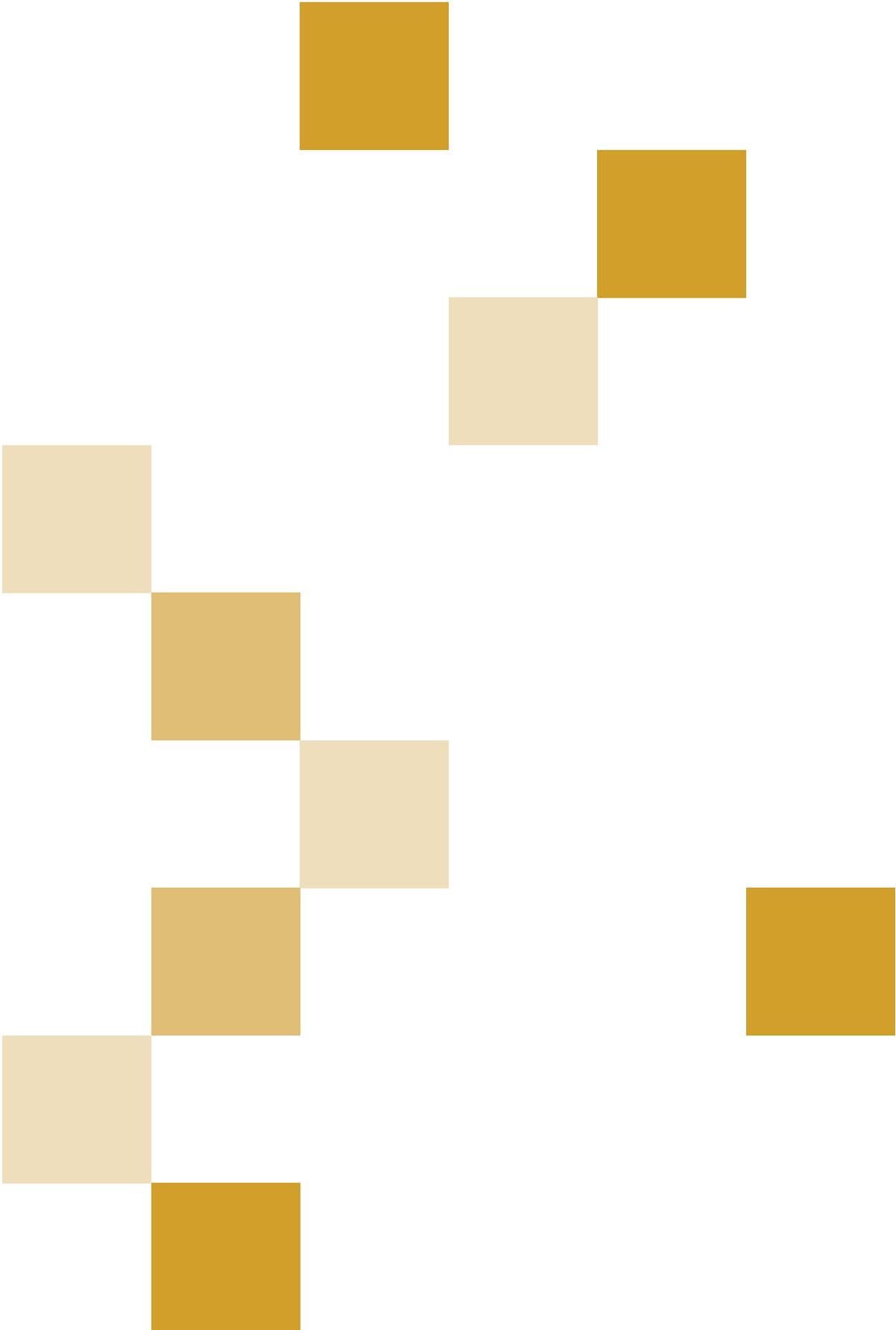


TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS	IV
GLOSSARY OF TERMS	V
INTRODUCTION	1
SECTION 1: BACKGROUND	2
SECTION 2: TOOLS	7
SITUATION ANALYSIS	11
POLICY ANALYSIS	15
PRIORITIZATION MATRIX	18
PROBLEM ANALYSIS	20
RISK ANALYSIS	25
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCING CHECKLIST	27
RESULTS BANK	29
INDICATOR BANK	32
MONITORING AND EVALUATION CHECKLIST	34
STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS	36
ANNEXES	38
ANNEX I: KEY GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS AND COMMITMENTS	39
ANNEX II: OTHER SECTOR-SPECIFIC GUIDELINES AND TOOLS	40
ANNEX III: GUIDING PRINCIPLES	42
ANNEX IV: EXAMPLES OF RELEVANT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) AND TARGETS	43
REFERENCES	47

ACRONYMS

ASDS	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CDF	Community Development Funds
CIDP(s)	County Integrated Development Plans
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DG INTPA	Directorate-General for International Partnerships
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCM	Global Compact on Migration
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GMG	Global Migration Group
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
JICA	Japan International Coordination Agency
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NADICOK	National Diaspora Council of Kenya
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCM	National Coordination Mechanism
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NCM	National Coordination Mechanism on Migration
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNSDF	UN Sustainable Development Framework
WFP	World Food Programme

GLOSSARY OF TERMS¹

A note on terminology: In this Toolkit, the term **migration** refers to any movement of persons away from their place of usual residence. Migration can take many forms and includes immigration, emigration, displacement, etc. The term **migrants** is inclusive of regular and irregular migrants, international and internal migrants, and displaced persons, among others.

This is the common terminology used throughout the Toolkit. However, given the specificities of different types of migration (e.g. displacement) and categories of migrants (e.g. displaced persons), distinct references are made to these terms in certain sections of the Toolkit, where relevant. See the '[Glossary of Terms](#)' below for more information on specific migration-related terminology used.

Country of transit: In the migration context, the country through which a person or a group of persons pass on any journey to the country of destination or from the country of destination to the country of origin or the country of habitual residence.

Cross border displacement: The movements of persons who have been forced or obliged to leave their homes or places of habitual residence and move across international borders.

Diaspora: Migrants or descendants of migrants whose identity and sense of belonging, either real or symbolic, have been shaped by their migration experience and background. They maintain links with their homelands, and to each other, based on a shared sense of history, identity, or mutual experiences in the destination country.

Displacement: The movement of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters.

Emigration: From the perspective of the country of departure, the act of moving from one's country of nationality or usual residence to another country, so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence.

Environmental migration: The movement of persons or groups of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are forced to leave their places of habitual residence, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, and who move within or outside their country of origin or habitual residence.

Immigration: From the perspective of the country of arrival, the act of moving into a country other than one's country of nationality or usual residence, so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence.

Internal migration: The movement of people within a State involving the establishment of a new temporary or permanent residence.

Internally displaced persons: Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

Irregular migration: Movement of persons that takes place outside the laws, regulations, or international agreements governing the entry into or exit from the State of origin, transit or destination.

1. Unless otherwise stated, the terms in this glossary are drawn from the [IOM Glossary on Migration](#) (2019).

Migrant: An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students.

Migrants in vulnerable situations: Migrants who are unable to effectively enjoy their human rights, are at increased risk of violations and abuse and who, accordingly, are entitled to call on a duty bearer's heightened duty of care.

Migration: The movement of persons away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or within a State.

Reintegration: A process which enables individuals to re-establish the economic, social and psychosocial relationships needed to maintain life, livelihood and dignity and inclusion in civic life.

Remittances: Personal monetary transfers, cross border or within the same country, made by migrants to individuals or communities with whom the migrant has links.

Return migration: In the context of international migration, the movement of persons returning to their country of origin after having moved away from their place of habitual residence and crossed an international border. In the context of internal migration, the movement of persons returning to their place of habitual residence after having moved away from it.

Smuggling of migrants: The procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the irregular entry of a person into a State Party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident.

Trafficking in persons: The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

Vulnerable group: Depending on the context, any group or sector of society (such as children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, ethnic or religious minorities, migrants, particularly those who are in an irregular situation, or persons of diverse sex, sexual orientation and gender identity that is at higher risk of being subjected to discriminatory practices, violence, social disadvantage, or economic hardship than other groups within the State. These groups are also at higher risk in periods of conflict, crisis or disasters.

To learn more, see [IOM's Glossary on Migration](#).

INTRODUCTION

The *Guidance Tool for Integrating Migration into Rural Development Planning in Kenya*² is part of a series of tools developed under the Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development (MMICD) project, funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). This Guidance Tool was developed in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). It is informed by the [Toolkit for Integrating Migration into Rural Development Interventions](#).

Purpose: The Guidance Tool is intended to provide concise, operational, and user-friendly information and tools to help actors in Kenya at national and county level understand ways that migration impacts rural communities (and vice versa), and how this can be reflected in the design, implementation, and evaluation of rural development plans. Although there is not a one size fits all approach, the tools can be adapted to help respond to the specific situations depending on the area of focus.

Audience: Informed by focus group discussions and key informant interviews with relevant stakeholders, this Guidance Tool has been designed to be used by policymakers at national and county level in Kenya that are tasked with rural development planning. While this is the target audience, it can also be useful for other partners who are engaged in designing, implementing, and/or evaluating interventions related to rural development and migration.

Structure: The Guidance Tool is divided into the following sections:

1. **Background:** The first section includes a brief overview of the linkages between migration and rural development to provide a general understanding of the ways in which both interact in Kenya and why mainstreaming migration is important.
2. **Tools:** The second section includes a set of user-friendly tools to support development practitioners with the integration of migration into rural development plans, focusing on different stages of development planning as outlined by the Global Migration Group (GMG) Handbook (2010). In this section, brief case studies related to Kiambu County are shared.

Following Section 2, there are a series of [Annexes](#) that refer to key global frameworks, other sector-specific guidelines and tools, guiding principles, and examples of relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets.

2. The Guidance Tool was initially drafted in 2019 and updated in 2021/2022 based on the experience of key stakeholders at National and County level in Kenya. This update is informed by ongoing use of the Guidance by stakeholders and recent global events, including COVID-19.



SECTION 1

BACKGROUND

Kenya's most recent **Agricultural Sector Development Strategy 2010–2020** provided a roadmap to propel the agricultural sector in Kenya into the future. The strategy acknowledges that reinforced agricultural value chains in rural areas through agri-smart technologies has the potential to provide multiple livelihood and employment opportunities for the youth. In line with this thinking, Kenya's Vision 2030 recognizes that economic growth in the country can be accelerated through the improved production process of various commodities, including those deriving from agricultural outputs.

Agriculture continues to remain the backbone of Kenya's economy, directly contributing 24% of the annual GDP and another 27% indirect contribution (ASDS, 2010 – 2020). Under the rural economy,³ agriculture is the key enterprise, engaging more than 75% of Kenya's total working population. Still some migrants and non-migrants working in the agricultural sector face poor conditions and labour exploitation, with limited or no access to utility services and generally poor access to basic and social protection services. This is both due to a lack of social protection offered to this population and a lack of physical access to these social amenities in rural areas.

A large share of migrants originate from rural areas. In the Kenya context, climate change impacts such as recurring droughts, erratic rainfall patterns and floods have an exacerbating and multiplying effect on drivers of migration from rural areas. For many rural households, migration is a livelihood strategy to manage risks and increase living standards. A diversification in household resources can improve food and nutrition security and enable rural households to enhance their resilience to shocks and stresses. There are several factors contributing to an increase of migration from rural areas in Kenya in recent years. Major drivers of migration from and within Kenya include, but are not limited to, high rural unemployment and intercommunity inequality (Wekesa, 2015). In Kenya, youth migrate mainly from the rural underdeveloped areas into the urban areas which provide more economic and social opportunities.

To improve the livelihoods of people living in the rural areas, the **Kenyan Government instituted devolution plans** that would increase developmental assistance to different counties within the country. While decision-making related to agriculture has been allocated to different counties, the national government through the Ministry of Agriculture, is still a key player in the sector especially when it comes to policy development. This devolution of authority on agriculture enhanced the autonomy of county governments which also offers an opportunity for enhanced migration governance at the regional/local level (ReDSS and Samuel Hall, 2015). **This is relevant when devising or implementing County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP)** that give an overall framework for development priorities at county level for a 5 year period.

COVID-19 Pandemic: The economic impacts of the COVID-19 crisis threaten livelihoods in rural areas. The crisis shows the structural vulnerability of supply chains for agricultural and food products and the need for longer term strategies to build in resilience against future shocks. In recognition of the interlinkages between migration and COVID-19, IOM has developed a [Toolkit on Integrating Migration into COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response \(2020\)](#).

3. Kenya is known as an agricultural country. Agriculture forms the backbone of the country's economy. The agricultural sector contributes most to the overall economic development of the country.

WHY IS MAINSTREAMING MIGRATION IMPORTANT?

Mainstreaming migration into rural development plans not only supports the inclusion of migrants, but also enhances rural development plans by making them more coherent and effective. Policy coherence is an important principle that helps governments ensure consistency across national and regional policy and different areas of development, as well as their adherence to international law. Policy coherence means developing mutually reinforcing policies across all relevant sectors and government departments so that policies work together to effectively achieve development goals, minimizing the negative impacts that policies in one area can have on policies in another area (UN Network on Migration, 2020).

Migration is a phenomenon that affects and is affected by all areas and levels of governance.

Policies directly or indirectly related to migration therefore need to be considered in relation to other sectoral or thematic policies, whether these be in the area of rural development or other sectors. Failure to consider the relationship between migration and rural development can result in confusion and inconsistencies in the implementation of these policies. It can also limit the impact of interventions overall. Meanwhile, proactive efforts to mainstream migration can maximize synergies between policy efforts, enhance trust and collaboration between policymakers and increase political buy-in around the importance of good migration governance.

There is a general recognition of the importance of mainstreaming in Kenya, especially in rural areas. This is due to the fact that:

- High unemployment or underemployment is a factor that drives youth to move to seek better job opportunities in urban areas or abroad.
- Urban sprawl is putting additional pressure on rural infrastructure as well as biodiversity and natural resources which is having an impact on rural livelihoods, access to services, and environmental protection.
- Most health services have been decentralized and education infrastructure is also expanding more to rural areas which has made both more accessible. This is contributing to the movements of some to rural areas.
- Diaspora and/or return migrants have the potential to contribute to or support local initiatives related to rural development, whether contributing skills to improve agri-food systems or supporting food and nutrition security through transfer of technologies.

“Mainstreaming migration in development planning may be defined as the process of assessing the implications of migration on any action (or goals) planned in a development and poverty reduction strategy”

GMG, 2010

ADDITIONAL FACTS AND FIGURES

Kenya Population
47.6 million



50.5%
Female



49.5%
Male



Rural areas experience significantly higher rates of unemployment.

Kenya has a population of 47.6 million people: 49.5% male and 50.5% female. The unemployment rate is at 7.4% with about 85 per cent of the unemployed below 35 years. Unemployment and underemployment remain major development challenges and are some of the reasons why people move.

According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, there are about 19.5 million poor people in Kenya. The majority – 14 million people – live in rural areas (UNDP, 2020), making people in these areas highly vulnerable to economic shocks. Environmental factors and low capacity to adapt to environmental changes exacerbate these deficiencies by further affecting livelihoods and agricultural productivity. Because of these and many other challenges, Kenyans are increasingly seeking employment opportunities in urban areas and abroad.



An estimated 4 million Kenyan nationals live and work abroad.⁴

Kenyan nationals are present in various African countries, Europe, the United States, Asia and Oceania as well as in the Gulf Cooperation Countries in the Middle East. The Middle East and Gulf region alone is estimated to host 300,000 Kenyan migrant workers.



Kenya is also a regional hub for migration as a destination.

Kenya is a country of origin and transit for those going to South Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, West Africa, Europe and North America. The country serves as a crucial transit location where refugees from conflicts in Sudan, Somalia, Rwanda, and Burundi have been processed for resettlement in Europe, Australia, and North America.



COVID-19 lockdown measures taken in other parts of the world led to the return of many Kenyan migrants.

Migrants - especially those with irregular migration status and in informal jobs abroad - have been fell outside the social security structures in their countries of destination. Approximately 5000 migrants returned back home to Kenya during the pandemic.⁵

Example from the field: After graduating with a diploma in Information Technology, Paul moved to Kenya's capital city, Nairobi, to start a new business in this sector. But, with high competition in the industry and lack of funds, he struggled to get his business off the ground. Eventually he decided to move back home. After one year of training and field tours sponsored by FAO, Paul took the leap and started his own agri-business on a one-acre piece of land given by his father, with FAO providing agricultural inputs and assets as a seed investment. According to Paul, it is this kind of technology that will help modernise the agricultural sector and provide new job opportunities (FAO, 2021). Learn more [here](#).



Migrants in Kenya can contribute to development.

There is an increasing body of evidence showing the benefits of engaging migrants and those who are displaced in local rural economic development and natural resources management. Well-managed migration can boost economic development trajectories in host communities by filling labour shortages, promoting knowledge sharing and cooperation.



Migrant remittances are now Kenya's leading source of foreign exchange reserves.

According to the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK), in 2020, the annual flow of international remittances to Kenya were US\$3,095 million, accounting for 3 per cent of its GDP. Remittance flows to Kenya increased by 10.7 per cent in 2020 as compared to 2019, despite the initial concerns and estimates that predicted a shift decline due to the COVID-19 crisis (CBK, 2020). Diaspora organizations and return migrants can contribute to rural and agricultural development through capital investments, skills and technology transfers, including boosting employment opportunities for youth in rural areas.



4. Kenya Ministry of Labour and Social Protection internal reports.

5. According to the Terms of Reference of the UN Network on Migration in Kenya's Migration and Development Technical Working Group p.2

RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

The **universality of human rights** is at the center of the intersection between migration and rural development. In addition to the core human rights conventions, the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, the L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security, and the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition call for the equitable and efficient distribution of food. The G7 Bergamo Agriculture Ministers' Meeting Communiqué also commits Member States to consider how rural livelihoods and agricultural policies support the needs of countries of origin, transit, and destination.

The **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** recognizes for the first time the contribution of migration to sustainable development. The Agenda principle is to leave no one behind. The SDGs' central reference to migration is made in target 10.7 "to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies." Other targets directly related to migration mention trafficking, remittances, international student mobility and more. Moreover, migration is indirectly relevant to many more cross-cutting targets.

The **Global Compact for Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration (GCM)** is the first inter-governmentally negotiated agreement of its kind, covering all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner. It presents a significant opportunity to improve the governance of migration, and to strengthen the contribution of migrants and migration to sustainable development. The review of the GCM in Africa⁶ shed light on the fact that not all objectives under the GCM are currently being given the same level of attention. There is a need to recognize the 360-degree vision of the GCM and each of its 23 objectives.

For more relevant international frameworks, please see **Annex I: Key Global Frameworks and Commitments**.

Network on Migration: In Kenya, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) established a **national Network on Migration** to ensure coordinated UNCT wide support to the Government of Kenya in the implementation, follow-up and review of the GCM. The Network fosters close collaboration with the UNCT and other existing and/or future coordination mechanisms (including the National Coordination Mechanism (NCM)), on addressing migration-related issues while actively seeking out synergies, complementarity and avoiding duplication.

6. Organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the United Nations Migration Network, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as coordinator of the United Nations Migration Network, in partnership with the African Union Commission (AUC) and hosted by the Kingdom of Morocco from 31 August to 1 September 2021.



SECTION 2

TOOLS

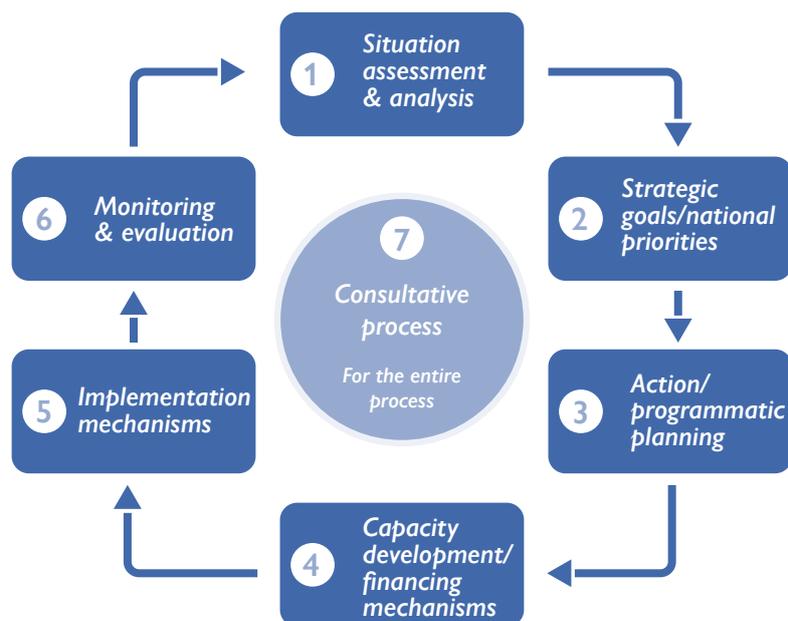
The most practical way to mainstream migration into rural development plans is through **national and county level planning frameworks**. In Kenya, the focus on national or county level depends on the level of devolution of the area in focus. Agriculture is a devolved sector, but not migration. Although this is the case, it is important to note that decentralized levels of governance/local actors are uniquely placed to articulate migration realities, as they have direct experience in development planning and providing services. They are also conduits between local realities and national priorities, often implementing national level migration and development related policies. Vertical policy alignment between national and county levels is key. Notably, the [County Integrated Development Plan \(CIDP\)](#) that is prepared by each county to guide development over a five-year period is an important entry point for shifting mindsets and building policies at a county level to harness the benefits of migration and mitigate any challenges.⁷

Integrated approaches need to be taken to make the objective and goals of the CIDPs coherent and effective. One of the most impactful ways to do this is to mainstream integrating migration at all stages of development planning, including the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. The tools in this section will help to integrate migration in development plans in a concrete and/or comprehensive manner. In Kenya, the National Coordination Mechanism on Migration (NCM) has recently developed an **action plan to strengthen the mainstreaming process at local level** (as part of the **county outreach program**). The tools in this section can help contribute to these efforts.

HOW TO USE THE TOOLS

Development practitioners at national or county level in Kenya can operationalize a migration mainstreaming approach with the support of these tools. **The tools are intended to be used at the various stages of development planning** (see Figure 1 below). The process involves transitioning through phases of design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. The tools include guiding questions and checklists to guide users to explore the migration aspects to consider across these different stages (see Figure 2). The tools are not intended to be prescriptive, but rather guide or inform the mainstreaming of migration throughout the planning cycle. If migration is to be effectively mainstreamed, it needs to be considered at each of these stages of development planning. It is also important to recognize that these stages do not have to be sequential. However, at all stages, there is one constant that must be in place: widespread consultation.

Figure 1:
Stages of Development Planning



Source: GMG, 2010

7. Free and Safe Movement in East Africa - <http://samuelhall.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/OSISA-OSIEA-Migration-Studies-EAST-WEB.pdf>.

Figure 2:

Tools that can be used across the different stages

		<i>Tools</i>
	1 <i>Situation assessment & analysis</i>	
<i>Aims</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map data on migration and rural development • Understand some of the key challenges and opportunities to address • Build awareness of the impact of migration on rural development and vice versa 	<i>Situation Analysis</i>
	2 <i>Strategic goals/national priorities</i>	
<i>Aims</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the existing commitments and priorities • Uncover any policy gaps and reflect on migration considerations • Define priorities for mainstreaming 	<i>Policy Analysis</i> <i>Prioritization Matrix</i>
	3 <i>Action/programmatic planning</i>	
<i>Aims</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify key goals and areas for intervention • Explore whether a plan of action would help take this forward • Ensure buy-in at all levels and mitigate any risks 	<i>Problem Analysis</i> <i>Risk Analysis</i>
	4 <i>Capacity development/financing mechanisms</i>	
<i>Aims</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize what additional capacity development efforts are needed to take this forward • Explore financing options 	<i>Capacity Development and Financing Checklist</i>
	5 <i>Implementation mechanisms</i>	
<i>Aims</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps with the formulation of the results logic of an intervention, including ensuring that it incorporates and responds to migration-related factors identified • Provides a comprehensive set of indicators (aligned with the SDGs) that can be integrated, or adapted for, an intervention 	<i>Results Bank</i> <i>Indicator Bank</i>
	6 <i>Monitoring and evaluation</i>	
<i>Aims</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offers a quick reference tool to help define the monitoring and evaluation framework 	<i>Monitoring and Evaluation Checklist</i>
	7 <i>Consultative process (for the entire process)</i>	
<i>Aims</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify which stakeholders should be consulted and the types of questions that could be asked 	<i>Stakeholder Analysis</i>

CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESSFUL MAINSTREAMING

Those initiating or managing a mainstreaming process should keep the guiding principles in mind (see [Annex III](#)) and ensure the following elements are in place before a mainstreaming exercise begins:

- **Strong political support at a high level.** This ensures there is sufficient political will to move forward. The government must be the lead actor in a mainstreaming process, and government priorities must prevail over the priorities of external actors.
- **Early involvement of key stakeholders** (such as migrant community groups, diaspora groups, civil society, academics, employers associations and development partners). The aim is to make key stakeholders full and committed partners in the mainstreaming process. Stakeholders can offer different perspectives, new information and data, political and moral support, and funding, among many other resources. All these actors and resources need to be drawn upon if the mainstreaming exercise is to fulfil its potential.
- **Preparation and lead time.** To ensure national ownership, sufficient time should be provided for reflection and consensus-building. It is important to be realistic at the start of the process about how much time will be required for tasks, such as seeking formal endorsements from government, and commissioning and carrying out analytical work. Once the timing of the process has been agreed upon, it is important to keep to the schedule to prevent delays. This should ensure that target dates are met.

Source: GMG, 2010

When and why use this tool?

The tool can be used at the start of situation assessment and analysis stage. A situation analysis takes place at the start of the development planning process. The situation analysis tool can be used to help gather information and evidence to inform a more nuanced understanding of the connection between migration and rural development at national level or in the county in focus. It involves research and data collection to understand the context, and provides a sound foundation for decisions on which strategies to adopt. The government should decide after a situation assessment is completed whether a mainstreaming process is warranted.

How to use this tool?

The user can use this as a stand-alone situation analysis, or as a complement to one traditionally conducted for development interventions, to ensure that they are sensitive to migration dimensions. When possible, this process could be integrated into existing development planning assessments, such as the UN Common Country Assessment (CCA), UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) or EU Country Strategy Papers (such as MIPs). The questions are organized by different types of migration (see the [Glossary of Terms](#) for related definitions) to explore which are relevant to the particular context. The data sources provided below can be referenced when responding to the questions. It will also be possible at this stage to identify data and information gaps to be addressed over the medium and long-term.

General data sources

- Government data (National Bureau of statistics, labour market information, labour force surveys, household surveys & census and agricultural surveys)
- Academic research e.g. The University of Nairobi – Institute of Population and Research
- Studies and data collected by civil society and United Nations agencies. Examples include:
 - The [Kenya Migration Profile](#) on the Migration Data Portal provides timely, comprehensive migration statistics and reliable information about migration data.
 - [UNDESA](#) collects, compiles and disseminates official demographic and social statistics on a number of topics, including migration, which can be disaggregated by country or region.
 - The World Bank's [Migration and Remittances Data](#) provide updates on global trends in migration and remittances which can be disaggregated by country.
- Reports by treaty bodies e.g. Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (CMW), Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), etc. as well as reports submitted to treaty bodies by UN and civil society.
- Private sector – e.g. telephone service providers (Safaricom), online payment service providers e.g. MPESA
- Media - online and printed newspapers, television (local, national and national)

Main types of migration to and from rural areas within Kenya	
Rural-urban migration	This is the movement of people from rural areas to urban centres. Most migrants in Kenya migrate to the urban areas in search of better employment opportunities to improve their living standards since urban areas are known to be centres of administration, industry, transport, and trade.
Rural-rural migration	This involves the movement of people from one county to another, especially to work on farms and plantations. This type of migration mostly occurs in the rainy/dry seasons (i.e. circular migration).
Urban-rural migration	This can occur when Kenyans retire and go back to settle in their rural counties or homes of origin, or when people move to rural areas to get jobs in rural-based industries like agriculture or mining. It is important to note that urban-rural migration rarely takes place in Kenya but was more common during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Type of migration ⁸	Questions
Immigration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the main drivers of migration to rural areas? What are the socio-demographic characteristics, migration patterns and profiles (nationality, age, sex) of rural migrants? 2. How are the push factors for migration e.g. lack of rural livelihoods opportunities making the youth to migrate? Is there data available which details the drivers, profile and patterns of these movements? 3. Do migrants and non-migrants in rural areas have access to social protection? 4. Do migrants face any constraints in accessing services or land tenure rights in rural areas? <p> Note whether any of these migration situations are relevant to your context.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>
Emigration, remittances, and diaspora	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the main drivers of migration from rural areas? What are the socio-demographic characteristics, migration patterns and profiles (nationality, age, sex) of rural migrants? 2. What is the rate of migration from rural areas? Has there been any interesting data or findings related to this? 3. How does the decision to move impact the household members staying behind (i.e. division of labour, food security and nutrition, household decision-making)? 4. What is the volume of remittances (domestic or international) reaching rural areas? Are there high transaction costs? 5. What is the level of diaspora engagement or investment in rural development? Are there any barriers/constraints? <p> Note whether any of these migration situations are relevant to your context.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>

8. Refer to the [Glossary of Terms](#) for definitions of the migration types.

Type of migration ⁸	Questions
Labour migration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In which sectors are migrants employed in rural areas? To what extent does the agricultural sector use, or rely on, migrant labour? What are the migrants' profiles (internal/international, seasonal/permanent, formal/informal, gender, education levels, age etc.)? Are migrants working in safe and secure conditions in agri-food systems? <p> Note whether any of these migration situations are relevant to your context.</p> <div data-bbox="435 607 1329 696" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>
Return migration⁹	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is the rate of return migration to rural areas? Has this changed over time? What are the socio-demographic characteristics and profiles (gender and age) of return migrants in rural areas? What skills and knowledge are return migrants bringing to rural areas? How are these being recognized and utilized? What reintegration challenges do return migrants in rural areas experience (e.g. stigmatization, accessing or reclaiming land entitlements etc.)? To what extent do female return migrants or youth have access to capital or training to support their reintegration in rural areas? <p> Note whether any of these migration situations are relevant to your context.</p> <div data-bbox="435 1240 1329 1330" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>
Displacement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is the rate of displacement to, from or between rural areas? Has this changed over time? What are their socio-demographic characteristics and profiles (nationality, age, sex)? What are the causes and drivers of displacement to, from or between rural communities? To what extent can displaced persons in rural areas access employment, services or training opportunities? <p> Note whether any of these migration situations are relevant to your context.</p> <div data-bbox="435 1771 1329 1861" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>

9. In Kenya, often referred to as returnee - A returnee is a former migrant, refugee or internally displaced person who returns to their country or area of origin, whether spontaneously or in an organized manner.

Type of migration ⁸	Questions
Environmental migration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How do rapid-onset (e.g. floods) and slow-onset hazards (e.g. droughts) impact migration or migrants in rural areas? 2. Do at-risk populations in rural areas migrate as an adaptation strategy? 3. To what extent does environmental and climate change influence migrants' decision to return or migrate to rural areas? 4. What is the impact of natural resource management or environmental degradation on migration or migrants in rural areas? <p> Note whether any of these migration situations are relevant to your context.</p> <div data-bbox="434 674 1327 763" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 40px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>
Migrants in vulnerable situations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are there any mechanisms in place to ensure that rights of migrants in rural areas are upheld, especially those working in the agriculture sector? 2. Are there situations of labour exploitation, forced and/or child labour in rural areas among migrants? What is being done to prevent and address this? 3. To what extent are unaccompanied children moving to, from, or between rural areas? What vulnerabilities do they experience? 4. What types of challenges do undocumented or stranded migrants in rural areas face? <p> Note whether any of these migration situations are relevant to your context.</p> <div data-bbox="434 1238 1327 1328" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 40px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>

Case study: Kiambu County Situation Analysis

Kiambu County, is a peri-urban area of Nairobi, approximately 13 kilometers (8 miles) from the city centre. The residents in Kiambu mostly engage in agricultural practices with a some focusing on real estate and private business ventures. Agriculture is the main economic activity. There is a focus on cash crops and food crops such as tea, coffee, horticultural products, pyrethrum, vegetables, maize, beans, peas and potatoes. Main challenges faced within the agricultural sector include rapid urbanization. This has led to thighter residential and commercial needs. The agricultural land is being converted to meet this demand.

When and why use this tool?

The tool can be used when setting the strategic goals and national priorities. The Policy Analysis can help to explore the governance environment in relation to migration and rural development at national or county level. It can help understand the policy landscape which could be reflected in development planning. It can also provide an understanding of strategic goals and targets set already by existing policies.

How to use this tool?

The following questions can be asked when analyzing Kenya's policies related to the rural development sector. Some of these relevant policies in Kenya are also referenced below. The policy analysis tool can be used to help users understand to what extent migration is and/or can be integrated within existing policies.

Questions	Yes	No	N/A
1. Do relevant plans or policies consider rural to urban and rural to rural migration flows? If so, do they consider linkages between rural, peri-urban and urban value chains?			
2. Are there national and subnational public policies/legislation in place to support migrants' inclusion (including return migrants) in the rural economy? ¹⁰			
3. Do national and subnational policies on rural development align with international commitments?			
4. Do relevant employment policies consider labour market demand for agricultural workers of all gender/age groups?			
5. Do current rural development policies take into account full and productive employment, decent work and livelihood opportunities ¹¹ for rural youth as well as their challenges to access?			
6. Are migrants, pastoralists, indigenous communities and women included in rural development planning at different levels?			
7. Are there policies and mechanisms to facilitate the investment of remittances (individual and collective) in agriculture and the rural non-farm economy?			
8. Is there an enabling policy environment, allowing migrants to invest and operate businesses/small enterprises in agriculture or rural areas?			
9. Do governments include reference to migration in their countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)?			
10. Does national and local public policy and legislation on rural development take gender considerations into account?			

Mapping relevant policies in Kenya

10. In the Kenyan context, the rural economy is composed of agriculture (the key enterprise engaging more than 75 per cent of Kenya's total population), traditional economy, ownership of rural dwellings, fishing, forestry, mining and quarrying, and other agri-businesses.
11. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), decent work involves opportunities for work that are productive and deliver a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men.

Existing policies	Linkage to Rural Development and Migration
Kenya Constitution	The Constitution recognizes that the government will offer financial support to the farmers to contribute to the country's economy. Mention is also made to the importance of youth's engagement in the agriculture sector.
County Government Act	The Act recognizes that the county government will be able to undertake advocacy on core development issues such as agriculture, education, health, security, economics, sustainable development among others.
National Government Coordination Act	The Act recognizes the decentralization of services and the establishment of the national government service delivery coordination units.
Agricultural Sector Development Strategy 2010–2020	The Strategy recognizes that improving value chains can impact rural to urban migration. The overriding goal of the Strategy is to achieve a progressive reduction in unemployment and poverty and an increase in food security. The overall development and growth of the sector is anchored in two strategic thrusts: increasing productivity, commercialization and competitiveness of agricultural commodities and enterprises; and developing and managing key factors of production.
Kenya Vision 2030	The Kenya Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrialized, middle-income country that provides a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030. The Economic and Macro Pillar focuses on the need to assess the existing opportunities and challenges facing Kenya's economic growth - agriculture being one of the sectors. The Social Pillar seeks to engender just, cohesive and equitable social development in a clean and secure environment.
Kenya Third Medium-Term Plan (MTP3)	<p>This is Kenya's most recent medium-term national development plan. It focuses on nine key foundations and enablers for national transformation, namely: infrastructure; information and communication technology; science technology and innovation; land reforms; public sector reforms; labour and employment; national values and ethics; ending drought emergencies; and security, peace building and conflict resolution. It sees diaspora contributions to all of these as important. Under 'institutional reforms', it also states that a National Diaspora Council of Kenya (NADICOK) will be established by 2021.</p> <p>MTP3 lists a number of flagship projects, one of which is a Labour Market Information System, which will develop and implement a policy to govern the collection, analysis, storage, retrieval and dissemination of labour market information, as well as "modules for facilitating information exchange between the East Africa Community (EAC) Partner States, migrant workers and Kenyans in Diaspora."</p>
Kenya Diaspora Policy	This Policy recognizes the important role that remittances play in helping to improve the livelihoods of communities of origin. The Policy sets out plans to establish a diaspora Retirement Savings Scheme.
Kenya Youth Development Policy	The Policy emphasizes the need to transform agriculture and agri-business to make it attractive to youth. The use of innovative and modern farming methods, value addition, marketing and job creation can be factors to enhance youth engagement and eventually contribute to improved food security and nutrition. The Policy aims to ensure that the energy and innovation of the youth are fully integrated in the operations of the agricultural sector.
Mapping relevant policies in Kenya	

Existing policies	Linkage to Rural Development and Migration
Kenya National Social Protection Policy	This Policy recognizes the gaps in coverage of Kenyan social assistance, social security and health insurance systems. Approximately 8 million informal sector workers and those living in rural and remote areas have inadequate access to the protective and promotive aspects of social protection.
Urban Areas and Cities Act	The Act recognizes that the capital city shall provide necessary infrastructure and an efficient transport network that connects to rural areas.
Public Finance Management Act	The Act notes that budget process for urban areas shall develop strategic plans based on the integrated development plan that is consistent with the County Fiscal Strategy Paper.
County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022)	The County Integrated Development Plan is a plan prepared by all counties to guide development over a five-year period. The CIDP should contain information on development priorities that inform the annual budget process, particularly the preparation of annual development plans, the annual county fiscal strategy papers, and the annual budget estimates.
County Annual Development Plan (2019 - 2020)	The County Annual Development Plan definition is the single year extract from the County Integrated Development Plan allowing for updates responding to current emerging issues in the economy. There is no legal obligation for these two plans to match, but logically, the CIDP being a 5-year plan should guide the annual plans.
Kenya's Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement	The NDC is Kenya's contribution to the Paris Agreement and effort to report reductions in national emissions and adaptation to the impacts of climate change.
Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030: Enhanced climate resilience towards the attainment of Vision 2030 and beyond	This National Adaptation Plan provides contextual information on Kenya's current and future climate change scenarios and proposes adaptation actions in 20 planning areas over the short, medium and long term.

Case study: Kiambu County Policy Analysis

Devolution brings political decision-making and funds for public services closer to residents in a country. The Constitution of Kenya 2010, the County Government Act, the Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plans form the basis of the preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). The purpose for preparation of the Plan is to inform the allocation of scarce resources to priority projects and programmes. In Kiambu county, the second County Integrated Development Plan covers the period 2018-2022 and builds on the gains made in key sectors of the economy during the First County Integrated Development Plan.

The Kiambu County Government proposes to allocate more resources to agriculture; industries, technological innovations, health and environment in order to stimulate the general economic performance while addressing issues that promote the welfare of County residents. By focusing on agriculture, the county can build on agri smart technologies to encourage the youth to invest and view agriculture as a viable livelihood option.

PRIORITIZATION MATRIX

When and why use this tool?

The tool can be used when setting strategic goals and priorities. With the support of the situation and policy analysis tools, the user should have already identified important issues to address related to migration and rural development. The user should also now understand the wider policy priorities and landscape. This tool is about ranking issues based on their strategic importance.

How to use this tool?

The identification of priorities among various potential goals should be decided through a consultative process with all interested stakeholders. Selecting priorities is a delicate balancing exercise that requires consideration of the interests of different actors, achieving consensus and being realistic about available capacity (human, financial and time) and achievable goals. The user can draw on the table below to help them decide on priority areas for mainstreaming migration. The table below can be drawn on to help prioritize goals related to a specific context. To begin, the user should write out the goals relevant to their context.

After noting the goals, the user should reflect on the subsequent questions to see whether each particular goal will help to advance certain objectives or not. The user should answer the questions through a ranking system: 0=no, 1=maybe, 2=yes. The goals with the highest score should be the priorities taken forward. An example of how this can be done can be found below. Based on example goal 1 and 2 below, goal 2 should be prioritized since it has a higher scoring. To use this tool, the user should fill in the other fields based on their context to begin their own prioritization exercise.

List of criteria	Examples of goals			
	Goal 1: Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin	Goal 2: Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits	Goal 3:	Goal 4:
Will it contribute in a significant way to the achievement of a major development priority?	2	1		
Can the goal/area of intervention rally most groups of stakeholders?	1	2		

List of criteria	Examples of goals			
Questions	Goal 1: Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin	Goal 2: Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits	Goal 3:	Goal 4:
Is it a straightforward goal to pursue in the sense that no major institutional changes are required?	0	1		
Can this goal be pursued without first realizing other goals? And, if dependent on other achievements, is it possible to ensure these goals will be carried out simultaneously?	1	2		
Total score:	4	6		

PROBLEM ANALYSIS

When and why use this tool?

The tool can be used during the action/programmatic planning stage. This stage involves selecting and developing interventions in order to achieve the selected priorities. Whenever possible, migration programmes should be developed within the national development planning framework. Alternatively, they may be developed separately, but should be consistent with national plans.

How to use this tool?

An operational mainstreaming strategy will ensure that it is possible to monitor and evaluate selected interventions. The table below can be used when conducting a problem analysis to identify key migration-related problems in Kenya and provide recommended interventions to address those problems. Problem analysis helps to find solutions by assessing cause-and-effect relationships and identifying underlying problems that affect target groups in Kenya. The set of problems and/or opportunities that an intervention should be aimed to address are identified at this stage.

Interventions can also build upon existing ones: It should be noted that interventions do not need to lead to entirely new policies. Quite often, in fact, it may mean changing the focus of an existing policy. For example, if a country has a financial inclusion policy in place aimed at bringing new customers into the formal financial system, making a migration and development focused intervention might mean ensuring that remittance recipients are one of the groups targeted by that initiative. In every case, the interventions should be linked back to the overarching goals and priorities set (GMG, 2010).

Problem identified	Priority area for support
There is a lack of available information and data/profiles on migration in country.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Establish migrant resource centers at the national and county level to ensure data on migration and migrants is recorded.2. Strengthen capacity building opportunities for migration officers on migration and border management to facilitate data collection.3. Establish an online database to systematically store migrant and migration data (both internal and international), disaggregated by sex and age.
 Note any potential interventions that should be considered.	
<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 30px;"></div>	

Problem identified	Priority area for support
<p>Unemployment or underemployment in rural areas is often a driver of rural migration, particularly for youth.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support or establish mechanisms for communicating on available job opportunities in rural areas (e.g. rural job centres). 2. Enhance vocational training, skills development and/or access to finance and productive assets for rural youth. 3. Improve territorial development planning, improving connectivity as well as provisions of services, amenities and infrastructure in rural areas. 4. Improve the inclusion of youth in stakeholder processes and promote youth engagement in agribusiness and the agricultural sector through tailored strategies.
<p> Note any potential interventions that should be considered.</p> <div data-bbox="213 685 1370 775" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 40px;"></div>	
<p>Environmental degradation and climate change are affecting migration dynamics.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Systematically monitor migration, including displacement, linked to environment and climate change. 2. Work with the government to begin ecological restoration activities to reduce environmental drivers. 3. Work with academic institutions to understand the role of environment and climate change as a driver of migration. 4. Establish targeted climate change adaptation and resilience building measures, including migration as an adaptation response. 5. Establish coordination mechanisms to foster policy coherence across the migration, environment, and climate change nexus.
<p> Note any potential interventions that should be considered.</p> <div data-bbox="213 1274 1370 1364" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 40px;"></div>	
<p>Climate change impacts natural resources, which in turn affects migration, potentially exacerbating preexisting tensions.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engage with community and indigenous leaders to facilitate dialogue with communities who rely on natural resources, such as pastoralists, sedentary farmers, and sedentary communities. 2. Promote multi-stakeholder dialogue, including migrants of all gender groups, community-based organizations, and communities, to address problems, promote community cohesion, and manage expectations. 3. Assess the opportunities of nature-based solutions to address environmental and climate change concerns as well as pre-existing social tensions.
<p> Note any potential interventions that should be considered.</p> <div data-bbox="213 1839 1370 1928" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 40px;"></div>	

Problem identified	Priority area for support
<p>Migrant workers in crop, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, and forestry face poor working conditions.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support efforts to improve the working conditions (e.g. accommodation, work hours, safety) of migrants working in agri-food systems. 2. Develop interventions to protect migrants from exploitation, including abolition of child and forced labour, elimination of discrimination, and freedom of association.
<p> Note any potential interventions that should be considered.</p> <div data-bbox="215 517 1369 607" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 40px;"></div>	
<p>Family members of migrants staying behind in the community of origin often face increased workloads or other socio-economic challenges.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support access to finance and/or labour-saving technologies for family members staying in communities of origin. 2. Promote gender equality and confront gender norms that may hinder women's access to advisory services, decision-making power and empowerment.
<p> Note any potential interventions that should be considered.</p> <div data-bbox="215 891 1369 981" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 40px;"></div>	
<p>Access to land and capital for migrants (including return migrants) can be difficult.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve access to land tenure, productive assets, or agricultural infrastructure for migrants and communities alike. 2. Ensure provision of credit through micro-credit facilities in rural areas, and provide tailored trainings, information, or services to rural communities on accessing financial institutions and services. 3. Facilitate access to youth development and community development funds (CDF) for rural communities. 4. Strengthen outreach to diaspora to encourage increased investment in rural areas (investment forums, study visits, awareness raising, business portfolios) especially focused on skills development and training opportunities for youth.
<p> Note any potential interventions that should be considered.</p> <div data-bbox="215 1503 1369 1592" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 40px;"></div>	

Problem identified	Priority area for support
<p>Rural households often develop a dependency on remittances, which may increase households' vulnerability to economic and climate shocks.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the provision of financial literacy or advisory services to diaspora and their families to support sustainable, longer-term rural investments and savings. 2. Design efforts to help channel remittances towards livelihood diversification opportunities to reduce rural households' reliance on remittances. 3. Introduce schemes that allow migrants to easily transfer their social and economic capital into their rural communities of origin, transit or destination. 4. Establish incentivising actions to encourage diaspora investment such as tax holidays and waivers.
<p> Note any potential interventions that should be considered.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	
<p>Increased mechanization and closures of productive industries can lead to increased unemployment or underemployment in rural areas which is often a driver of rural migration.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish vocational training, skills development and/or access to finance and productive assets for rural youth of all gender groups to increase employment and entrepreneurship in the agricultural sector. 2. Create incentives for processing companies in rural areas to increase employment opportunities. 3. Support or establish mechanisms for communicating on available job opportunities in rural areas (e.g. rural job centres).
<p> Note any potential interventions that should be considered.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	

Problem identified	Priority area for support
<p>Large segments of the population (including migrants) do not have access to social protection schemes (e.g. social pensions, food and other in-kind transfers) or other forms of assistance in rural areas.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support the national government to ensure the portability of social protection for migrants. 2. Raise awareness amongst stakeholders (national government, local government, private sector, security services, employers, internal and international migrants etc.) to ensure that the rights of migrants are protected.
<p> Note any potential interventions that should be considered.</p> <div data-bbox="215 515 1369 604" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 40px;"></div>	
<p>Labour shortages in rural areas can negatively impact food and nutrition security.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide opportunities for capacity development based on market needs and labour gaps, across agricultural value chains. 2. Explore schemes to facilitate migrant labour that can address labour shortages on a temporary or permanent basis.
<p> Note any potential interventions that should be considered.</p> <div data-bbox="215 855 1369 945" style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 40px;"></div>	

Case study: Kiambu County Problem Analysis

The top three challenges experienced by the youth in Kiambu include: poor infrastructure, insecurity, and unemployment. The county government should allocate sufficient budget to mainstream migration considerations into its planning process. The government can also lead initiatives to provide trainings to youth that focus on agri-smart and innovative ventures. Awareness raising campaigns can also be created to make youth more aware of existing social protection programmes and how to benefit from them. There is also an option of creating targeted interventions that help channel diaspora investments in Kiambu. Mentorship programmes between the diaspora and youth can also help facilitate skills transfer and improve knowledge transfer.

RISK ANALYSIS

When and why use this tool?

The tool can be used during the action/programmatic planning stage. As mentioned above, this stage involves selecting and developing interventions in order to achieve the selected priorities. The Risk Analysis is useful for identifying potential risks¹² to such interventions that are aiming to mainstream migration, as well as measures to mitigate these risks. Identifying potential risks helps ensure that measures are in place during the implementation stage to address them.

How to use this tool?

The user can review the examples of possible migration-related risks to an intervention and the possible consequences of these. The potential risks should be contextualized based on the country or region in focus and the dynamics at play. Based on the context, users can identify whether it is a high, medium, or low risk. Once potential risks are identified, this tool provides sample measures that can be built into programming to address the risk factors.

Examples of risks	Indicate risk level (Low (L), Medium (M), High (H))			Potential mitigation measures
	L	M	H	
Inaccurate or missing data (national and/or local) on rural migration flows.				<p>Consult with stakeholders who may have alternative data, including local government, academic institutions, NGOs and international organizations (both humanitarian and development actors).</p> <p>Propose independent mapping of mobility dynamics and migrants' profiles in target areas, especially to identify migrants.</p> <p>Use GIS data combined with community consultations to get real-time overview of existing settlements in rural areas that may not yet be on the official maps.</p>
Opposition to the inclusion of migrants as beneficiaries.				<p>Work with relevant partners to demonstrate the benefit of a whole-of-society approach.</p> <p>Engage political and community leaders, and academic institutions to advocate for including migrants of all gender groups in rural development interventions.</p> <p>Encourage sharing good practices to provide practical examples of the opportunities and benefits related to the inclusion of migrants in rural development interventions.</p>

12. The risks may relate to economic, political, social, environmental, climate-related, security-related factors.

Examples of risks	Indicate risk level (Low (L), Medium (M), High (H))			Potential mitigation measures
	L	M	H	
	Misalignment between local county, city, and national policies relating to rural development and migration.			
Little diaspora engagement due to a lack of trust or interest, limited investment opportunities, conducive policies/institutions.				<p>Nurture trust building through engaged coordination and transparent decision-making processes at all stages and efficient communication with all stakeholders.</p> <p>Encourage government stakeholders to engage diaspora in policy dialogue on policies affecting (or important to) them in order to identify mutual areas of interest for potential cooperation.</p> <p>Increase awareness among diaspora on investments opportunities in agribusiness and agri-food systems, and support initiatives that transfer skills and knowledge.</p>

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCING CHECKLIST

When and why use this tool?

The tool can be used during the capacity development and financing stage. This stage involves helping individuals and institutions to participate in and shape the development planning and migration mainstreaming processes. The process can only be successful if locally owned, and it can only be locally owned if the local capacity and resources are in place to support this.

How to use this tool?

The user can use this tool to assess capacity needs and help to develop a plan for capacity development and identify possible sources of funding which can inform preliminary discussions with donors. The table below can be used to spur further thinking and to ascertain which elements of capacity building and financing are most relevant to the given context.

Area	Questions	Yes	No	N/A
Capacity Development	1. Are line ministries able to express their priorities and vision related to migration and rural development?			
	2. Are local government officials able to analyse migration and rural development issues, identify priorities, and feed those into mainstreaming processes?			
	3. Do migration associations have a voice in decision-making or planning processes?			
	4. Are relevant institutions generating and analysing relevant migration data and building national indicators related to migration and rural development?			
	5. Are there mechanisms in place to monitor migration and rural development outcomes (such as the respect of migrant's rights)?			
	6. Does capacity development need to take place at individual level (addressing people's knowledge and technical skills, for example through mentoring and coaching)?			
	7. Does capacity development need to take place at the organizational level (tackling systems, procedures and rules, reviewing the functions of particular parts of government)?			

Area	Questions	Yes	No	N/A
Financing	1. Have discussions with various government departments and development partners already been initiated on migration mainstreaming?			
	2. If yes, have donors been engaged from the outset and informed of progress on a consistent basis?			
	3. Are mainstreaming efforts benefiting from domestic funding?			
	4. Is funding mobilised for the National Development Plan sufficient to cover all the activities?			
	5. Are mainstreaming efforts dependent on external funding (e.g. direct budgetary support or via projects)?			
	6. Is the funding mobilized for the National Development Plan sufficient to cover all the activities envisaged in the plan?			
	7. Are there interventions that are being funded by donors to support migration and rural development efforts?			

Case study: Kiambu County Capacity Development Assessment

Relevant development practitioners in Kiambu county can conduct an in-depth study on the characteristics of migration to and from Kiambu, including analysis of the main reason of migration and the characteristics of those migrating. This can be complemented by capacity building initiatives from the national government's local field officers (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries), who can work with groups of local agricultural cooperatives to provide trainings to local residents on innovative agricultural practices.

When and why use this tool?

The tool can be used during the implementation stage. This stage involves developing an implementation plan that defines timelines, coordination mechanisms and resources, risks and assumptions, a monitoring and evaluation plan and indicators. The migration mainstreaming exercise should as far as possible work within implementation systems set up under the overall development planning framework.

How to use this tool?

The tool includes a list of generic results – at different levels and with different targets – that could be adapted for use in rural development sector programming documents. These have been developed to give practitioners an idea of what sort of results they could include to respond to gaps and problems identified in the analyses above. These could help to guide the implementation of the action.

SDG	Example results
 <p>1 NO POVERTY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural populations are aware of social protection mechanisms and initiatives to support communities, households and individuals in their efforts to manage risk.¹³ Through agricultural policies, social protection can help migrants escape from poverty traps so that they can ‘step-up’ or ‘step-out’, taking risks to engage in more productive activities.¹⁴ Rural households, including pastoralists, have ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance and natural resources.¹⁵
<p> Indicate which results are relevant for you.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	

13. In line with and contributing to SDG Target 1.3.
 14. In line with and contributing to SDG Target 1.3.
 15. In line with and contributing to SDG Target 1.4.

2 ZERO HUNGER



- Migrants of all gender groups, ages and areas of origin (internal/ international) are included in rural development planning.¹⁶
- Diaspora capacity to engage in and support rural economic opportunities and/ or local development initiatives are strengthened.
- A proportion of remittances are invested in productive and sustainable assets or improved quality agricultural inputs.
- Youth are involved and invest in activities that support agricultural production and value chain food production.
- Double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.¹⁷



Indicate which results are relevant for you.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



- Rural community members, irrespective of age and gender, have access to job opportunities, including in off-farm employment, and decent working conditions.¹⁸
- Enhanced employability of rural youth from migration-prone rural areas in the farm and off-farm sector.¹⁹
- Migrants are empowered to secure agriculture-derived livelihoods (e.g. equitable access to land and agricultural inputs).
- Increased promotion of ethical recruitment and monitoring of discriminatory practices for migrant workers in the agricultural sector.²⁰
- Youth have opportunities to engage in agribusiness enterprises and linkages to private sector and development agencies are developed.²¹



Indicate which results are relevant for you.

16. In line with and contributing to SDG Target 2.4.
17. **Directly contributing to SDG Target 2.3.**
18. In line with and contributing to SDG Target 8.8.
19. In line with and contributing to SDG Target 8.6.
20. In line with and contributing to SDG Target 8.8.
21. In line with and contributing to SDG Target 8.6.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



- Migrants and their families are accessing pre-departure and post-arrival integration assistance to strengthen financial literacy and productive investments into the rural economy.
- Rural populations receive internal and international remittance transfers in an affordable and accessible way.²²
- Youth have access to financial services resulting in increased spending on initiatives along agricultural value chains.
- Rural incentives focus on improving young people's socio economic status through the establishment of agri-focused individual enterprises are established.
- Increased pathways for circular, temporary, or permanent labour migration of workers across agricultural supply chains.²³



Indicate which results are relevant for you.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



- Rural areas have improved connectivity with both rural and urban areas (e.g. sound infrastructure – roads, public transport, etc).²⁴



Indicate which results are relevant for you.

22. In line with and contributing to SDG Target 10.c.
23. In line with and contributing to SDG Target 10.7.
24. In line with and contributing to SDG Target 11.2.

When and why use this tool?

The tool can be used during the implementation stage. As mentioned, this stage involves developing an implementation plan that defines timelines, coordination mechanisms and resources, risks and assumptions, a monitoring and evaluation plan and indicators.

How to use this tool?

The user can use this tool in conjunction with the results bank. Below are a list of non-exhaustive examples of migration-sensitive indicators that can be adapted and contextualized into rural development interventions. Before drawing on these indicators, it may be useful to first map existing poverty, development and migration-related indicators and data. These could help to measure progress during the implementation stage.

SDG	Example Indicators
 <p>1 NO POVERTY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable.²⁵ • Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.²⁶ • Proportion of left-behind rural family members able to access agricultural inputs, including supplementary support.
<p> Indicate which indicators are relevant for you.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	
 <p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of agricultural workers and producers trained in sustainable agricultural practices (by sex and age). • Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.²⁷ • Number of migrants accessing information on investing in rural areas. • Number of one-stop offices for information about investing at county level.
<p> Indicate which indicators are relevant for you.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; height: 40px; width: 100%;"></div>	

25. Directly contributing to **SDG Indicator 1.3.1**.

26. Directly contributing to **SDG Indicator 1.4.2**.

27. Directly contributing to **SDG Indicator 2.4.1**.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



- Number of temporary labour migration schemes established to fill seasonal agricultural labour demand.
- Proportion or number of returning migrants in full and productive employment in agriculture and rural development (by sex and age, rural/ urban).
- Number of migrant-owned agri-businesses created (by sex and age, rural/ urban).
- Number of jobs created from migrant-owned agri-business.
- Percentage increase in number of local enterprises in rural areas with migrant investment.



Indicate which indicators are relevant for you.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



- Number of financial service providers in rural areas that provide affordable remittance-receiving services.
- Percentage increase in number of rural migrants and their families accessing financial literacy courses.
- Number of migrants/diaspora associations having a voice in decision making processes.
- Presence of migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people.²⁸



Indicate which indicators are relevant for you.

28. Directly contributing to **SDG Indicator 10.7.2**.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION CHECKLIST

When and why use this tool?

The tool can be used during the monitoring and evaluation stage. The stage involves tracking the progress of the implementation plan to see whether the actions taken are making a difference. Monitoring and evaluation enhance accountability and ownership, and can help to improve the quality of the interventions.

How to use this tool?

The user can refer to the questions in this tool to reflect on whether areas of migration mainstreaming are being effectively applied during the monitoring and evaluation phase. If the answer to any of the questions is no, then explore whether it is possible to modify activities during the monitoring stage. Answers to the questions can also inform the evaluation and/or future plans.

Recalling the importance of data:

Beyond concrete intervention controlled indicators, there are two main approaches that can be taken to obtain the data needed for monitoring and evaluation:

- a. **Use existing national monitoring systems:** Many developing countries have a poverty monitoring system in place, often led by national statistical offices in collaboration with other departments, independent research institutions, NGOs, etc. The most commonly used national tools for poverty monitoring are national household-based surveys (including household budget surveys, labour force surveys and demographic and health surveys), and population censuses.
- b. **Other sources of data include the system of national accounts,** which allows the tracking at the national level of, among other things, GDP, remittances, investment and consumption. Migration may already feature in some of these statistical instruments.

If these do not provide the information needed, there are other places where you can look including: data from Labour Force Surveys; administrative registers, such as population registers or foreigners' registers; databases on work permits and residence permits; data on asylum applications; and border statistics derived from the collection of information at ports of entry to and departure from a country. Migration and development specific surveys can also be commissioned.

Area	Questions	Yes	No	N/A
Monitoring	1. Has a monitoring and evaluation plan been developed? Does it include reference to migration?			
	2. Does the plan draw on monitoring and evaluation frameworks currently being used for development planning?			
	3. Are the indicators selected gender-sensitive and reflect the potentially different impact that policies may have on men, women, boys or girls?			
	4. Are migrants being reached and engaged through these plans (esp. migrants in vulnerable situations, women, children, irregular migrants, displaced persons)?			
	5. Are migrants benefiting from this (including vulnerable groups of migrants mentioned above)?			
	6. Are communities affected by migration – for example families back home, or host communities – benefiting from this?			
	7. Do the indicators disaggregate information based on migration status to ensure that migrants are being reached (as appropriate)?			
	8. Are good practices and lessons learned from similar interventions that have integrated migration informing implementation?			
	9. Were the results aligned with migration-related aspects of development policies and goals (bilateral or multilateral)? For example, SDG Targets and the objectives of the Global Compact on Migration.			
Evaluation	1. Is the intervention aligned with relevant sector policies – for example urban development or employment?			
	2. Do migrants and communities affected by migration have a channel to provide feedback and/or raise grievances?			
	3. Has changing mobility dynamics impacted the implementation?			
	4. Was this plan coordinated with relevant coordination groups, including rural development groups?			
	5. Were the needs, problems, and challenges of migrants effectively addressed?			
	6. Has the intervention contributed to building capacity for integrating migration into development cooperation?			
	7. Did the intervention contribute to enhanced societal acceptance of migrants of different gender and age groups?			



Note the extent to which migration is integrated within the implementation of the intervention and potential areas for improvement.

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

7 Consultative process (for the entire process)

Why use this tool?

The tool can be used during the consultation process, which is a process that should be ongoing throughout the planning cycle. For a mainstreaming exercise to be successful and sustainable, it needs to have broad ownership, and should involve government, civil society, donors/development partners, parliamentarians, academics, migrants, the private sector, etc.

How to use this tool?²⁹

The stakeholder analysis can be used to identify relevant institutions, people, and groups and understand their level of participation, interest, and influence in order to determine how best to involve and communicate with each of these stakeholder groups throughout. This tool captures the different stakeholders in Kenya that can be consulted. It is important to note that Kenya has a complex governance structure which requires horizontal and vertical coordination mechanisms. The Kenya National Coordination Mechanism on Migration secretariat can support and facilitate such coordination, if not yet present at the local level, for the respective governance bodies and key partners involved in the migration mainstreaming process.

International Organizations	Migrants	National and local governments ³⁰	Civil society	Private sector
IFAD, FAO, ILO, UNDP, World Bank, World Food Programme, UN Network on Migration in Kenya.	Local migrant associations. Informal workers' organizations, producers' organizations, and trade associations in Kenya.	Ministries: Ministry of Interior and coordination of National Government Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of East Africa Labour and Social Protection, Social Security and Services Ministry of Health Ministry of Education and technical vocational training Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry of Devolution and Planning Ministry of Environment Agriculture Cooperatives State Department of Youth and Gender Affairs State department for cooperatives.	Local NGO and civil society organizations (think tanks, academia, research institutions) Central Organizations of Trade Unions (COTU) Federation of Kenya Employers Diaspora associations Cooperatives Youth organizations National human rights bodies. Diaspora and Consular Affairs Directorate (est. 2014) Diaspora organizations in Europe (Association of Kenyan Diaspora in Belgium and Luxembourg).	Main agricultural companies Kenya national chamber of commerce Kenya association of manufacturers Kenya Private Sector Alliance Export council Financial institutions Processors and manufacturer consolidators.

29. Important to note that this is not an exhaustive list. List includes both National and County Level counterparts

30. Role is linked to relevant mandates.

International Organizations	Migrants	National and local governments ³⁰	Civil society	Private sector
...	...	<p>Departments:</p> <p>Directorate of Diaspora Affairs Directorate of Immigration and Citizen Services Judiciary Kenya Police Service Kenya National Commission on Human Rights National Intelligence Service Kenya National Bureau of Statistics Kenya Bureau of Standards National Government Representatives from the National Coordination Mechanism (NCM) working group on rural development and environment County governments Council of Governors and County Assembly forums National commission for cooperatives.</p> <p>Agencies</p> <p>National Employment Agency Counter terrorism agency Climate change secretariat National environment management authority Attorney General's office National disaster risk reduction agency.</p>

Case study: Kiambu County Stakeholder Analysis

The following government entities were flagged as being key actors in Kiambu County for mainstreaming migration into rural development planning based on focus group discussions. These include: Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government that ensure that security is maintained in Kiambu county. The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection ensures that the rights of both the internal and international migrants are protected. The Ministry also advocates for the access to social security benefits of the migrants are accessible and portable. The Directorate of Immigration Services and Citizenship ensures that migration is done in an orderly way. The Council of Governors provides a mechanism for consultation amongst County Governments to share information, facilitate capacity building for Governors, and consider reports from other intergovernmental forums on national and county interests amongst other functions. Relevant departments include: the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights; National Coordination Mechanism on Migration; National Employment Authority; National Intelligence Services; National Police Service; and the National Counter Terrorism Center.



ANNEXES

ANNEX I: KEY GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS AND COMMITMENTS

This Annex reflects the main international frameworks and commitments that should guide Kenya's approaches to migration and rural development. Individual commitments will need to be considered in line with their adoption, ratification, reservations, etc.

- The [Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#) and the [International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights](#) highlight that everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living, including access to food. Furthermore, the latter states that everyone has the fundamental right to be free from hunger. The right to food was reaffirmed by in the World Food Summit and the Rome Declaration on World Food Security.
- The [1951 Refugee Convention](#) and its 1967 Protocol define the term 'refugee' and outlines the rights of refugees, as well as the legal obligations of States to protect them. The core principle is nonrefoulement, which asserts that a refugee should not be returned to a country where they face serious threats to their life or freedom.
- The [1998 Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement](#) are 30 standards that outline the protections available to internally displaced people (IDPs). They detail the rights and guarantees relevant to the protection of IDPs from displacement to their protection and assistance during displacement up to the achievement of durable solutions.
- The [Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition](#) affirms that everyone has the right to live free from hunger and malnutrition, calling for equitable and efficient distribution of food between countries and within countries.
- The [Voluntary Guidelines](#) support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, in order to achieve the goals of the Plan of Action of the World Food Summit.
- The [Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women \(CEDAW\)](#) protects women's equal access to land, credit, income and social security or safety nets - all essential elements for the full realization of the right to food.
- The [UNFCCC Paris Agreement](#) recognizes the need to safeguard food security and end hunger, with particular focus on the vulnerabilities effected by adverse impacts of climate change. The Task Force on Displacement builds upon the activities under strategic workstream (d) of the WIM Excom.
- The [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development \(2015\)](#) is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. There are many SDGs relevant to the connections between migration and rural development. Most notably, SDG 2 calls to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
- The [Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration \(GCM\)](#) is the first intergovernmentally negotiated and non-binding agreement that covers all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner. The GCM calls on governments to integrate migration into different sectors of governance in order to overcome associated challenges and maximize the contributions that migration can bring to sustainable development. Relating to rural development, the GCM notes the need to address adverse drivers and structural factors that compel migration from rural areas, and to invest in innovative technological solutions for remittance transfer for those in rural areas.

31. In the Rome Declaration on World Food Security, Heads of State and Government "reaffirm[ed] the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger." See [FAO's support of the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security](#) for more information.

ANNEX II: OTHER SECTOR-SPECIFIC GUIDELINES AND TOOLS

This Annex includes sector-specific tools and guidelines that can be referenced for more detailed and comprehensive guidance related to migration and rural development in Kenya.

Title	Organization	Description
<i>Toolkit for Integrating Migration into Rural Development Interventions</i>	MMICD (IOM and FAO)	Part of a series of tools developed under the Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development (MMICD) project funded by the EU. The aim of this Toolkit is to provide concise, operational, and user-friendly information and tools to help international cooperation and development actors integrate migration into rural development interventions. It was developed in partnership with FAO.
<i>Addressing rural youth migration at its root causes: A conceptual framework</i>	FAO	Provides a conceptual framework for how agricultural and rural development policies can support the development potential of remittances and make the decision for rural youth to migrate more of a choice.
<i>E-learning on Migration and Youth in Rural Areas</i> <i>E-learning on Migration and Gender in Rural Areas</i>	FAO	Course provides information on the drivers, dynamics and effects of migration on rural areas, with a focus on youth, and related policy recommendations. Course considers the gender dimension of rural migration so that gender is better integrated into policies and programmes on migration and rural development.
<i>Migration in Kenya: A Country Profile</i>	IOM	Provides a broad framework to Kenya's migration situation at a glance. It brings existing information from different sources in a structured manner at both the national and regional levels and a means to identify and develop strategies to address data and policy development needs.
<i>The role of migration policies in promoting regional economic integration – a case of Kenya</i>	George Simiyu Wekesa Research project, Institute of Diplomacy and International Studies (IDIS), University of Nairobi	Responds to the question of how Kenya could use its migration policy as an instrument for facilitating free movement of entrepreneurs, professionals and skilled and unskilled labor to build knowledge and capacity and, in due course, unlock the economic potential of the region.
<i>Mainstreaming gender in migration and remittances</i>	UNCDF	Offers a perspective of “mainstreaming gender,” to identify the diverse experiences, capabilities and interests of both women and men and ensure that they are reflected in remittance innovation at all levels. Key to this is an understanding of the factors that shape the differences in migrant women's and men's remittance behaviours.

Title	Organization	Description
<i>Diaspora engagement mapping in Kenya</i>	AFFORD and EUDiF	Maps the Kenyan diaspora, including context aspects, available data, policy frameworks, list of actors and diaspora organizations abroad.
<i>Guidelines on mainstreaming migration into local development planning</i>	JMDI	Assists local and regional authorities in enhancing their efforts to mainstream migration into all governance areas for enhanced policy coherence around migration and development.
<i>Guidelines on Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development</i>	MMICD	Provides core information to improve the efficacy of development cooperation so that international cooperation and development actors can strengthen the process of integrating migration into the ways that they design, monitor, and evaluate development plans, policies, and programmes.
<i>Measuring Policy Coherence for Migration and Development: A New Set of Tested Tools</i>	OECD and UNDP	Offers a living tool that can be applied by policy makers across a variety of country contexts to stimulate discussions, both within and between countries. The objective is to identify both institutional structures and policies that may be at odds with a rights-based approach to migration governance from a human development perspective.

ANNEX III: GUIDING PRINCIPLES

This Annex outlines guiding principles that should be considered when using the Guidance Tool. Adhering to these interdependent principles can help to ensure that the intervention leaves no one behind and contributes to wider sustainable development outcomes.³² These should also help to ensure that interventions are mindful of indigenous communities, and persons of all genders, ages, and abilities.

RIGHTS BASED APPROACH

Adopting a rights-based approach when using this Toolkit entails considering rights principles at all phases of the intervention cycle and across the tools. This includes ensuring that interventions are in conformity with international human rights frameworks and standards, and with particular consideration for migrants' rights.

DO-NO-HARM

The 'do no harm' principle emphasizes the importance of ensuring that the protection needs of migrants (particularly those in vulnerable situations) are considered. This also requires recognizing the potential for harm at any stage of an intervention and ensuring that this is addressed from the outset.

NON-DISCRIMINATION

The principle of non-discrimination is fundamental to basic human rights and has relevance across all migration-related interventions. Migrants are particularly vulnerable to discrimination and therefore, particular care should be taken to ensure that interventions are inclusive and non-discriminatory, regardless of migration status, sex, age, gender, sexuality, religion, race or any other factor.

GENDER-SENSITIVE AND CHILD-CENTRED APPROACHES

Gender is a central component of an individual's migration experience. The roles, expectations, and power dynamics associated with being a man, woman, boy or girl, exposes individuals to different types of vulnerabilities and risks. Therefore, gender should be taken into consideration at all phases of an intervention. Additionally, any interventions involving children should follow a child rights approach, with the best interest of the child at the centre.

PEOPLE CENTERED

Interventions that integrate migration have a human dimension that includes migrants and/or displaced persons, communities or origin, transit, destination and/or return. Social cohesion is strengthened and/or reinforced by targeting community members equally, while considering their respective needs. Therefore, the needs and experiences of "people" should be at the centre of any intervention.

WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT, WHOLE-OF-SOCIETY

The role and responsibility of governments is critical in responding to the multi-dimensional realities of migration. This typically requires horizontal and vertical engagement, across all sectors and levels of government. Similarly, governments cannot respond to migration realities alone. Engaging with a range of actors, across society, including (but not limited to) migrants, diaspora, civil society organizations, academia, the private sector, among others, contributes to ensuring a holistic response.

32. These guiding principles are broadly guided by the universal values of the 2030 Agenda and the guiding principles in the Global Compact for Migration.

ANNEX IV: EXAMPLES OF RELEVANT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) AND TARGETS

This Annex complements the Results Bank and Indicator Bank. It can be used to identify where the specific objectives and expected results align with the relevant SDG targets. It can also help to relate migration with relevant targets linked to rural development.

SDG	Example Indicators
 <p>1 NO POVERTY</p>	<p>1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.</p> <p>1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.</p> <p>1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.</p> <p>1.a: Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.</p>
 <p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p>	<p>2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.</p> <p>2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.</p> <p>2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.</p> <p>2.a: Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.</p>



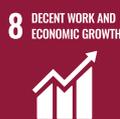
- 5.1:** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.
- 5.3:** Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
- 5.4:** Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.
- 5.5:** Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
- 5.A:** Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.



- 6.4:** By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.



- 7.b:** By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.



- 8.3:** Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.
- 8.5:** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.
- 8.7:** Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.
- 8.8:** Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.
- 8.10:** Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

<p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p> 	<p>9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.</p>
<p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p> 	<p>10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.</p> <p>10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.</p> <p>10.c: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.</p>
<p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p> 	<p>11.a: Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning.</p>
<p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p> 	<p>12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.</p>
<p>13 CLIMATE ACTION</p> 	<p>13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</p> <p>13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.</p>
<p>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</p> 	<p>14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.</p> <p>14.A: Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries.</p>
<p>15 LIFE ON LAND</p> 	<p>15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.</p>

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

16.B: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.

17.9: Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

17.10: Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.

17.12: Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.

17.14: Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.

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