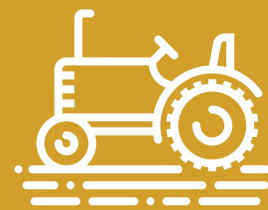




INTEGRATING MIGRATION INTO RURAL DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS



A TOOLKIT

Funded by



European Union

Implemented by



In collaboration with



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

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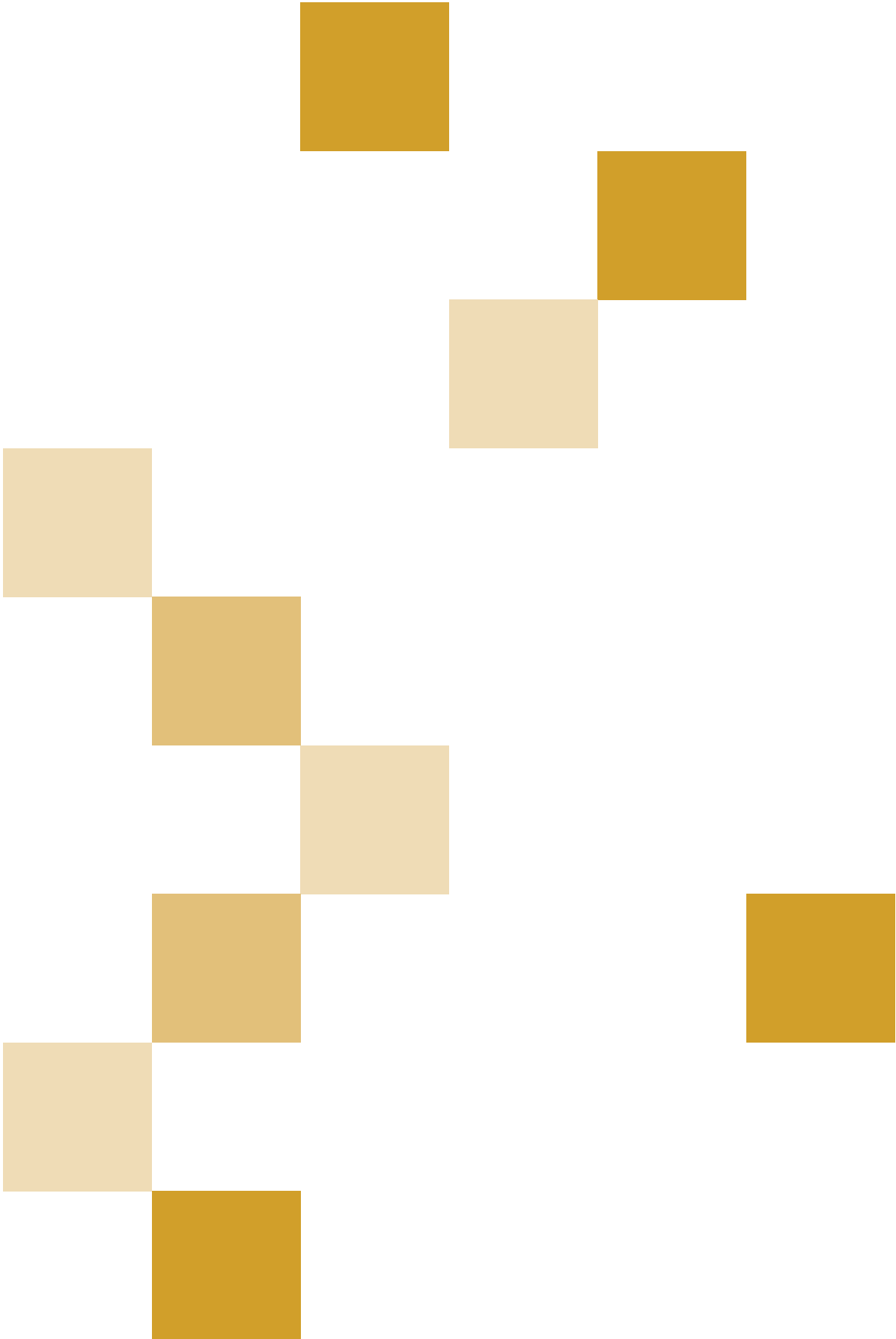


TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS	IV
GLOSSARY OF TERMS	V
INTRODUCTION	1
SECTION 1: BACKGROUND	2
SECTION 2: TOOLS	5
TOOL 1: QUICK DIAGNOSTIC	8
TOOL 2: SITUATION ANALYSIS	10
TOOL 3: POLICY CHECKLIST	13
TOOL 4: STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS	15
TOOL 5: PROBLEM ANALYSIS	21
TOOL 6: RISK ANALYSIS	25
TOOL 7: THEORY OF CHANGE	27
TOOL 8: INDICATOR BANK	29
TOOL 9: PROJECT DESIGN CHECKLIST	32
TOOL 10: PROJECT MONITORING CHECKLIST	35
TOOL 11: PROJECT EVALUATION CHECKLIST	37
ANNEXES	40
ANNEX I: KEY GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS AND COMMITMENTS	41
ANNEX II: EUROPEAN UNION DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN THIS SECTOR	43
ANNEX III: OTHER SECTOR-SPECIFIC GUIDELINES AND TOOLS	44
ANNEX IV: GUIDING PRINCIPLES	47
ANNEX V: DATA SOURCES	48
ANNEX VI: EXAMPLES OF RELEVANT SDG TARGETS	49
ANNEX VII: INDICATOR BANK (EXPECTED RESULTS)	53
REFERENCES	62

ACRONYMS

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific states
DG INTPA	Directorate-General for International Partnerships
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCM	Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
GCR	Global Compact on Refugees
GIS	Geographic Information System
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NGO	non-governmental organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
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 destination: In the migration context, a country that is the destination for a person or a group of persons, irrespective of whether they migrate regularly or irregularly.

Country of origin: In the migration context, a country of nationality or of former habitual residence of a person or group of persons who have migrated abroad, irrespective of whether they migrate regularly or irregularly.

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.

International migration: The movement of persons away from their place of usual residence and across an international border to a country of which they are not nationals.

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.

Labour migration: Movement of persons from one State to another, or within their own country of residence, for the purpose of employment.

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

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

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.

Migrant worker: A person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national.

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.

Refugee: A person who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.

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.

Social remittances: The transfer of ideas, behaviours, identities and social capital from migrants to their communities of origin.

Sustainable development: Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

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

INTRODUCTION

The *Toolkit for Integrating Migration into Rural Development Interventions* 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). It complements the MMICD's core Guidelines on Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development and is one of its practical Toolkits² for putting migration mainstreaming into practice. This Toolkit was developed in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Purpose: The Toolkit is intended to provide concise, operational, and user-friendly information and tools to support partners to understand how migration can be reflected in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development cooperation interventions (i.e. projects or programmes) that have a rural development focus. Although there is no one size fits all approach for integrating migration into rural development interventions, the tools can be adapted to various contexts to make development cooperation more coherent and effective by harnessing the development potential of migration and ensuring that any related challenges and/or opportunities are fully assessed.

Audience: The Toolkit has been designed to be used by international cooperation and development actors³ working in, or with, the rural development sector. While the specific target audience is international cooperation and development actors, it can also be useful for other

partners who are engaged in designing, implementing and/or evaluating interventions.

Structure: The Toolkit is divided into the following sections:

- **Background:** The first section includes a brief overview of the linkages between migration and the rural development sector to provide a general understanding of the ways in which both interact.
- **Tools:** The second section includes a set of user-friendly tools to support international cooperation and development actors with the integration of migration into rural development interventions, focusing on different phases of the intervention cycle.⁴

Following Section 2, there are a series of Annexes, including key global frameworks and commitments, EU development cooperation in this sector, other sector-specific guidelines and tools, guiding principles, data sources, examples of relevant Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets, and the continuation of the indicator bank.

Sub-sectors: Most of the content of the Toolkit is categorized into three 'sub-sectors', which capture the main connections between migration and rural development (although non-exhaustive).⁵ The sub-sectors highlighted in this Toolkit include:



**AGRICULTURE AND
RURAL LIVELIHOODS**



**FOOD AND
NUTRITION SECURITY**



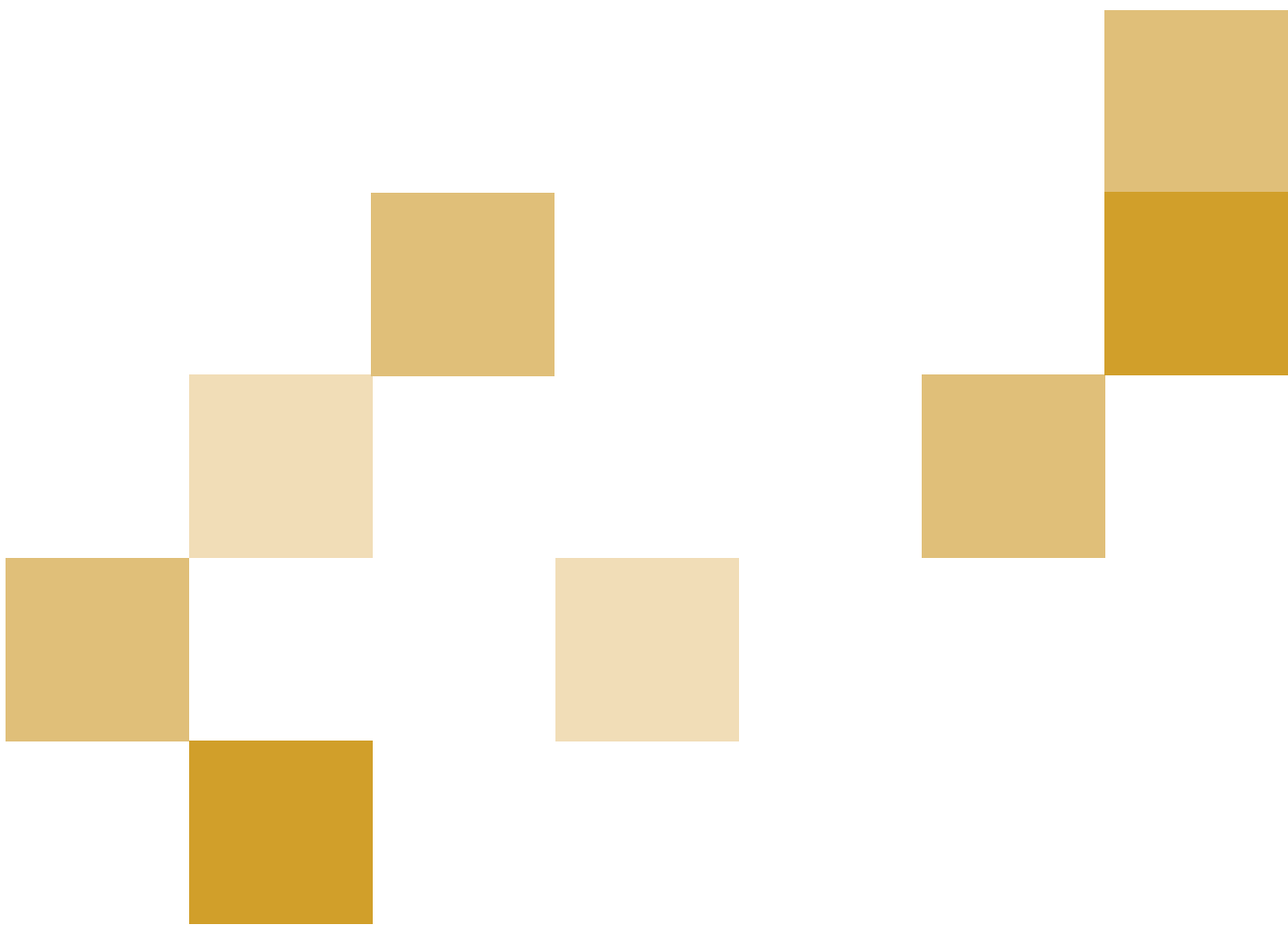
**CLIMATE CHANGE
ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE**

- ² This Toolkit is one of the eleven other Toolkits that complement the Guidelines on Mainstreaming Migration into International Cooperation and Development. Other Toolkits include: Standard Toolkit, COVID-19 Toolkit, and nine Sector Toolkits on (i) health, (ii) environment and climate change, (iii) employment, (iv) governance, (v) private sector development and trade, (vi) rural development, (vii) security, (viii) urban development, (ix) education.
- ³ Specifically, EU institutions and EU delegations, EU member states, development partners, government authorities in partner countries and other donors (incl. traditional (bilateral and multilateral) and non-traditional (private sector, foundations, etc.).
- ⁴ The intervention cycle in this Toolkit is informed by the phases used by the European Commission in its development cooperation efforts.
- ⁵ The subsectors addressed in this Toolkit are aligned with the areas of intervention outlined in the mission statement of the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development, the 2017 European Consensus for Development, the 2010 EU Policy Framework to help developing countries address food security challenges, and the 2012 EU approach to resilience: Learning from food security crises were also considered.



SECTION 1

BACKGROUND



A large share of migrants originate from rural areas (FAO, 2018). For many rural households, especially in developing countries, migration is a livelihood strategy to manage risks (Stark and Levhari, 1982) and increase living standards (Black et al., 2011). A diversification in household resources can improve food and nutrition security and enable rural households to enhance their resilience to shocks and stresses. An inclusive approach to rural transformation can help to ensure that migrants and their families are not left behind.

In many low and middle-income countries, rural areas are experiencing changes that affect their economic, social, cultural and political make up. Rural transformation is creating new livelihood opportunities in both farm and non-farm activities and contributing to improvements in service delivery and access (FAO, 2017). Factors like urbanization, modern supply chains, infrastructure developments, coupled with the declining share of people employed in agriculture,⁶ influence migration within and across countries.

In order to explain the main connections between migration and rural development, the content of this Toolkit is divided into the following sub-sectors:



**AGRICULTURE AND
RURAL LIVELIHOODS**



**FOOD AND
NUTRITION SECURITY**



**CLIMATE CHANGE
ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE**

I AGRICULTURE AND RURAL LIVELIHOODS

Migration has long been a key livelihood strategy to cope with the seasonality and the uncertainty associated with agriculture. For those with the aspiration and ability to move, rural to rural or rural to urban migration movements can help farming households manage risk and respond to seasonality and food insecurity. Often these are not one-time or one-way movements. These can be seasonal (following the seasonal calendars of agriculture) or more long-term. However, these movements are not always made out of choice. A lot of people move because of lack of employment opportunities or to escape poverty, food insecurity and other forms of discrimination and marginalization. As a result of conflict and disasters, large numbers of people, families, and communities can also be displaced from rural areas, leaving life-sustaining livestock and income yielding-crops behind.

Migration from rural areas can change the intrahousehold distribution of tasks and responsibilities and have wider impacts on agricultural production (FAO, 2018). When displacement is longer-term or protracted, this can lead to the disruption or collapse of food production, the degradation of agricultural land, and the breakdown of agricultural value chains. A decreased workforce can also make it difficult for households to sustain their livelihoods. Nonetheless, many migrants contribute directly to rural development in countries of origin by sending remittances, filling labour shortages, transferring knowledge and skills, countering depopulation, paying taxes and injecting their earnings into the economies where they are and where they are from.

II FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY ⁷

Food and nutrition security can be both a barrier to and a driver of migration, compounding the vulnerabilities that migrants face. Some studies show that food-insecure households have a higher probability to migrate

compared to food secure households, while others point out that poverty and food-insecurity may constrain mobility as they reduce resources and opportunities to migrate (FAO, IFAD, IOM, WFP, 2018). The complex

⁶ The definition of agriculture used in this Toolkit includes crops, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, and forestry.

⁷ "Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life" (UN, 1996). From this definition, four main dimensions of food security can be identified: physical availability of food; economic and physical access to food; food utilization; and stability of the other three dimensions over time.

relationship between migration and food security should be understood through the four dimensions of food security – availability, access, utilization, and stability (FAO, 2017b).

Migration impacts and is impacted by (1) the *availability* of food due to changes in the labour force, pressures on natural resources and changes in productivity; (2) the *access* to food due to changes in household incomes, employment and remittance flows; (3) the *utilization* of food based on changes in energy and nutrient intake

by individuals as the result of good care and feeding practices, food preparation, diversity of the diet and intra-household distribution of food; and (4) the *stability* of the other three dimensions over time affected by access to income-generating opportunities by migrants as well as the stability and predictability of remittances for households of origin (FAO, 2008). Migrants also often play an essential role in food systems. It is estimated that migrants carry out more than a quarter of the world's farm work (FAO, 2020).

III CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION⁸ AND RESILIENCE

Environmental factors, including climatic shocks and stresses, exacerbate the drivers of migration.⁹ Rural communities are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of rapid-onset (e.g. floods, cyclones) and slow-onset hazards (e.g. droughts, temperature rise and changes in rainfall pattern). These vulnerabilities can have a negative impact on rural livelihoods that are dependent on climate-sensitive sectors (IOM, 2019b).

Migration in the context of climate change manifests in various forms (e.g. displacement, migration, planned relocation, and transhumance). For pastoral communities, changes in climate can impact

transhumant movements that herders traditionally take between pastures (Namgay et al., 2014). At the same time, migration is a household strategy to manage environmental risks. Where enabling conditions exist, migrants' skills and social and financial capital can support the creation of sustainable land management practices (e.g. maintaining irrigation infrastructure in drought-prone areas) or disaster preparedness in rural areas. Climate smart agriculture is a key resilience building and adaptive capacity activity which can help to reduce pre-established migration drivers (FAO, 2021).

Core 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, 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 calls for the equitable and efficient distribution of food. The G7 Bergamo Agriculture Ministers' Meeting Communiqué also committed Member States to consider how rural livelihoods and agricultural policies support the needs of countries of origin, transit, and destination.

For more information on international instruments, refer to [Annex I: Key Global Frameworks and Commitments](#). For EU specific development cooperation in this sector, refer to [Annex II: European Union Development Cooperation in this Sector](#).

8 The Cancun Adaptation Framework, which was signed by the UNFCCC signatories at COP 16 in 2010, formally considered migration as a form of adaptation to climate change (McLeman, 2016).
9 Reference the MMICD Environment and Climate Change Toolkit here for more information.



SECTION 2

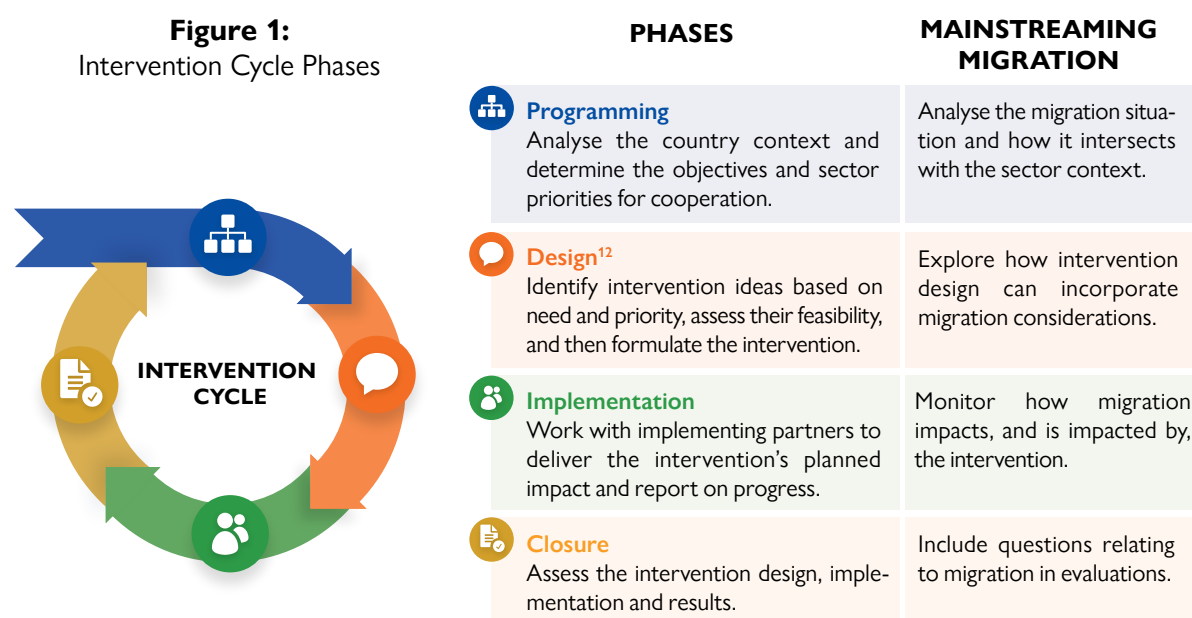
TOOLS

WHY USE THESE TOOLS?

With the support of the tools in this Toolkit, international cooperation and development actors can operationalize a migration mainstreaming approach. This means understanding how migration – in all its forms¹⁰ – can be integrated in the design, implementation, and/or evaluation of rural development interventions, based on the context. Integrating migration into rural development interventions not only supports the inclusion of migrants, but also enhances development cooperation interventions by making them more coherent and effective.

WHEN AND HOW TO USE THE TOOLS?

The tools are intended to be used at the various phases of the intervention cycle.¹¹ They include guiding questions, checklists, and examples of project interventions to help users explore the concepts and connections with migration. The tools are designed to be adapted and used, regardless of region, country, and/or other contextual factors. They are not intended to be prescriptive, but rather guide or inform the mainstreaming of migration throughout the intervention cycle:



¹⁰ See the [Glossary of Terms](#) for more information.

¹¹ The above intervention cycle phases are those used by the European Commission in its international cooperation and development work. However, different organizations use different language to describe the phases of the project or programme cycle. Despite the differences in language, in general most organizations and agencies follow a similar approach to planning, management, monitoring and evaluation of their development cooperation interventions, and therefore the approach used in this Toolkit should still be applicable.

¹² According to DG INTPA guidance, identification (early design) and formulation (final design) phases could be merged into a single design phase, considering pragmatically that an intervention might not be fully identified until it is formulated.

Tool 1: Quick Diagnostic:

Provides an entry point for mainstreaming migration.



Tool 2: Situation Analysis:

Gathers information and evidence to inform a more nuanced understanding of the connection between migration and rural development in a given context.



Tool 3: Policy Checklist:

Explores the governance environment in relation to migration and rural development in a given context.



Tool 4: Stakeholder Analysis:

Identifies which stakeholders should be consulted during programming and, as well as those who may be suitable partners and/or beneficiaries (direct and indirect) for an intervention.



Tool 5: Problem Analysis:

Unpacks barriers or bottlenecks, from a migration perspective, and arrives at potential interventions to address them.



Tool 6: Risk Analysis:

Highlights potential migration-related risks to interventions, as well as measures to mitigate these.



Tool 7: Theory of Change:

Helps with the formulation of the results logic of an intervention, including ensuring that it incorporates and responds to migration-related factors identified.



Tool 8: Indicator Bank:

Provides a comprehensive set of indicators (aligned with the SDGs) that can be integrated, or adapted for, an intervention.



Tool 9: Project Design Checklist:

Offers a quick reference tool to ensure that migration has broadly been mainstreamed into project design.



Tool 10: Project Monitoring Checklist:

Provides a quick reference tool to identify the extent to which migration has been integrated into project activities.



Tool 11: Project Evaluation Checklist:

Offers a quick reference tool to evaluate how well migration was mainstreamed in an intervention.



TOOL 1: QUICK DIAGNOSTIC

Why use this tool?

The Quick Diagnostic is intended to be a 'starting point' to mainstream migration within a rural development intervention. It can help to identify areas where migration could be integrated within the Programming Document or Action Document¹³ and provides a foundation to further explore the subsequent tools.

When to use this tool?

This tool should be the first point of reference for mainstreaming migration into an intervention. However, it can be used at any, or all, phases of the cycle.



How to use this tool?¹⁴

The user can reflect on the questions to explore the different areas (e.g. justification, stakeholders, results) within a Programming Document or Action Document where migration could be (or was) mainstreamed. The guiding principles in [Annex IV](#) should also be kept in mind when using this tool. Depending on the need, other tools can be consulted to better understand and address the areas requiring further attention.

Areas	Questions
Analysis & Justification	Has an analysis been conducted on the migration-related situation (e.g. migration trends to or from rural areas)? <i>For support, go to the Situation Analysis Tool</i>
Stakeholders & Participation	Have migration-related groups, associations, or the relevant migration unit been involved in the design, implementation, and evaluation of the action? <i>For support, go to the Stakeholder Analysis Tool</i>
Policy Dialogue	Has the specific situation of migrants and communities affected by migration been raised in discussion with public authorities? <i>For support, go to the Policy Checklist Tool</i>
Results Framework	Are the specific objectives, expected results, and activities designed to meet the different needs and priorities of migrants and communities affected by migration? Is there a migration-related result which is backed by at least one indicator, and for which evidence is (or will be) available? <i>For support, go to the Theory of Change Tool</i>
Data & Statistics	Have data and indicators for the intervention been disaggregated by migration status where appropriate and applicable? <i>For support, go to the Indicator Bank Tool</i>

¹³ These documents are those used by the European Commission in its international cooperation and development indicative programming and formulation of interventions. However, different organizations use different language to describe project documents. Despite the differences in language, in general most organizations and agencies follow a similar approach.

¹⁴ This tool can be used irrespective of the sub-sectors of interest or in focus.

Budget	Have adequate financial resources been allocated for effective mainstreaming actions (vis-à-vis % of total budget)?
Guiding Principles	Have some of the guiding principles been incorporated in the intervention? <i>For support, go to Annex IV: Guiding Principles</i>



Based on your context, take note of the areas where migration could be mainstreamed.

TOOL 2: SITUATION ANALYSIS

Why use this tool?

The Situation Analysis can be used to help gather information and evidence to inform a more nuanced understanding of the connection between migration and rural development in the country or region in focus.



When to use this tool?

The tool can be used at the start of the programming phase or as part of the context analysis in the design phase.¹⁵













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 rural development interventions, to ensure that they are sensitive to migration dimensions. The questions are organized by different types of migration (see the Glossary of Terms for related definitions). The data sources provided below in [Annex V](#) can be referenced when responding to the questions.

Type of migration ¹⁶	Questions
Immigration <i>Relevant sub-sectors:</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is the rate of migration to rural areas? Has this changed over time?2. What are the main drivers of migration to and between rural areas?3. What type of migration is taking place to or between rural areas (permanent, temporary, seasonal)?4. What are the socio-demographic characteristics and migration profiles (nationality, age, sex) of rural migrants?5. 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></div>

¹⁵ During the design phase, context analysis, policy analysis and stakeholder analysis are not performed in a sequential manner: they are iterative processes and feed into one other.

¹⁶ Please refer to [Glossary of Terms](#) for definitions of the migration types.

Type of migration ¹⁶	Questions
Emigration, remittances and diaspora Relevant sub-sectors:   	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the rate of migration from rural areas? Has this changed over time? 2. What is the impact of migration on family members staying behind in rural areas (esp. women and children)? 3. What is the level of diaspora engagement or investment in rural development? Are there any barriers/constraints? 4. What is the volume of remittances (domestic or international) reaching rural areas? Are there high transaction costs? 5. How are remittances used (e.g. on basic needs like food or invested in the rural economy)? <p> Note whether any of these migration situations are relevant to your context</p> <div></div>
Labour migration Relevant sub-sectors: 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In which sectors are migrants employed in rural areas? 2. To what extent does the agricultural sector use, or rely on, migrant labour across its value chains? 3. Are there labour migration schemes in place for agricultural workers? Are they temporary, seasonal or permanent? 4. Are migrants working in safe and secure conditions in agri-food systems? 5. Do migrant workers 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> Note whether any of these migration situations are relevant to your context</p> <div></div>
Return migration Relevant sub-sectors:   	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the rate of return migration to rural areas? Has this changed over time? 2. What are the socio-demographic characteristics and profiles (gender and age) of return migrants in rural areas? 3. What skills and knowledge are return migrants bringing to rural areas? How are these being recognized and utilized? 4. To what extent do return migrants have access to capital or training to support their reintegration in rural areas? 5. What reintegration challenges do return migrants in rural areas experience (e.g. stigmatization, accessing or reclaiming land entitlements etc.)? <p> Note whether any of these migration situations are relevant to your context</p> <div></div>

Type of migration ¹⁶	Questions
Displacement Relevant sub-sectors:   	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the rate of displacement to, from or between rural areas? Has this changed over time? 2. What are their socio-demographic characteristics and profiles (nationality, age, sex)? 3. What are the causes and drivers of displacement to, from or between rural communities? 4. 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></div>
Environmental migration Relevant sub-sectors: 	<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></div>
Migrants in vulnerable situations¹⁷ Relevant sub-sectors:   	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 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? 2. To what extent are unaccompanied children moving to, from, or between rural areas? What vulnerabilities do they experience? 3. 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></div>

¹⁷ For more information, please see IOM Handbook on Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse (IOM, 2019)

TOOL 3: POLICY CHECKLIST

Why use this tool?

The Policy Checklist can help to explore the governance environment in relation to migration and rural development in a given country or region. It can help understand the policy landscape¹⁸ which could be reflected in Programming Documents or Action Documents¹⁹ and/or may influence the implementation and overall impact of an intervention.


When to use this tool?

This tool can be used in the programming or design phase. It complements the analysis done in the [Situation Analysis](#) (Tool 2) and [Stakeholder Analysis](#) (Tool 4).



How to use this tool?



The user can go over the checklist to identify relevant laws and policies, reflect on whether they address the needs of migrants and their communities, and understand where there are gaps which may require further attention in the design phase. The questions in this tool are organized by sub-sector in order to align with the areas of potential interest or focus to the user. Key policy frameworks or strategies to keep in mind are referenced in [Annex I](#).

Sub-sectors	Questions ²⁰	Yes	No
Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods 	1. Do relevant policies consider rural to urban and rural to rural migration flows?		
	2. Do relevant employment policies consider labour market demand for agricultural workers of all gender/age groups?		
	3. Are there policies in place to support the migrants' inclusion in the rural economy along agricultural value chains (for example in agri-business, fisheries and forestry)?		
	4. Is there an enabling policy environment, allowing migrants to invest and operate businesses/small enterprises in agriculture or rural areas?		

¹⁸ EU cooperation remains guided by the EU policy framework and partner countries priorities, with the 2030 Agenda, the SDGs and the new European Consensus on development at the core of the programming process. See [Annex II](#) for more information on EU development cooperation in this sector.

¹⁹ These documents are those used by the European Commission in its international cooperation and development indicative programming and formulation of interventions. However, different organizations use different language to describe project documents. Despite the differences in language, in general most organizations and agencies follow a similar approach.

²⁰ Some of these questions (*) can be found here: [FAO, 2017 Rural migration. Strengthening sector policies for better food security and nutritional results.](#)

Sub-sectors	Questions ²⁰	Yes	No
	<p>5. Are there policies and mechanisms to facilitate the investment of remittances (individual and collective) in agriculture and the rural non-farm economy?*</p> <p> Note what policy considerations or gaps should be taken into account.</p> <div></div>		
Food and Nutrition Security 	<p>1. Do relevant policies strengthen household food and nutrition security in rural communities, including communities impacted by migration?</p> <p>2. Are there policies in place to mitigate the adverse drivers of migration related to food insecurity and poor nutrition?</p> <p>3. Are vulnerable individuals, particularly food insecure women, men, youth, children and elderly, as well as migrants, engaged in policy-making?*</p> <p>4. Are there inter-institutional mechanisms or multi-stakeholder platforms in place to coordinate policy approaches linked to migration, food security and nutrition, and rural development?*</p> <p> Note what policy considerations or gaps should be taken into account.</p> <div></div>		
Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience 	<p>1. Do relevant policies in rural areas consider the impacts of climate change on migration (e.g. transhumance, evacuation, displacement, labour migration, planned relocation, etc.)?</p> <p>2. Do existing rural policies unintentionally increase vulnerabilities of rural communities to climate change?</p> <p>3. Has migration been mainstreamed in key climate change policies and programmes that are implemented in rural areas?</p> <p>4. Are there inter-institutional mechanisms or multi-stakeholder platforms in place to coordinate policy coherence on migration, environment and climate change, and rural development?</p> <p> Note what policy considerations or gaps should be taken into account.</p> <div></div>		

TOOL 4: STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Why use this tool?

The Stakeholder Analysis can be used to identify which stakeholders should be consulted during programming, as well as those who may be suitable partners and/or beneficiaries (direct and indirect) for the intervention. This tool helps establish the potential experiences, role, and needs of the various stakeholders in a given country or region.

When to use this tool?

This tool is for use during the programming or design phase. It complements the analysis done in the [Situation Analysis](#) (Tool 2) and [Policy Checklist](#) (Tool 3).





How to use this tool?

The user can review the questions in this tool to explore the different stakeholder groups that could be engaged and how. The questions are organized by stakeholder group and provide a starting point to gather information on whether the stakeholders could:



- Provide contextual information to inform programming based on their **experience** (i.e. stakeholders to consult during programming or design);
- Be potential partners and/or implementors who can support the achievement of the intervention results based on their **roles** (i.e. stakeholders that could be an implementing partner), and/or;
- Be beneficiaries (direct or indirect) of the intervention based on their **needs**.

Users are encouraged to review the questions in each column of the stakeholder analysis to identify areas of relevance and then use the 'check' boxes to indicate the most relevant stakeholders in each category. Prior to using the tool, it is recommended to broadly identify the stakeholders that are present in your country or region. Potential key stakeholders are referenced in table below the tool.

Stakeholders	Questions		
	Experience	Roles	Needs
Migrants (of all migration types, genders and ages, and categories) Relevant sub-sectors: 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Why do people migrate to or from this specific rural area (e.g. climate change impacts, poverty, food insecurity, inequality, conflict, employment opportunities, lack of services etc.)? Are the experiences and perspectives of migrants reflected into plans or projects related to rural development? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Are migrants involved in rural development plans or projects? How are migrants, either independently or through their associations, involved and/or consulted in rural decision-making process? Are there established partnerships with diaspora communities to help fill or identify gaps in rural service delivery? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Do migrants encounter any difficulties in accessing services in rural areas? If so, what are they (for example, education)? Is there scope to address any of these barriers that migrants experience?
	Click if should be consulted:	Click if should be a partner:	Click if should be a beneficiary:
Communities impacted by migration Relevant sub-sectors: 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> How is migration impacting rural communities? What are community perceptions of migrants? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What role do communities play in the inclusion of migrants in rural areas? Is there scope to engage communities affected by migration as agents for change? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What additional resources or capacities would be needed to host migrants in rural areas? Should potential interventions take a community-based approach?
	Click if should be consulted:	Click if should be a partner:	Click if should be a beneficiary:

Stakeholders	Questions		
	Experience	Roles	Needs
National governments (including institutions in charge of migration governance, development planning, sector policies, and national–local dialogue) Relevant sub-sectors: 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do national government entities responsible for rural development consider migration in their plans or projects? 2. How do national government entities conduct rural development planning processes and deliver services? 3. Are public authorities channeling the resources needed to integrate migration into rural development plans or projects? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which are the key national government entities concerned with rural development and migration? 2. How are different ministries working together on migration and rural development? 3. What is the role of national government entities in implementation and decision-making related to rural development plans or projects? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To what extent do relevant national government stakeholders understand migration and its links with rural development? 2. How extensive is the capacity of public sector and State institutions to capture relevant migration-related data in rural areas?
	Click if should be consulted:	Click if should be a partner:	Click if should be a beneficiary:
Sub-national governments (including municipalities, city authorities and district/ regional councils) Relevant sub-sectors: 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is local government stakeholders' understanding of the linkages between migration and rural development? 2. What level of autonomy do local administrations have in implementing and formulating interventions related to migration and rural development? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the role of sub-national government entities in implementation and decision-making related to rural development plans or projects? 2. Are sub-national governments implementing rural development policies in a way that is mindful of the needs of migrant groups? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To what extent do sub-national governments support the inclusion of migrants and the hosting of displaced persons in rural areas? 2. Are sub-national actors actively engaging in coordination mechanisms on migration and rural development?
	Click if should be consulted:	Click if should be a partner:	Click if should be a beneficiary:

Stakeholders	Questions		
	Experience	Roles	Needs
Civil society (including academic institutions, training institutions, NGOs, faith-based organizations, the media, and religious and traditional leaders) Relevant sub-sectors: 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Which civil society stakeholders have experience or expertise working on migration and rural development? What is the level of engagement between government and civil society actors on migration and rural development? Do universities and other research institutes provide data and evidence on migration or displacement in rural areas? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Are there civil society organizations representing migrants? If so, what is their role? In what ways are civil society organizations being engaged to support migration-related research and advocacy? Do media stakeholders play a significant role in influencing public perceptions of migrants, displaced persons, and return migrants? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Do civil society organization have the resources, tools, and know-how to represent migrants effectively? Are there any barriers for civil society organizations to participate in plans or projects related to migration and rural development?
	Click if should be consulted:	Click if should be a partner:	Click if should be a beneficiary:
Private sector (including industry and employer associations) Relevant sub-sectors: 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Are employers providing decent work to migrants in rural areas? How are migrants in rural areas working in, and contributing to, the private sector – including as entrepreneurs? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Is the private sector interested in supporting or implementing migration and rural development programmes? Is the private sector involved in efforts to ensure that rural infrastructure (including energy, telecommunication and transportation services) are inclusive of migrants' needs? Is the private sector providing loans or micro-credits to migrants in rural areas? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Do employers need support to adequately respond to the needs of migrants working in rural areas?
	Click if should be consulted:	Click if should be a partner:	Click if should be a beneficiary:

Stakeholders	Questions		
	Experience	Roles	Needs
International organizations Relevant sub-sectors: 	1. Which international actors are engaged in programming, or have expertise in migration and rural development? Click if should be consulted:	1. Do international organizations, particularly IOM and FAO (and other UN organizations active on migration- related topics) have a country office in the partner country? 2. To what extent are international organizations mobilized as sources of data and expertise in this area? Click if should be a partner:	1. Are configurations in place to exchange information and build partnerships on migration and rural development? Click if should be a beneficiary:
Other development cooperation agencies Relevant sub-sectors: 	1. Do development cooperation agencies have past, ongoing, or upcoming interventions of relevance on migration and rural development? Click if should be consulted:	1. Is there a sector-wide coordination mechanism on rural development? If so, does it include migration? Click if should be a partner:	1. How are agencies sharing migration-related data, experiences, and other resources of use for rural development interventions? Click if should be a beneficiary:

Quick reference to potential stakeholders		Click if relevant
Key UN partner(s)	FAO, ILO, IFAD, IOM, UN Women, UNDP, UNEP, WFP, UNHCR, WHO, World Bank	
Key government partners	Entity responsible for rural development, agriculture, fisheries or forestry	
	Entity responsible for national security, public administration and immigration matters	
	Entity responsible for the provision of income support and employment services	
	Entity responsible women and youth affairs	
	Entity responsible for education	
	Entity responsible for skill and entrepreneurship development	
	Entity responsible for the diplomacy, bilateral, and multilateral relations affairs	
	Entity responsible for national environmental standards and related regulations	

...	Entity responsible for economic policy, financial policy, budgeting, and tax policies	
	Entity responsible for protecting and promoting public health	
	Entity responsible for trade, industrial and private sector development	
	Entity responsible for collecting and publishing statistics	
Other potential partners	Diaspora/ Migrant Associations	
	Employers	
	Private Sector	
	Producers/ Farmers Organizations	
	Trade Unions	
	Agricultural extension services	
	Banks, Credit Associations	
	Think Tanks	
	Education Institutions	
	Academia	

TOOL 5: PROBLEM ANALYSIS

Why use this tool?

The Problem Analysis is useful to unpack barriers or bottlenecks, from a migration perspective, that may have been identified during the programming phase and to arrive at potential rural development interventions to address them.


When to use this tool?



This tool can be used during the design phase of the cycle.




How to use this tool?

The user can review the examples provided of potential problems linked to migration and rural development in the various sub-sectors of interest or in focus. Based on which problems are most relevant to the given context, the user can then consult the list of possible interventions (i.e. priority areas for support) to respond to the problem(s) that were identified. When conducting a problem analysis, it is important to consider problems facing different socio-economic groups, including gender and age differences, as well as the needs of persons with disabilities and migrants in vulnerable situations.

Sub-sectors	Examples of problems identified	Potential interventions
Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods 	Unemployment or underemployment in rural areas is often a driver of rural migration, particularly for youth.	<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 infrastructures 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.
	Migrant workers in crop, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, and forestry face poor working conditions.	<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.

Sub-sectors	Examples of problems identified	Potential interventions
...	Family members of migrants in the community of origin often face increased workloads or other socio-economic challenges.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support access to finance and/or labour-saving technologies for family members staying behind. 2. Address barriers that limit children's, especially girls', ability to remain in school. 3. Promote gender equality and confront gender norms that may hinder women's access to advisory services, decision-making power and empowerment.
	Rural households might develop a dependency on remittances.	<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.
	Access to land and capital for migrants (including return migrants) can be difficult.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve access to land tenure, productive assets, or agricultural infrastructure for migrants and communities alike. 2. Support migrants' socio-economic integration in rural areas by providing tailored trainings, information, or services to strengthen their social and economic capital.
	Poor or degraded infrastructure in rural communities can hinder productivity and connectivity which can impact migration.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In conflict/post conflict/post disaster contexts, rebuild infrastructure in a sustainable manner that is durable and does not contribute to migration, including displacement. 2. Improve territorial development planning, connecting rural villages with small and intermediary cities and developing proximity centres. 3. Support the effective delivery of public services (education, health) and infrastructure (electricity, energy, internet) in rural areas or in smaller towns near rural areas.
 Note any potential interventions that should be considered.		
Food and Nutrition Security 	Food insecurity can contribute to the need or desire to move.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase and diversify food production (over one/two crop seasons) so that it is more accessible to populations in need. 2. Improve rural infrastructure and reinforce social safety-nets so that vulnerable populations can more easily access food. 3. Respond to fluctuations in global food prices and design appropriate social protection interventions accessible to all, including migrants.

Sub-sectors	Examples of problems identified	Potential interventions
...	Family members staying behind can face particular issues surrounding food and nutrition security, especially in fragile contexts.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Offer social protection, including medical attention and access to food, for rural households with low nutrition intakes. 2. Support awareness raising campaigns and incentives for the investment and utilization of remittances to improve all dimensions of food security. 3. Reduce remittance transfer costs and improve financial inclusion to ensure remittances can support food security and productive investments.
	Food security status of those on the move can be fragile when paired with loss of productive assets and land.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve access to social safety nets, including for migrants in communities of transit and destination. 2. Provide technical assistance or support to rural populations to prevent and respond to food insecurity and the loss of productive assets.
	Labour shortages in rural areas can negatively impact food and nutrition security.	<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.
 Note any potential interventions that should be considered.		
Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience 	Rise in the scale, frequency, and impact of climate hazards as well as gradual changes in temperatures and rainfall can negatively impact rural livelihoods and induce migration.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance awareness and capacities on climate smart agricultural practices, including water and soil management systems. 2. Ensure that disaster risk management strategies are inclusive of rural populations, migrants and families staying behind. 3. Support sustainable non-farm diversification pathways for rural households.
	Climate change can contribute to the loss of productive assets.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote the adoption of climate-smart practices and green technologies that can help manage this risk. 2. Support skilling and re-skilling of workers to improve climate-smart practices, green technologies and sustainable agriculture. 3. Promote nature-based solutions and ecosystem and landscape restoration. 4. Strengthen climate-responsive social protection programmes to manage asset depletion.

Sub-sectors	Examples of problems identified	Potential interventions
...	Rural actors lack the capacities or financing to manage the impacts of climate change on their livelihoods.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support investment opportunities for those engaged in the agriculture sector so that they can develop and lead on community-based solutions to enhance adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change. 2. Improve financial products or services to support precautional savings or wealth creation that are accessible to small landowners, pastoralists and landless labourers.
	Remittances or diaspora funding is not leveraged to support climate action.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support awareness-raising activities on climate adaptation needs among migrants, diaspora members and relevant institutional stakeholders. 2. Promote innovative financial mechanisms to channel remittances or diaspora funding into climate action.
	Gender norms make it challenging for women to manage climate-related risks.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote inclusion of women in the planning, implementation and monitoring of climate action. 2. Provide tailored capacity development and training activities for women. 3. Promote gender-responsive sustainable agriculture practices.
 Note any potential interventions that should be considered. <div></div>		

TOOL 6: RISK ANALYSIS

Why use this tool?

The Risk Analysis is useful for identifying potential risks²¹ to rural development interventions with a migration-dimension (i.e. risks to the achievement of the objectives of the intervention), as well as measures to manage and/or mitigate these risks. Identifying potential risks during the design phase helps ensure that measures are in place during implementation to address them.

When to use this tool?

This tool can be used during the design phase.



How to use this tool?²²

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, the 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.				Consult with stakeholders who may have alternative data, including local government, academic institutions, NGOs and international organizations (both humanitarian and development actors).
				Propose independent mapping of mobility dynamics and migrants' profiles in target areas, especially to identify migrants.
				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.

²¹ The risks may relate to economic, political, social, environmental, climate, and security-related factors.

²² This tool can be used irrespective of the sub-sectors of interest or in focus.

Examples of risks	Indicate risk level (Low (L), Medium (M), High (H))			Potential mitigation measures
	L	M	H	
Rural development plans and projects are not inclusive and contribute to tensions between migrants and communities.				<p>Raise awareness of risks of leaving segments of the population behind and incentivize human rights-based approaches.</p> <p>Promote education and training opportunities for government officials to increase understanding of migration and rural development.</p> <p>Promote social cohesion among migrants and host communities.</p> <p>Engage with migrant representatives or associations in a participatory manner.</p>
Misalignment between local, city and national policies relating to rural development and migration.				<p>Foster dialogue across governance levels, sectors and administrative boundaries.</p> <p>Encourage regular multi-stakeholder dialogue at local and national level, bringing together community leaders, agricultural and rural stakeholders, migrants, and migration actors.</p>
Unexpected increase in migration to or from rural areas.				<p>Assess the project methodology or selection criteria so that populations in need of targeted support can be included.</p> <p>Undertake rapid (spatial) analysis to prepare for temporary accommodation and longer term solutions for new arrivals.</p> <p>Consider orientation services for migrants on how to acquire/reclaim land, access finance, contribute to agriculture value chains as well as agribusiness opportunities.</p>
Little diaspora engagement due to a lack of trust or interest, limited investment opportunities, conducive policies/institutions.				<p>Nurture trust building through engaged coordination, 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 of skills and knowledge.</p>

TOOL 7: THEORY OF CHANGE

Why use this tool?

The Theory of Change provides support in formulating the logic of a rural development intervention. It provides standard results that can help to ensure that the intervention incorporates and responds to the migration-related factors identified. The results in the tool are all in line with, and contribute to, the achievement of the SDGs.

When to use this tool?

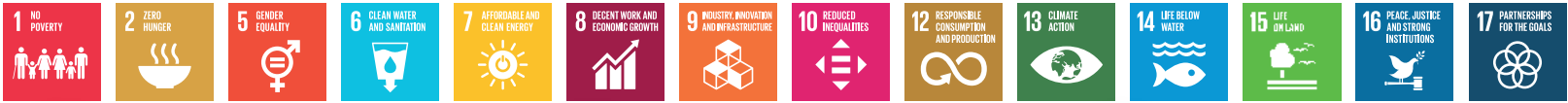
This tool should primarily be used in the design phase, when the overall logic of an intervention is elaborated. The logic of the intervention will be informed by the analysis conducted in the programming phase as well as the [Problem Analysis](#) (Tool 5).



How to use this tool?

The user can draw on the generic set of results (at various levels) in the tool based on the sub-sector in focus in order to formulate the logic of an intervention. Many of the results reference migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities²³ in order to keep it open for the user to choose which term or stakeholder they want to target. The formulation of the results can be adapted and/or extracted from the tool to align with the specific needs in the country or region. The boxes below each result can be used to note which results are relevant and how they could be tailored to fit the logic of the intervention. To see whether the results align with SDG targets, see the relevant footnotes in the [Indicator Bank](#) (Tool 8) and [Annex VI: Examples of Relevant SDG Targets](#).

23 When mentioning communities within this tool, it could be the community of origin, destination, transit, or return depending on the country or region in focus.



CHANGE IN
QUALITY OF
LIFE

Add inputs
based on your
context

Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities in rural areas achieve sustainable livelihoods.

Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities in rural areas achieve and enjoy food security and improved nutrition.

Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities in rural areas are resilient to shocks, disasters, and crises.



Assumption

The will of migrants and communities and the political commitment to change

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

INSTITUTIONAL &
BEHAVIOURAL
CHANGE

- 1.1: Migrants (including diaspora) are able to transfer knowledge and skills and invest remittances in rural areas.
- 1.2: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities have sustainable livelihoods, including through full and productive employment and decent work in agriculture.
- 1.3: Policymakers include migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities in rural development policies, plans, and decision-making.

- 2.1: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities contribute to better and more sustainable food production.
- 2.2: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities have improved and stable access and utilization of food over time.
- 2.3: Policymakers include migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities in rural areas in food security policies, plans, and programmes.

- 3.1: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities are resilient to the impacts of environmental degradation and climate shocks and stressors in rural areas.
- 3.2: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities, which are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, benefit from opportunities to migrate as a form of adaptation.
- 3.3: Policymakers include safe, orderly, and regular migration as an adaptation strategy in the context of shocks, disasters, and crises in rural areas, and include migrants in climate adaptation and mitigation policies, plans, and programmes.



Assumption

The changes in capacity lead to changes in behaviour / enabling conditions are in place

Add inputs
based on your
context

EXPECTED RESULTS

CHANGE IN KNOWLEDGE & CAPACITY

- 1.1.1: Migrants (including diaspora) have improved tools, knowledge, and financial inclusion to transfer social and financial remittances securely and affordably.
- 1.1.2: Migrants (including diaspora), communities and remittance recipients have the information and capacity to adopt new knowledge and technology and invest remittances in agribusiness and agri-food systems.
- 1.1.3: Service providers put in place innovative systems to lower the cost of sending/receiving remittances to rural areas.
- 1.2.1: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or family members in communities of origin, in particular women and youth, have the capacity, means and access to productive inputs and support services to set-up sustainable micro, small and medium enterprises in agri-food systems.
- 1.2.2: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or family members in communities of origin, in particular women and youth, have the skills needed to fulfil labour market demands in agriculture and access decent employment opportunities in agri-food systems.
- 1.2.3: Employers in rural areas have increased knowledge and understanding of the contribution and rights of migrants and/or displaced persons.
- 1.2.4: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities know their labour rights and are empowered to claim them.
- 1.3.1: Policymakers have the skills, knowledge, data, and tools to integrate migration and/or displacement into rural development policies and plans.
- 1.3.2: Policymakers have access to functioning cooperation and coordination mechanisms to foster dialogue between agriculture and migration stakeholders, including migrants, and integrate migration into rural development policies and programming.
- 1.3.3: Policymakers facilitate safe and regular migration pathways/seasonal mobility schemes for agricultural workers.

- 2.1.1: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities have the know-how, skills, and resources to be employed in agri-food systems and contribute to food availability.
- 2.1.2: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities have the know-how, skills and access to financial resources to generate entrepreneurship opportunities/set up businesses.
- 2.2.1: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities have improved information and resources to access healthy diets and nutritious food.
- 2.2.2: Migrants and/or displaced persons have improved tools and knowledge to channel social and financial remittances into better and more stable access to nutritious food and healthy diets over time.
- 2.2.3: Policymakers (at local and national level) have increased capacity to facilitate migrants', displaced persons', and/or communities' access to healthy diets and nutritious food.
- 2.3.1: Policymakers develop and use country-specific migration profiles and disaggregated data on food security to develop evidence-based policies and programmes.
- 2.3.2: Policymakers have cooperation and coordination mechanisms in place to increase dialogue between migration and food systems stakeholders on food security.
- 2.3.2: Policymakers have the skills, knowledge, data, and tools to integrate migration and/or displacement into food security policies and plans.

- 3.1.1: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities have the know-how and skills to channel social and financial remittances to support adaptation and resilience for communities of origin.
- 3.2.1: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities vulnerable to the impacts of climate change have the knowledge and resources to migrate as a means of adaptation.
- 3.2.2: Policymakers understand the relevance and importance of migration as an adaption strategy to climate change and have the capacity and willingness to include it in policies and programmes
- 3.3.1: Policymakers have country-specific migration and mobility scenarios and accurate, disaggregated data on the environmental and social impacts of climate change and migration to develop evidence-based policies and plans.
- 3.3.2: Policymakers have the skills and tools to include migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities in relevant legislation and policy processes on climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Add inputs
based on your
context



Activities

Training, development of tools, partnerships, direct assistance, coordination mechanisms, policy dialogue, community development, etc.

TOOL 8: INDICATOR BANK

Why use this tool?

The Indicator Bank provides a comprehensive set of indicators (aligned to the extent possible with the SDGs) that can be integrated, or adapted, in a rural development intervention.²⁴


When to use this tool?

This tool complements the [Theory of Change](#) (Tool 7) and can be used during the design phase.



How to use this tool?

The user can draw on the generic set of indicators in the tool based on the sub-sector in focus in order to formulate the logic of an intervention that responds to the relevant needs in the country or region. This tool should be used in conjunction with the [Theory of Change](#). The indicators related to the specific objectives can be found below. For indicators related to the expected results, see [Annex VII: Indicator Bank](#) (Expected Results). The indicators can be selected or adapted based on formulated results of the intervention. Where appropriate, relevant indicators should be disaggregated by sex, gender, age, and migration status, and other vulnerabilities.²⁵


Sub-sector	Specific objectives	Indicators
Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods  SDGs 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17 GCM 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23	1.1: Migrants (including diaspora) are able to transfer knowledge and skills and invest remittances in rural areas. ²⁶	1.1.a: Remittance inflows to rural areas. 1.1.b: Percentage of migrants (including diaspora) who feel satisfied with their opportunities to transfer and invest social and financial remittances in agribusiness and rural areas (disaggregated by age, sex and migration status).

²⁴ These indicators have been contextualized within the Sustainable Development Goals. Where there is a direct alignment with SDG indicator or target (i.e. the indicator provided is language verbatim as the SDG indicator or target), it has been referenced "Directly contributing to existing SDG Target/Indicator XXX". Language of specific targets can be found in [Annex VI: Examples of Relevant SDG Targets](#).

²⁵ This is in reference to SDG target 17.18 which calls for "availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts".

²⁶ In line with and contributing to [SDG target 10.c](#)

	<p>1.2: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities have sustainable livelihoods, including through full and productive employment and decent work in agriculture.²⁷</p>	<p>1.2.a: Average income/hourly earnings of employees (disaggregated by occupation, age, sex and migration status).²⁸</p> <p>1.2.b: Employment rate in agricultural sub-sectors (disaggregated by sex, age, and migration status).²⁹</p> <p>1.2.c: Unemployment/underemployment rate (disaggregated by sex, age, and migration status, rural/urban).</p>
	<p>1.3: Policymakers include migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities in rural development policies, plans, and decision-making.³⁰</p>	<p>1.3.a: Number of rural development policies and plans which include migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities.</p> <p>1.3.b: Number of migrants, displaced persons, and/or community members participating in decision-making on rural development (disaggregated by sex, age, and migration status).</p> <p>1.3.c: Percentage of migrants, displaced persons, and/or community members who feel satisfied with their participation in decision-making on rural development (disaggregated by sex, age, and migration status).</p> <p>1.3.d: Number of mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence between migration and agriculture/rural development policies and programmes.³¹</p>

Sub-sector	Specific objectives	Indicators
<p>Food and Nutrition Security</p>  <p>SDGs 2, 5, 8, 10, 17 GCM 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23</p>	<p>2.1 Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities contribute to better and more sustainable food production.³²</p>	<p>2.1.a: Employment rate of migrant workers in food production (disaggregated by sex, age and migration status).</p> <p>2.1.b: Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/livestock/forestry/fisheries enterprise size.³³</p>

27 In line with and contributing to **SDG Target 2.3** and **2.4**, **SDG Target 8.5** and **8.6** and **8.8**

28 Directly contributing to **SDG indicator 8.5.1**


29 In line with and contributing to **SDG Indicator 8.5.2**

30 In line with and contributing to **SDG Target 5.5**, **Target 16.7** and **Target 17.14**

31 In line with and contributing to existing **SDG Indicator 17.14.1**

32 In line with and contributing to **SDG Target 2.3**, **2.4** and **Target 8.5**

33 Directly contributing to **SDG Indicator 2.3.1**

	<p>2.2: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities have improved and stable access and utilization of food over time.³⁴</p>	<p>2.2.a: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) (disaggregated by age, sex and migration status).³⁵</p> <p>2.2.b: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) (disaggregated by age, sex and migration status).³⁶</p> <p>2.2.c: Percentage of migrants, displaced persons, and/or community members who feel satisfied with their access to nutritious food and healthy diets (disaggregated by sex, age, and migration status).</p>
	<p>2.3: Policymakers include migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities in rural areas in food security policies, plans, and programmes.³⁷</p>	<p>2.3.a: Number of food security policies, plans and programmes that feature migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities in rural areas.</p>
Sub-sector	Specific objectives	Indicators
<p>Climate Change, Adaptation and Resilience</p>  <p>SDGs 1, 2, 10, 13, 17 GCM 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 15, 16, 19, 20, 23</p>	<p>3.1: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities are resilient to the impacts of environmental degradation and climate shocks and stressors in rural areas.³⁸</p>	<p>3.1.a: Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people (disaggregated by age, sex and migration status).³⁹</p> <p>3.1.b: Number of migrants, displaced persons, and/or community members in rural areas included in resilience building activities and climate change adaptation interventions (disaggregated by sex, age and migration status).</p> <p>3.1.c: Number of rural people displaced by climate and environmental shocks (rapid and slow onsets).</p>

34 In line with and contributing to [SDG Target 2.1, 2.a](#)

35 Directly contributing to existing [SDG indicator 2.1.2](#)

36 Directly contributing to existing [SDG Indicator 2.2.2](#)

37 In line with and contributing to [SDG Target 2.1, 2.2,](#) and [2.4](#)

38 In line with and contributing to [SDG Targets 1.5, 2.4](#) and [13.1](#)

39 Directly contributing to existing [SDG Indicator 13.1.1](#)

	<p>3.2: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities which are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change benefit from migration opportunities as adaptation.⁴⁰</p>	<p>3.2.a: Percentage of targeted migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities who are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change are participating in migration as adaptation (disaggregated by sex and migration status).</p> <p>3.2.b: Percentage of targeted migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities who are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change feel satisfied with their level of participation in migration as adaptation (disaggregated by sex and migration status).</p> <p>3.2.c: Percentage of targeted migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities who are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change who feel that they have benefitted from their participation in migration as adaptation.</p>
	<p>3.3: Policymakers include safe, orderly, and regular migration as an adaptation strategy in the context of shocks, disasters, and crises in rural areas, and include migrants in climate adaptation and mitigation policies, plans, and programmes.⁴¹</p>	<p>3.3.a: Number of climate adaptation and mitigation policies, plans, and programmes which take migration into account.</p> <p>3.3.b: Number of policies, plans and programmes on shocks, disasters and crises in rural area include migration as an adaptation strategy.</p> <p>3.3.c: Extent to which migrants' needs and priorities are included in climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies.</p>

40 In line with and contributing to [SDG Target 10.7](#)

41 In line with and contributing to existing [SDG Target 10.7](#)

TOOL 9: PROJECT DESIGN CHECKLIST

Why use this tool?

The Project Design Checklist is a quick reference tool to review the various components of a rural development intervention to ensure that migration has broadly been mainstreamed into project design, as well as to identify any gaps prior to the finalization of its design.

When to use this tool?

This tool should ideally be used towards the end of the design phase. It can be used once the design of the main components of an intervention is complete, but prior to its formal signoff and finalization.



How to use this tool?⁴²

The user can refer to the questions in this tool to reflect on whether migration has been mainstreamed in the project design. The questions are ordered based on considerations that could be made along the programming and design phases. If the answer to any of the questions is no, then explore whether it would be possible to still factor it in if feasible. There is also an option to mark not applicable (N/A) if the question is not relevant in the given context or type of intervention.

Questions	Yes	No	N/A
1. Will data be disaggregated by migration status, sex and age?			
2. Have migrants contributed to the design of the intervention?			
3. Have migrants been included as beneficiaries or development actors/agents?			
4. Are migrants of any gender or age likely to face legal or other (e.g. practical) barriers to benefiting from the intervention?			
5. Are beneficiaries referred to as “residents” or “citizens”? Will this be a barrier for any groups of migrant groups?			
6. Is there a possibility that partner country stakeholders to the intervention might oppose the inclusion of migrants? How can this risk be mitigated?			
7. Have the needs of different categories of migrants been considered and have activities been adapted accordingly?			
8. Does migration status (regular or irregular) affect the extent to which migrants can benefit or contribute to the intervention?			
9. Are there any differences in how different migrants, particularly migrants in vulnerable situations, women, children, irregular migrants and displaced persons, will be affected by or benefit from the intervention?			
10. Have diaspora been included as beneficiaries or development actors/agents?			
11. Have opportunities to more effectively channel remittances been considered?			

⁴² This tool can be used irrespective of the sub-sectors of interest or in focus.

Questions	Yes	No	N/A
12. Have returning migrants of different genders and ages been included as beneficiaries or development actors/agents?			
13. Have opportunities for the intervention to benefit returning migrants' reintegration been considered?			
14. Have opportunities for the intervention to benefit communities that host returning migrants been considered?			
15. Have potential negative impacts on the rights of migrants of different genders and ages been assessed?			
16. Have the effects on the intervention of partner country authorities' inclusion/exclusion of migrants in policies been considered?			



Note what needs to be addressed before finalizing the project design to make sure that migration is effectively mainstreamed.

TOOL 10: PROJECT MONITORING CHECKLIST

Why use this Tool?

The Project Monitoring Checklist is a quick reference tool to review the extent to which migration has been integrated into project activities and identify the extent to which it can be improved. Using this tool can help to identify any implementation gaps and trigger thinking of potential adjustments to the activities in the workplan, in consultation with the relevant partners.

When to use this tool?

This tool should be used during the implementation phase. It could feature as part of a monitoring and evaluation plan and can either be used as part of on-going or periodic monitoring.



How to use this tool?⁴³

The user can refer to the questions in this tool to reflect on whether areas of migration mainstreaming are being effectively applied during implementation. If the answer to any of the questions is no, then explore whether it be possible to modify project activities. There is also an option to mark not applicable (N/A) if the question is not relevant in the given context or type of intervention.

Questions	Yes	No	N/A
1. Is migration being considered in the implementation of this intervention (either directly or indirectly)?			
2. Are migrants being reached and engaged through the intervention (esp. migrants in vulnerable situations, women, children, irregular migrants and displaced persons)?			
3. Are migrants benefiting from this intervention (including vulnerable groups of migrants mentioned above)?			
4. Are communities affected by migration – for example families back home, or host communities – benefiting from this intervention?			
5. Do the project indicators disaggregate information based on migration status to ensure that the migrants are being reached (as appropriate)?			
6. Have changing migration dynamics impacted the implementation of project activities?			
7. Are there any emerging challenges and opportunities due to changes in the migration situation?			
8. Are there benefits of the intervention that have supported efforts to harness the development potential of migration?			

⁴³ This tool can be used irrespective of the sub-sectors of interest or in focus.

Questions	Yes	No	N/A
9. Have there been barriers to convince partners and stakeholders of the central role that migrants play in improving sustainable development outcomes?			
10. Do any activities need to be adapted or mitigation measures put in place due to unforeseen challenges or recent developments?			
11. How can changing political will, reduced stability or similar challenges be mitigated during the project implementation phase?			
12. Are good practices and lessons learned from similar interventions informing into project implementation? And is such knowledge from this project also being captured?			



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

TOOL 11: PROJECT EVALUATION⁴⁴ CHECKLIST

Why use this tool?

The Project Evaluation Checklist is a quick reference tool to review the extent to which migration was integrated into a project's design and implementation. Using this tool helps to evaluate how well migration was mainstreamed in a rural development intervention and whether doing so has contributed to the achievement of the project's results.

When to use this tool?

This tool should be used, towards the end of an intervention, or following its completion (as part of an ex-ante evaluation), during the closure phase of the intervention cycle. As with the [Project Monitoring Checklist](#) (Tool 10), this tool could feature as part of an intervention's monitoring and evaluation plan.



How to use this tool?⁴⁵

The user can refer to the questions in this tool to see to what extent migration was mainstreamed during the implementation of an intervention. The questions are structured around OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) criteria for evaluating development assistance. The answers generated from this tool can help to inform the project evaluation and/or future interventions.

Questions		Yes	No	N/A
Relevance	1. Did the intervention consider migrants' (esp. migrants in vulnerable situations, women, children, irregular migrants and displaced persons) needs or constraints?			
	2. Were migrants of different gender and age groups sufficiently considered when designing and implementing the intervention?			
	3. Were the intervention's results aligned with migration-related aspects of development policies and goals (bilateral or multilateral)?			
	4. Did the intervention improve the rural livelihoods for all population groups?			
Coherence	1. Was this intervention coordinated with relevant coordination groups, including sector groups on migration and/or rural development?			
	2. Were efforts taken to ensure that the intervention did not duplicate similar efforts?			

⁴⁴ Evaluation is defined in relation to the DAC Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC): relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability.

⁴⁵ This tool can be used irrespective of the sub-sectors of interest or in focus.

Questions		Yes	No	N/A
	3. Is the intervention aligned with relevant sector policies – for example migration, employment, agriculture, rural development and food security?			
	4. Was the intervention consistent with relevant international norms and standards as well as national development plans and other relevant policies and frameworks that the country adheres to (for example: the international convention for migrant workers)?			
	5. Does the intervention contribute to the achievement of global climate action targets?			
Effectiveness	1. Were the needs, problems and challenges of migrants of different groups effectively addressed?			
	2. Did the results contribute to the achievement of objectives relating to migrants (including displaced persons)?			
	3. Did the intervention contribute to a comprehensive, rights-based, and protection-sensitive migration management approach?			
	4. How did migration influence the achievement of the results?			
Efficiency	1. How did the inclusion of migrants/migration impact the cost effectiveness of the project?			
	2. Were the results equitably allocated and received for migrant and non-migrant populations?			
Impact	1. Did the intervention contribute to more equitable inclusion of migrants or displaced persons?			
	2. Did the intervention establish mechanisms for longer term social and economic inclusion of migrants?			
	3. Did the intervention contribute to the enjoyment of fundamental rights for migrants?			
	4. Did the intervention contribute to a decrease in cases of labour exploitation/abuse of migrants?			

Questions		Yes	No	N/A
	5. Did the intervention contribute to sustainable food systems, improved rural livelihoods, food security and nutrition, and/or resilience to climate change and environmental degradation?			
Sustainability	1. Was the sustainability of the intervention enhanced by integrating migration?			
	2. Has the intervention contributed to building capacity to integrate migration at national/regional level?			
	3. Were migrant and non-migrant beneficiaries of different gender and age groups able to exercise ownership of the intervention's results?			
	4. Did the intervention contribute to the pursuit of durable solutions for displaced persons?			
	5. Will the intervention continue to be implemented in some form beyond the project end date?			



Note the extent to which migration was integrated within the intervention and lessons learned to be applied to future interventions.



ANNEXES

ANNEX I: KEY GLOBAL FRAMEWORKS AND COMMITMENTS

This Annex reflects the main international frameworks and commitments that guide countries of origin, transit, or destination'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 for his or herself and her or his family, including 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.⁴⁶
- 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 non-refoulement, 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** to 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 **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction** encourages disaster risk assessment, mapping and management to be integrated in rural development planning and management of, inter alia, mountains, rivers, coastal floods plain areas, drylands, wetlands and all other areas prone to drought and flooding as an effort needed to achieve priority 3 "Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience."
- The International Labour Organization has maintained and developed a system of **international labour standards** aimed at promoting opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work, in conditions of freedom, equity, security and dignity. Respecting international norms for decent working conditions is critical when considering rural economic growth and providing benefits to all.
- In the **L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security (2009)** agricultural and rural development, sustainable production, and rural economic growth are indicated as the focus of the food security agenda. Also in the statement, national and regional strategies are encouraged to promote the participation of farmers into community, domestic, regional and international markets. Mainstreaming migration can maximize the role that migrants play in linking rural areas to domestic (urban) and international markets

46 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 the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security for more information - <http://www.fao.org/cfs/home/activities/rtf/en/>

and the role of remittance investments in improving productivity.⁴⁷

- 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 **G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition (2016)** commits member States to empowering women within agriculture and food systems, improving nutrition through a people-centred approach and ensuring sustainability and resilience within agriculture and food systems. Mainstreaming migration is key to maximizing the positive impact of migrants on achieving those commitments, for example through channelling remittances towards food production and/or consumption.⁴⁸
- The **G7 Bergamo Agriculture Ministers' Meeting Communiqué (2017)**, as part of the coordinated efforts on migration of the G7, committed member States to consider how rural livelihoods and agricultural policies support the needs of countries of origin, transit and destination. The G7 Agriculture Ministers encouraged States involved in

the development of the two global compacts, the first for safe, orderly and regular migration, and the second for refugees, to give agriculture and rural development appropriate consideration.⁴⁹

- The **Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)** is the first inter-governmentally 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.
- The **Global Compact on Refugees (GCR)** is a framework for more predictable and equitable responsibility-sharing to improve responses to refugee situations so that host communities get the support they need and that refugees can lead productive lives. Relating to rural development, the GCR calls for sustainable management of natural resources and ecosystems in both rural and urban areas.

GCM Objectives: Migration and Rural Development

- Commits to address the lack of rural development acting as an adverse driver of migration and promotes investment in country of origin food security, resilience and disaster risk reduction, climate change mitigation and adaptation, vocational training and skills development programmes and partnerships, employment creation and rural development to combat this driver (under Objective 2).
- Commits to promote faster, safer and cheaper remittances by further developing existing conducive policy and regulatory environments and to develop innovative technological solutions for remittance transfer for persons in rural areas (under Objective 20).

To explore how rural development relates to other GCM objectives, [see here](#).

⁴⁷ See <https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2009/statement3-2.pdf>.

⁴⁸ See <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000159932.pdf>.

⁴⁹ See http://www.maff.go.jp/j/kokusai/kokusei/kanren_sesaku/G7_G20/attach/pdf/G7italia-1.pdf.

ANNEX II: EUROPEAN UNION DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN THIS SECTOR

This Annex reflects the EU's primary development cooperation and commitments that guide the EU's approach to the governance of migration and rural development.

The European Commission Directorate-General for International Partnerships (DG INTPA) considers rural development as a subsector of food and agriculture, alongside food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture.

The 2017 [European Consensus on Development](#) focuses on sustainable agriculture as a key driver to eradicate poverty and ensure food security. It commits to investments in sustainable agriculture and agrifood systems, together with support to smallholder farmers, to diversify local and regional production systems, increase agricultural productivity and create employment.

In addition, the 2010 [EU policy framework to assist developing countries in addressing food security challenges](#) is aimed at increasing the availability of food and improving access and nutritional adequacy of food intake, while the 2012 communication entitled "[EU approach to resilience: learning from food security crises](#)" focuses on the need to address chronic vulnerability to food insecurity and recurrent food crises caused by climate change, desertification, environmental degradation and pressure on natural resources, which are also often drivers of migration.

ANNEX III: OTHER SECTOR-SPECIFIC GUIDELINES AND TOOLS

This Annex includes sector-specific tools and guidelines that complement the approaches reflected in this Toolkit. These can be referenced for more detailed and comprehensive guidance on specific elements of the integration of migration into development cooperation interventions.

Title	Organization	Description
<i>Addressing rural youth migration at its root causes: A conceptual framework (2016)</i>	FAO	Provides a conceptual framework for how agricultural and rural development policies can support the development potential of migration and make the decision for rural youth to migrate more of a choice.
<i>Addressing the Land Degradation – Migration Nexus: The Role of the United Nations convention to Combat Desertification (2017)</i>	IOM and UNCCD	Offers insights into the connections between migration and desertification, land degradation and drought, along with good practices and lessons learned.
<i>E-learning on Migration and Gender in Rural Areas</i>	FAO	Provides information on the drivers, dynamics and effects of migration on rural areas, with a focus on youth, and related policy recommendations.
<i>E-learning on Migration and Protracted Crises</i>		Considers the gender dimension of rural migration so that gender is better integrated into policies and programmes on migration and rural development.
<i>E-learning on Migration and Youth in Rural Areas</i>		Focuses on forced migration due to protracted crisis situations, including both natural or human made disasters, and conflict.
<i>Evidence on internal and international migration patterns in selected African countries (2017)</i>	FAO	Provides information on migrants and migratory flows in nine African countries. Also provides information on the drivers for migration and the socioeconomic condition of houses with and without migrants.
<i>Groundswell: Preparing for Internal Climate Migration (2018)</i>	World Bank	Provides an overview of internal climate migration trends in three regions—Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Latin America.
<i>Guidance note on Forced Migration and Protracted Crisis (2017)</i>	FAO	Provides overview of the opportunities as well as the challenges of rural livelihood interventions in dealing with protracted crises in the context of forced migration.
<i>Guidelines on mainstreaming migration into local development planning</i>	UN Joint Migration Development Initiative	Offers tools for local and regional authorities to undertake mainstreaming efforts and to map and enhance progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in relation to migration.

Title	Organization	Description
<i>Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development (2017)</i>	Global Migration Group	Provides practical guidance to policymakers and practitioners on the measurement of international migration and its impact on development.
<i>Making Mobility Work For Adaptation to Environmental Changes: Results from the MECLEP Global Research (2017)</i>	Gemenne, F., IOM, Laczko, F., and Melde, S.	Builds on desk reviews, household surveys and qualitative interviews from six project countries (Dominican Republic, Haiti, Kenya, Republic of Mauritius, Papua New Guinea and Viet Nam) to assess the extent to which migration, including displacement and planned relocation, can benefit or undermine adaptation to environmental and climate change.
<i>Migration and Global Environmental Change: Future Challenges and Opportunities (2011)</i>	UK Government and Foresight	Provides key conclusions of migration in the context of climate and environmental change over the next 50 years.
<i>Moving beyond “Root Causes”: the complicated relationship between development and migration (2018)</i>	Migration Policy Institute	Considers longer-term alternatives to emigration, away from the focus on increasing individuals’ skills and assets.
<i>Populations at Risk: Implications of COVID-19 for hunger, migration and displacement (2020)</i>	IOM and WFP	Analyses food security trends in major migration hotspots. Describes the implications of COVID-19 for people’s mobility, food security and livelihoods and provides targeted geographical case studies.
<i>Rural Africa in motion. Dynamics and Drivers of Migration South of the Sahara (2017).</i>	FAO, CIRAD	Offers a comprehensive analysis of the existing migration patterns in Sub-Saharan Africa as well as the diverse and multifaceted factors that impact migration.
<i>State of Food and Agriculture (2018): Migration, Agriculture and Rural Development</i>	FAO	Analyses the drivers and impact of internal and international flows on agriculture and rural development, and underlines that related policy priorities depend on contexts within country, such as those in protracted crises, demographic transition, etc.
<i>Strengthening Sector Policies for Better Food Security and Nutrition Results: Rural Migration (2017)</i>	FAO	Helps policy officers and other stakeholders integrate rural migration issues into food security and nutrition policymaking on and vice versa.

Title	Organization	Description
<i>Success Stories – A collection of good practices and lessons learnt by local actors harnessing the development potential of migration (2017)</i>	UN Joint Migration Development Initiative	Provides case studies on good practices and lessons learned with recommendations on using the development potential of migration. Please refer to the following contributions: Harnessing the local rural development potential of migration (Nepal); Engaging diaspora for local rural development (Tunisia); and Financial literacy training as a key factor in harnessing the development potential of remittances (Nepal).
<i>Technical Report on the linkages between migration, agriculture, food security, and rural development (2018)</i>	FAO, IFAD, IOM, WFP	Examines why people from rural areas decide to migrate, while strengthening understanding of the interlinkages between agriculture, food security and rural development.
<i>The Migration, Environment and Climate Change: Facilitator's Guide (2017)</i>	IOM	Explores concepts related to the migration-environment nexus, mobility and disasters and slow-onset events, data, legal issues, regional perspectives, and a step-by-step road map on how to integrate human mobility into policies including climate change adaptation policies.
<i>The nexus between food and nutrition security, and migration: clarifying the debate and charting a way forward (2017)</i>	European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)	Provides insights on the importance of taking development approach to migration and food security.
<i>Understanding the impact of livelihood opportunities and interventions on migration patterns (2018)</i>	Department for International Development (Government of the United Kingdom)	Assesses evidence from 121 quantitative and qualitative studies conducted in low and low-middle income countries of the effect of livelihood opportunities on international migration.

ANNEX IV: GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The Annex outlines guiding principles that should be considered when using the Toolkit. Adhering to these interdependent principles can help to ensure that the intervention leaves no one behind and contributes to wider sustainable development outcomes.⁵⁰ These should also help to ensure that interventions are mindful of indigenous communities, and persons of all genders, ages, and abilities.

EQUAL ACCESS

Migrants or individuals affected by migration have access to services or livelihood opportunities supported under the action on equal terms as other beneficiaries.

DO-NO-HARM

Specific attention is paid to ensure that migration is a matter of choice, rather than necessity, and that causing/accelerating displacement is avoided.

SOCIAL COHESION

Social cohesion is strengthened and/or reinforced by targeting community members equally, while considering their respective needs.

RESILIENCE

Resilience is fostered among migrants and communities to uphold rights, promote sustainability and alleviate pressures.

VULNERABILITY

Measures addressing extreme vulnerability (unaccompanied minors, psychological trauma) are put in place in partnership with humanitarian partners where appropriate.

DURABLE SOLUTIONS

Solutions are planned for appropriate durations, realistically taking all dimensions of migration into account, including returns.

⁵⁰ These guiding principles are broadly guided by the universal values of the 2030 Agenda and the guiding principles in the GCM. For more information, see [Annex I: Key Global Frameworks and Commitments](#).

ANNEX V: DATA SOURCES

This Annex complements the [Situation Analysis \(Tool 2\)](#) and includes sector-specific data sources. These can be referenced when responding to the questions in that tool.

Quick links to data sources

[Migration Data Portal](#) provides timely, comprehensive migration statistics and reliable information about migration data globally, regionally and per country. Migration Profiles or Migration Governance Snapshots are also accessible.

[UN Statistics Division](#) and [UNDESA](#) collects, compiles and disseminates official demographic and social statistics on a number of topics, including migration. These include [International Migration Stocks](#) and the [United Nations Global Migration Database](#).

[Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) (DTM) is a system run by IOM that tracks and monitors population mobility, particularly displacement. The system flags urgent concerns such as sanitation problems, access to health care, etc. to relevant agencies for follow up.

Annual reports like IOM's [World Migration Report](#), UNHCR's [Global Trends in Forced Displacement Report](#), IDMC's [Global Report on Internal Displacement](#), and FAO's [the State of Food and Agriculture Report](#) provide reliable data as well as analysis.

Data and figures on human trafficking can be found on the [Global Data Hub on Human Trafficking](#) and UNODC's [Global Report on Trafficking in Persons](#).

The World Bank's [Migration and Remittances Data](#) and KNOMAD's [Issue Briefs on Migration and Development](#) provide updates on global trends in migration and remittances.

The World Bank's [Living Standards Measurement Study \(LSMS\)](#) flagship household survey program focused on strengthening household survey systems and on improving the quality of microdata to better inform development policies.

The ILO's [Labour Force Surveys](#) offer comparability in labour market statistics across countries.

ANNEX VI: EXAMPLES OF RELEVANT SDG TARGETS

This Annex complements the *Theory of Change* (Tool 7) and *Indicator Bank* (Tool 8). It can be used to identify where the specific objectives and expected results (derived through the Theory of Change) align with the relevant SDG targets.⁵¹

Goal	Relevant targets
	<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>2.1: 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>

51 More information on the links between migration and the SDGs can be found here: <https://publications.iom.int/books/migration-and-2030-agenda-guide-practitioners>



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.

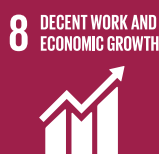
5.A: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.



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>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.

ANNEX VII: INDICATOR BANK (EXPECTED RESULTS)

This Annex is a continuation of the Indicator Bank (Tool 8). It includes examples of indicators that would measure the expected results highlighted in the Theory of Change (Tool 7).

Sub-sector	Expected results	Indicators
Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods  SDGs 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16, 17 GCM 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23	1.1.1: Migrants (including diaspora) have improved tools, knowledge, and financial inclusion to transfer social and financial remittances securely and affordably. ⁵²	1.1.1.a: Availability of accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on remittance transfer costs and ways to securely and affordably transfer remittances. 1.1.1.b: Share of migrants (including diaspora) accessing and utilizing the available information (disaggregated by age, sex and migration status). 1.1.1.c: Average remittance transfer costs as a proportion of the amount remitted. 1.1.1.d: Share of targeted migrants/migrants' families with improved financial inclusion/access to financial services. 1.1.1.e: Number of financial service providers in rural areas that provide affordable remittance-receiving services. 1.1.1.f: Proportion of migrants (including diaspora) able to access financial services, including digital and mobile money services (by sex, age and migration status).
	1.1.2: Migrants (including diaspora), communities and remittance recipients have the information and capacity to adopt new knowledge and technology and invest remittances in agribusiness and agri-food systems.	1.1.2.a: Availability of accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on opportunities for investing in agribusiness and agri-food systems. 1.1.2.b: Share of migrants (including diaspora), communities and remittance recipients accessing and utilizing the available information. 1.1.2.c: Percentage of migrants (including diaspora), communities and remittance recipients accessing and utilizing the available information have increased knowledge on how to invest into agribusiness and agri-food systems and the importance of adopting new knowledge and skills. 1.1.2.d: Availability of mentoring, coaching and support services connecting migrants (including diaspora) and local communities/agripreneurs to encourage transfer and adoption of new technologies, knowledge and know-how. 1.1.2.e: Number of migrants (including diaspora), communities and remittance recipients report having sufficient human and financial resources to invest in agribusiness and agri-food systems and the adoption of new knowledge and skills.

52 In line with and contributing to **SDG Target 5.a**

	<p>1.1.3: Service providers put in place innovative systems to lower the cost of sending/receiving remittances to rural areas.⁵³</p>	<p>1.1.3.a: Average remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted.⁵⁴</p> <p>1.1.3.b: Number of service providers providing accessible and transparent information on remittance costs and services in rural areas.</p> <p>1.1.3.c: Number of financial service providers in rural areas that provide affordable remittance-receiving services.</p> <p>1.1.3.d: Number of financial service providers in rural areas offering digital and mobile services to transfer and receive remittances.</p>
	<p>1.2.1: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or family members in communities of origin, in particular women and youth, have the capacity, means and access to productive inputs and support services to set-up sustainable micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in agri-food systems.⁵⁵</p>	<p>1.2.1.a: Availability of accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on the opportunities for accessing productive inputs and support services to set-up sustainable micro, small and medium enterprises in agri-food systems (at origin and destination).</p> <p>1.2.1.b: No. of (registered) MSMEs in rural areas set up by migrants/diaspora.</p> <p>1.2.1.c: Share of small scale (migrant) producers/MSMEs owned by migrants who have access to productive resources and support services.</p> <p>1.2.1.d: Percentage of migrants, displaced persons, and/or family members in communities of origin with increased capacity to set-up sustainable micro, small and medium enterprises in agri-food systems and access productive inputs and support services.</p> <p>1.2.1.e: Number of migrants, displaced persons, and/or family members in communities of origin have sufficient financial and human resources to set-up sustainable micro, small and medium enterprises in agri-food systems and access productive inputs and support services.</p> <p>1.2.1.f: Number of migrants/diaspora, displaced persons, and/or family members in communities in rural areas trained in business, entrepreneurship and sustainable/climate smart agricultural practices.</p>

53 In line with **SDG indicator 10.c.1**

54 **Directly contributing to SDG indicator 10.c.1**

55 In line with and contributing to **SDG Targets 5.1, SDG Target 8.8 and 8.9**

	<p>1.2.2.: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or family members in communities of origin, in particular women and youth, have the skills needed to fulfil labour market demands in agriculture and to access decent employment opportunities in agri-food systems.⁵⁶</p>	<p>1.2.2.a: Number of migrants, displaced persons, and/or family members in communities of origin with the skills necessary for agriculture and to access decent employment opportunities in agri-food systems (disaggregated by age, sex and migration status).</p> <p>1.2.2.b: Number of migrants, displaced persons, and/or family members in communities of origin in re-/up-skilling programmes on sustainable agriculture practices (disaggregated by age, sex and migration status).</p> <p>1.2.2.c: Availability of accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on the employment opportunities available in agriculture and agri-food systems/labour market information system, and how to access them.</p> <p>1.2.2.d: Number of migrants, displaced persons and/or family members in communities of origin accessing and utilizing the available information.</p> <p>1.2.2.e: Number of migrant workers in rural areas supported with orientation and job search support services.</p> <p>1.2.2.f: No. of migrants finding a dependent decent job (waged or salaried) in agri-food systems (disaggregated by sex, age and migration status).</p>
	<p>1.2.3: Employers in rural areas have increased knowledge and understanding of the contribution and rights of migrants and/or displaced persons.⁵⁷</p>	<p>1.2.3.a: Availability of accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on migrants' and displaced persons' rights.</p> <p>1.2.3.b: Number of employers in rural areas accessing and utilizing the available information.</p> <p>1.2.3.c: Number of awareness raising/sensitization campaigns on migrant's rights organized among employers.</p>

⁵⁶ In line with and contributing to **SDG Target 2.3** and **2.4**, and **SDG Target 8.5**

⁵⁷ In line with and contributing to existing **SDG Target 2.3** and **2.4**, and **SDG Target 4.4** and **4.5**

	<p>1.2.4: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities know their labour rights and are empowered to claim them.</p>	<p>1.2.4.a: Availability of accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on migrants', displaced persons' and/or communities' labour rights, and how to claim them.</p> <p>1.2.4.b: Number of awareness raising/information campaigns on migrants rights organized in rural areas.</p> <p>1.2.4.c: Number of pre-departure or post-arrival training on migrants' rights organized by employers or civil society organizations.</p> <p>1.2.4.d: Percentage of migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities accessing and utilizing the available information have increased knowledge and awareness on their labour rights and how to claim them.</p> <p>1.2.4.e: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities report feeling empowered to claim their labour rights.</p>
	<p>1.3.1: Policymakers have the skills, knowledge, data, and tools to integrate migration and/or displacement into rural development policies and plans.⁵⁸</p>	<p>1.3.1.a: Availability of accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on the links between migration, agriculture and rural development.</p> <p>1.3.1.b: Availability of accurate and disaggregated data on rural migration , including migration drivers, migratory flows, remittances, status and sector of employment etc. (disaggregated by age, sex and migration status).</p> <p>1.3.1.c: Number of policymakers accessing and utilizing the available information and data.</p> <p>1.3.1.d: Number of policymakers trained on the importance to integrate migration in agriculture/ rural development policies and plans and how to do so.</p> <p>1.3.1.e: Percentage of policymakers with increased knowledge and skills to integrate migration and/or displacement into agriculture/ rural development policies and plans.</p> <p>1.3.1.f: Number of targeted policymakers who have tools (e.g. plans/strategies, equipment) to integrate migration and/or displacement into agriculture/rural development policies and plans.</p>

58 In line with and contributing to **SDG Target 16.7**, **SDG Target 17.14** and **Target 17.18**

	<p>1.3.2: Policymakers have access to functioning cooperation and coordination mechanisms to foster dialogue between agriculture and migration stakeholders, including migrants, and integrate migration into rural development policies and programming.⁵⁹</p>	<p>1.3.2.a: Number of coordination mechanisms/platforms developed to support migration and rural development policies and projects.</p> <p>1.3.2.b: Number of targeted agriculture/rural development policymakers participating in coordination mechanisms on migration and rural development policies and programming.</p>
	<p>1.3.3: Policymakers facilitate safe and regular migration pathways/seasonal mobility schemes for agriculture workers.⁶⁰</p>	<p>1.3.3.a: Number of well-managed migration policies which allow for migration pathways/seasonal mobility schemes for agriculture workers.⁶¹</p> <p>1.3.3.b: Availability of timely, accessible, and transparent information on facilitating bilateral and regional labour migration pathways to contribute to sustainable food systems.</p> <p>1.3.3.c: Availability of accurate and disaggregated data on labour market gaps in food systems, migration flows, demographic population data, skills of labour migrants (disaggregated by age, sex, migration status, country of origin and destination, high or low skilled, sector).</p> <p>1.3.3.d: Number of policymakers accessing and utilizing the available information and data.</p> <p>1.3.3.e: Percentage of policymakers accessing and utilizing the available information and data have increased knowledge on how to facilitate bilateral and regional labour migration pathways to contribute to sustainable food systems.</p> <p>1.3.3.f: Number of targeted policymakers who have tools (e.g. plans/strategies, equipment) to facilitate bilateral and regional labour migration pathways to contribute to sustainable food systems.</p> <p>1.3.3.g: Number of policymakers report having sufficient human and financial resources to facilitate bilateral and regional labour migration pathways to contribute to sustainable food systems.</p>

59 In line with and contributing to **SDG Target 17.14**

60 In line with and contributing to **SDG Target 10.7**

61 In line with and contributing to existing **SDG Indicator 10.7.2**

Sub-sector	Expected results	Indicators
Food and Nutrition Security  SDGs 2, 5, 8, 10, 17 GCM 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23	2.1.1: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities have the know-how, skills and resources to be employed in agri-food systems and contribute to food availability. ⁶²	2.1.1.a: Number of migrant workers, displaced persons, and/or community members trained in sustainable agricultural practices. 2.1.1.b: Number of migrant workers, displaced persons, and/or community members with increased skills and capacities that meet labour market demands of sustainable food systems (by sex and age). 2.1.1.c: Share of small-scale producers with a migrant family member/migrant-owned enterprise who adopt sustainable agricultural production practices (by sex and age). ⁶³
	2.1.2: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities have the know-how, skills and access to financial resources to generate entrepreneurship opportunities/set up businesses.	2.1.2.a: Availability of accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on financial and support services to start-up businesses in rural areas. 2.1.2.b: Share of remittances invested in productive activities in rural areas and/or agribusiness. 2.1.2.c: Share of migrant producers/MSMEs owned by migrants contributing to sustainable food production. 2.1.2.d: Share of small-scale producers with a migrant family member/migrant-owned enterprise who adopt sustainable agricultural production practices (by sex and age). ⁶⁴ 2.1.2.e: Number of migrants, displaced persons, and/or family members in community of origin trained in agribusiness and entrepreneurship.
	2.2.1 Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities have improved information and resources to access healthy diets and nutritious food. ⁶⁵	2.2.1.a: Availability of accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on what constitutes healthy diets and nutritious foods. 2.2.1.b: Awareness campaigns on nutrition and healthy diets organized targeting migrants, displaced persons, diaspora, and communities of origin. 2.2.1.c: Percentage of migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities with increased knowledge on healthy diets and nutritious food. 2.2.1.d: Number of migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities report having sufficient resources (e.g. finances, time, modes of transport) to access nutritious food and healthy diets. 2.2.1.e: Extent to which food is distributed equitably among household members.

62 In line with and contributing to existing **SDG Indicator 10.7.2**

63 In line with and contributing to **SDG Target 2.3, 2.4** and **Target 8.5**

64 In line with and contributing to **SDG Target 2.3**


65 In line with and contributing to **SDG Target 2.3, 5.1** and **5.a**

	<p>2.2.2: Migrants and/or displaced persons have improved tools and knowledge to channel social and financial remittances into better and more stable access to nutritious food and healthy diets over time.⁶⁶</p>	<p>2.2.2.a: Availability of accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on the importance of channelling social and financial remittances into better and more stable access to nutritious food and healthy diets, and how to do so.</p> <p>2.2.2.b: Share of remittances used to purchase nutritious food and access healthy diets.</p> <p>2.2.2.c: Number of targeted migrant women and/or female community members included in financial literacy/inclusion programmes.</p>
	<p>2.2.3: Policymakers (at local and national level) have increased capacity to facilitate migrants', displaced persons', and/or communities' access to healthy diets and nutritious food.⁶⁷</p>	<p>2.2.3.a: Availability of accurate, timely, accessible, and transparent information on the importance of facilitating remittance transfer to areas experiencing food insecurity, and the obstacles to migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities access to healthy diets and nutritious food and how to overcome them.</p> <p>2.2.3.b: Number of policymakers accessing and utilizing the available information and data.</p> <p>2.2.3.c: Percentage of policymakers accessing and utilizing the available information and data have increased knowledge on how to facilitate migrants', displaced persons', and/or communities' access to healthy diets and nutritious food.</p> <p>2.2.3.d: Number of policymakers report having sufficient human and financial resources to facilitate migrants', displaced persons', and/or communities' access to healthy diets and nutritious food.</p>
	<p>2.3.1: Policymakers develop and use country-specific migration profiles and disaggregated data on food security to develop evidence-based policies and programmes.⁶⁸</p>	<p>2.3.1.a: Availability of accurate and disaggregated data on migration flows and food security (disaggregated by age, sex and migration status).</p> <p>2.3.1.b: Number of policymakers accessing and utilizing the above data to develop country specific migration and food security profiles.</p> <p>2.3.1.c: Number of food security policies and programmes that reflect country-specific migration profiles and disaggregated data on food security.</p>
	<p>2.3.2: Policymakers have cooperation and coordination mechanisms in place to increase dialogue between migration and food systems stakeholders on food security.</p>	<p>2.3.2.a: Number of coordination mechanisms developed on migration, nutrition and food security.</p> <p>2.3.2.b: Number of targeted policymakers and food systems stakeholders participating in coordination mechanisms on migration, nutrition and food security.</p>

⁶⁶ In line with and contributing to **SDG Target 5.5** and **5.a**

⁶⁷ In line with and contributing to existing **SDG Target 10.c**

⁶⁸ In line with and contributing to **SDG Target 10.7** and **SDG Target 17.18**

	<p>2.3.3: Policymakers have the skills, knowledge, data, and tools to integrate migration and/or displacement into food security policies and plans.⁶⁹</p>	<p>2.3.3.a: Availability of timely, accessible, and transparent information on the importance of integrating migration and displacement into local and national food and nutrition security policies and plans, and how to do so.</p> <p>2.3.3.b: Number of policymakers accessing and utilizing the available information.</p> <p>2.3.3.c: Percentage of policymakers accessing the available information have increased knowledge on how to integrate migration and displacement into local and national food and nutrition security policies and plans.</p> <p>2.3.3.d: Number of targeted policymakers who have tools (e.g. plans/strategies, equipment) to integrate migration and/or displacement into local and national food and nutrition security strategies, programmes.</p>
Sub-sector	Expected results	Indicators
<p>Climate Change, Adaptation and Resilience</p>  <p>SDGs 1, 2, 10, 13, 17 GCM 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 15, 16, 19, 20, 23</p>	<p>3.1.1: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities have the know-how and skills to channel social and financial remittances to support adaptation and resilience for communities of origin.</p>	<p>3.1.1.a: Availability of timely, accessible, and transparent information on the importance of channelling remittances into adaptation and resilience in communities of origin, and how to do so.</p> <p>3.1.1.b: Percentage of targeted migrants, displaced persons, and/or community members with increased knowledge and skills on how to channel social and financial remittances to support adaptation and resilience for communities of origin.</p>
	<p>3.2.1: Migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities vulnerable to the impacts of climate change have the knowledge and resources to migrate as a means of adaptation.⁷⁰</p>	<p>3.2.1.a: Availability of timely, accessible, and transparent information on the importance of migration for adaptation, the opportunities for migration as a means of adaptation, and how to access them.</p> <p>3.2.1.b: Number of migrants, displaced persons, and/or community members who are accessing and utilizing the available information.</p> <p>3.2.1.c: Percentage migrants, displaced persons, and/or community members who are accessing and utilizing the available information have increased knowledge on how to migrate as a means of adaptation.</p> <p>3.2.1.d: Percentage of migrants, displaced persons, and/or community members who are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change report having the financial and social resources to migrate as a means of adaptation.</p>

⁶⁹ In line with and contributing to existing **SDG Target 17.14**

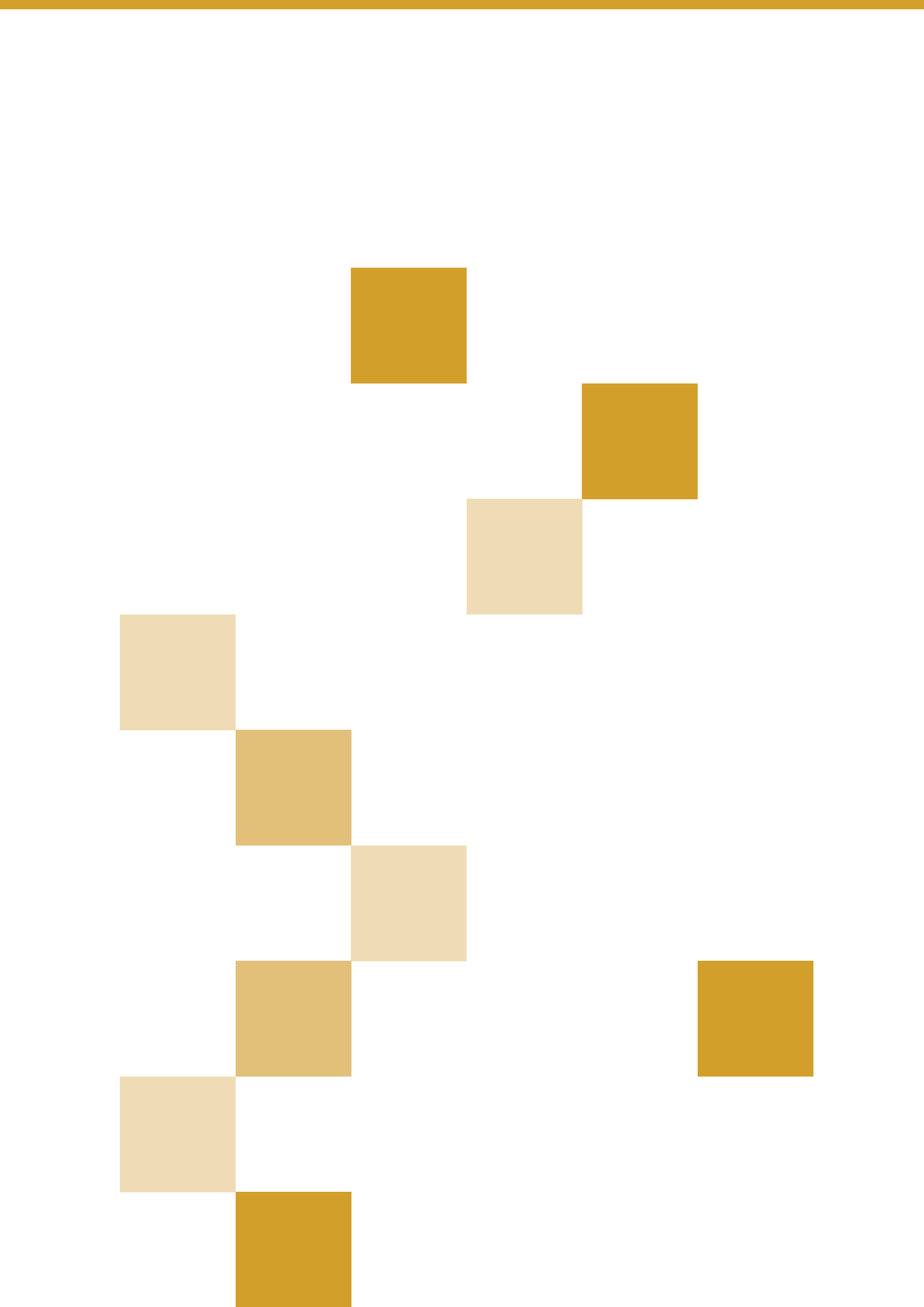
	<p>3.2.2: Policymakers understand the relevance and importance of migration as an adaption strategy to climate change and have the capacity and willingness to include it in relevant policies and programmes.⁷¹</p>	<p>3.2.2.a: Availability of timely, accessible, and transparent information on the linkages between migration and adaptation, its importance and how to integrate them into national or local adaptation strategies.</p> <p>3.2.2.b: Availability of accurate and disaggregated data on climate change impacts, migration flows and mobility scenarios (disaggregated by age, sex, migration status, and communities of origin and destination, type of climate impact and geographical location).</p> <p>3.2.2.c: Number of policymakers accessing and utilizing the available information and data.</p> <p>3.2.2.d: Percentage of policymakers accessing and utilizing the available information and data have increased understanding on the relevance and importance of migration as an adaptation strategy.</p> <p>3.2.2.e: Number of policymakers have the financial and human resources, and willingness, to include migration as an adaptation strategy in relevant policies and programmes.</p>
	<p>3.3.1: Policymakers have country-specific migration and mobility scenarios and accurate, disaggregated data on the environmental and social impacts of migration and climate change to develop evidence-based policies and plans.</p>	<p>3.3.1.a: Availability of timely, accessible, and transparent information on the environmental and social impacts of migration and climate change.</p> <p>3.3.1.b: Availability of accurate and disaggregated data on climate change and country-specific migration and mobility scenarios.</p> <p>3.3.1.c: Number of policymakers accessing and utilizing the above information and data.</p> <p>3.3.1.d: Percentage of policymakers accessing and utilizing the above information and data have increased knowledge on how to develop evidence-based policies and plans on migration, environment and climate change.</p>
	<p>3.3.2: Policymakers have the skills and tools to include migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities in relevant legislation and policy processes on climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p>	<p>3.3.2.a: Availability of timely, accessible, and transparent information on the importance of including migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities in relevant legislation and policy processes on climate change adaptation and mitigation, and how to do so.</p> <p>3.3.2.b: Number of participatory platforms and mechanisms to include migrants in legislation and policy processes on climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>3.3.2.c: Number of tools (e.g. plans/strategies, equipment) to include migrants, displaced persons, and/or communities in relevant legislation and policy processes on climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p>

70 In line with and contributing to **SDG Target 10.7**

71 In line with and contributing to existing **SDG Target 13.2**

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