Help women to access resources productively

Improve the status of women so that they can gain more control over resources

Reform land tenure so farmers can get security and collateral

Encourage farming cooperatives which can invest in new technology

Provide incentives to improve dry season irrigation such as subsidies or loans

Improve migrant worker rights so they can bargain more effectively for better pay and conditions

To mitigate the negative consequences of migration on agriculture, we must...

**An agenda for change**

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- Improve the status of women so that they can gain more control over resources
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Principal sources:
- International Labor Organisation 2015
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division 2013
- Nepal National Population and Housing Census 2011
- Migration Matters

**Effects of migration on:**

**WOMEN**
- Left in charge of land, but without the resources or status to farm effectively
- May be unable to access remittance money to invest in farming
- Expected to do housework and childcare as well as generate income
- Lack of land tenure and control of water means dry season farming remains marginal
- More restrictive policies on women’s migration mean greater vulnerabilities during application and employment

**MEN**
- For most migrant laborers, incomes received from work are insufficient to lift their families out of poverty
- Remittances are only rarely invested in improving agriculture. Consumer goods are often preferred

**Migration to India.**
- From Nepal: 553,000 MIGRANTS
- Remittances to Nepal: $1.6 billion
- = 50,000 migrants

- From Bangladesh: 3,230,000 MIGRANTS
- Remittances to Bangladesh: $6.6 billion

- From Sri Lanka: 158,000 MIGRANTS
- Remittances to Sri Lanka: $400.5 million

- From China: 7,000 MIGRANTS
- Remittance to China: $144 million

- From Pakistan: 1,127,000 MIGRANTS
- Remittance to Pakistan: $2.1 billion

**Remittance inflow into Asia: $72 BILLION**

**In India, migration has been overwhelmingly male led**

- 28% of households in Nepal are female-headed

**What drives migration?**

In dry periods, farmers without access to pumps or other irrigation technologies are forced to migrate to cities in search of work.

Consumer goods are often purchased with remittances. Migration can support a higher cost of living.

For some households, agriculture alone is insufficient subsistence. Migration is essential to meeting cash needs.

**NEARLY 1 BILLION PEOPLE ARE ON THE MOVE IN ASIA**
- Total going abroad from South Asia: 2.5 MILLION ANNUALLY
- There is an estimated 214 MILLION international & 740 MILLION internal labor migrants across Asia
- Remittance inflow into Asia: $72 BILLION

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- 7,000 MIGRANTS
- Remittance inflow into Asia: $72 BILLION

**From India:**
- 6 million migrant workers went abroad from 2000-2010

**From Asia:**
- Nearly 1 BILLION PEOPLE ARE ON THE MOVE IN ASIA