

MIGRATION MATTERS

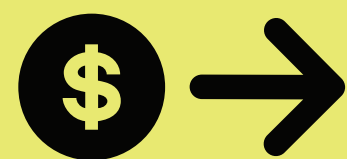
NEARLY 1 BILLION PEOPLE ARE ON THE MOVE IN ASIA



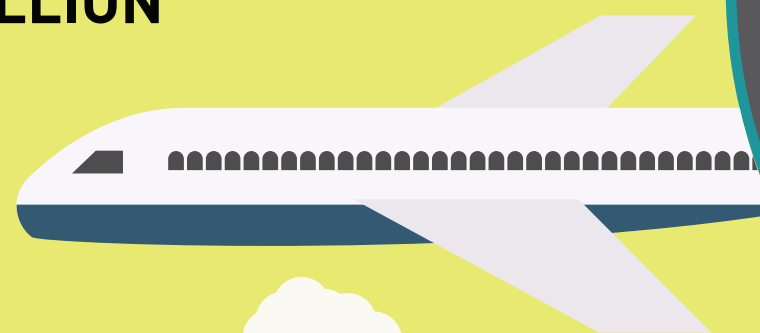
Total going abroad from South Asia:
2.5 M ANNUALLY



There is an estimated
214 MILLION international & **740 MILLION** internal labor migrants across Asia



Remittance inflow into Asia=
\$72 BILLION



What drives migration?

WATER AND LAND RESOURCE ACCESS

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

LIFESTYLE IMPROVEMENT

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



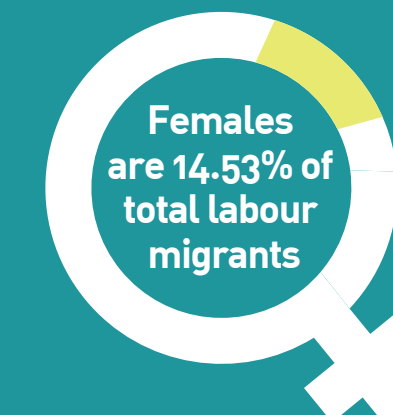
INCOME GROWTH

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

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



In India, migration has been overwhelmingly male led



28% of households in Nepal are female-headed

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.

An agenda for change

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

- 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

Principal sources:
United Nations Human Development Report 2009
International Labor Organisation 2015
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division 2013
Nepal National Population and Housing Census 2011

Migration to India.

From 2000-2010, 6 million migrant workers went abroad

From Pakistan:
1,127,000 MIGRANTS

Remittances to Pakistan: \$2.2 billion



From China:
7,000 MIGRANTS

Remittance to China: \$144 million

From Bangladesh:
3,230,000 MIGRANTS

Remittances to Bangladesh: \$6.6 billion



From Nepal:
553,000 MIGRANTS

Remittances to Nepal: \$1.6 billion



From Sri Lanka:
158,000 MIGRANTS

Remittances to Sri Lanka: \$400.5 million



= 50,000 migrants