

social stress and equity, and the consequent effects on poverty and food security, in order to generate informed policy recommendations and strengthen the capacity of policymakers, researchers, financial institutions and donor agencies to leverage of migration and remittances for agriculture and rural development, and thus for promoting food security and reducing⁵

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Policy options need to provide viable alternatives to distress rural out-migration, helping to better manage labour migration and ease the pressure on urban centers. The aim is at the same time to address push factors in rural areas, and ensure that migrants can access decent work opportunities and equal standards of protection and services. Therefore, FAO is interested in making its contribution to initiatives on migration and development. Given its mandate and comparative advantage, as well as activities conducted so far, FAO could foster collaboration

labour market information systems to leverage the potential of migration for development, with particular attention to disadvantaged groups, including migrating women and youth.

In view of the above, FAO is committed to contribute to the preparation of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, including the Global Forum on Migration and Development, and to exchanging information on current and future activities in the areas of international migration. FAO stands ready to transform its knowledge into action in relation to maximise the potential benefits of migration for agriculture and rural development, and to contribute to mainstreaming migration into agriculture and rural development planning⁶.

⁶ <http://www.un.org/esa/population/meetings/ninthcoord2011/mainstreamingmigration.pdf>