

Making the most of migration for rural development: *What role for public policies?*



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Interrelations between Public Policies, Migration and Development

**Joint
project**



January 2013 – July 2017



Overall objective

Enhance the capacity of partner countries to incorporate **migration** into the design and implementation of their **development strategies**



Interrelations between public policies, migration and development

- I. Conceptual and methodological framework
- II. Main findings
- III. Policy recommendations





Interrelations between public policies, migration and development

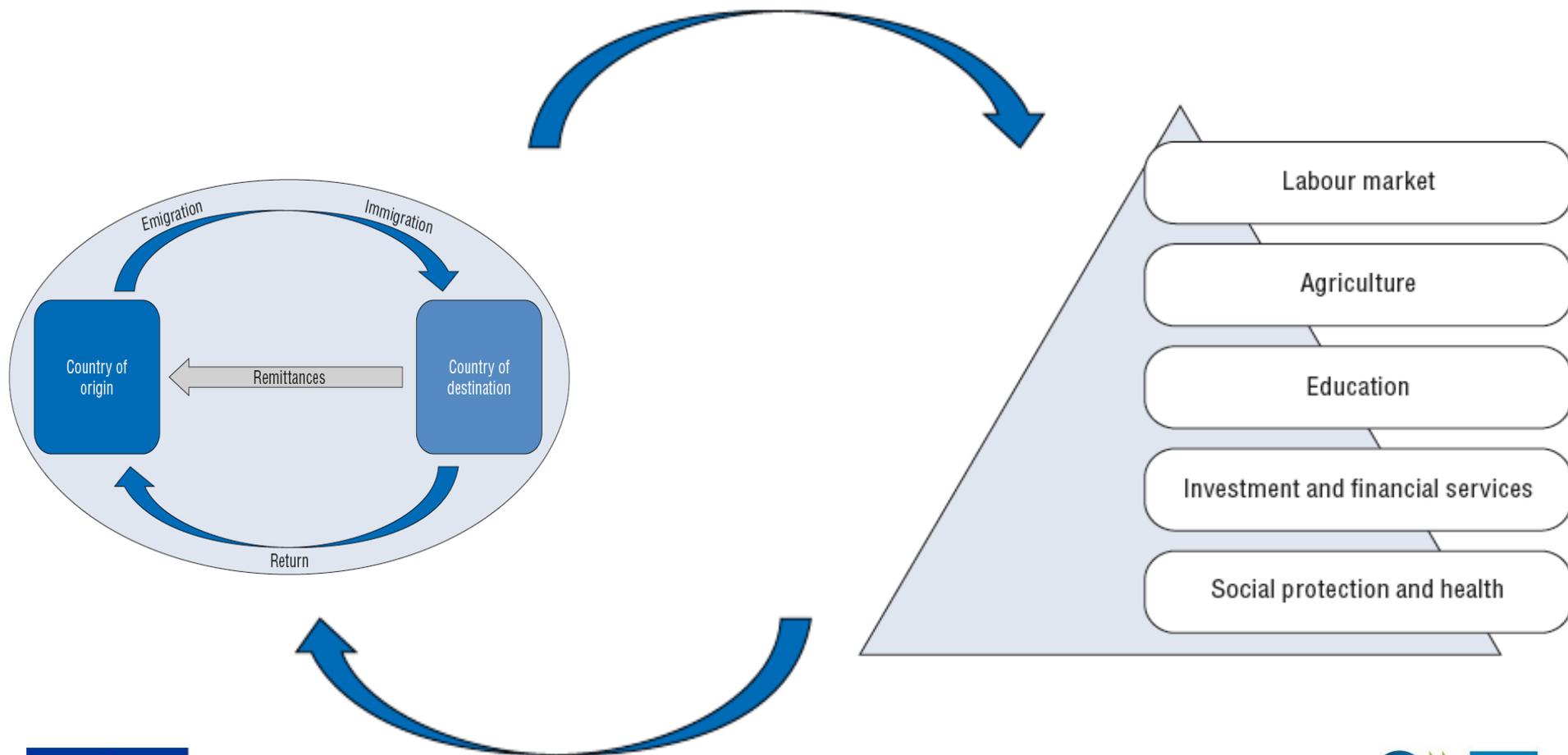


I. Conceptual and methodological framework





Migration and sectoral policies: a two-way relationship





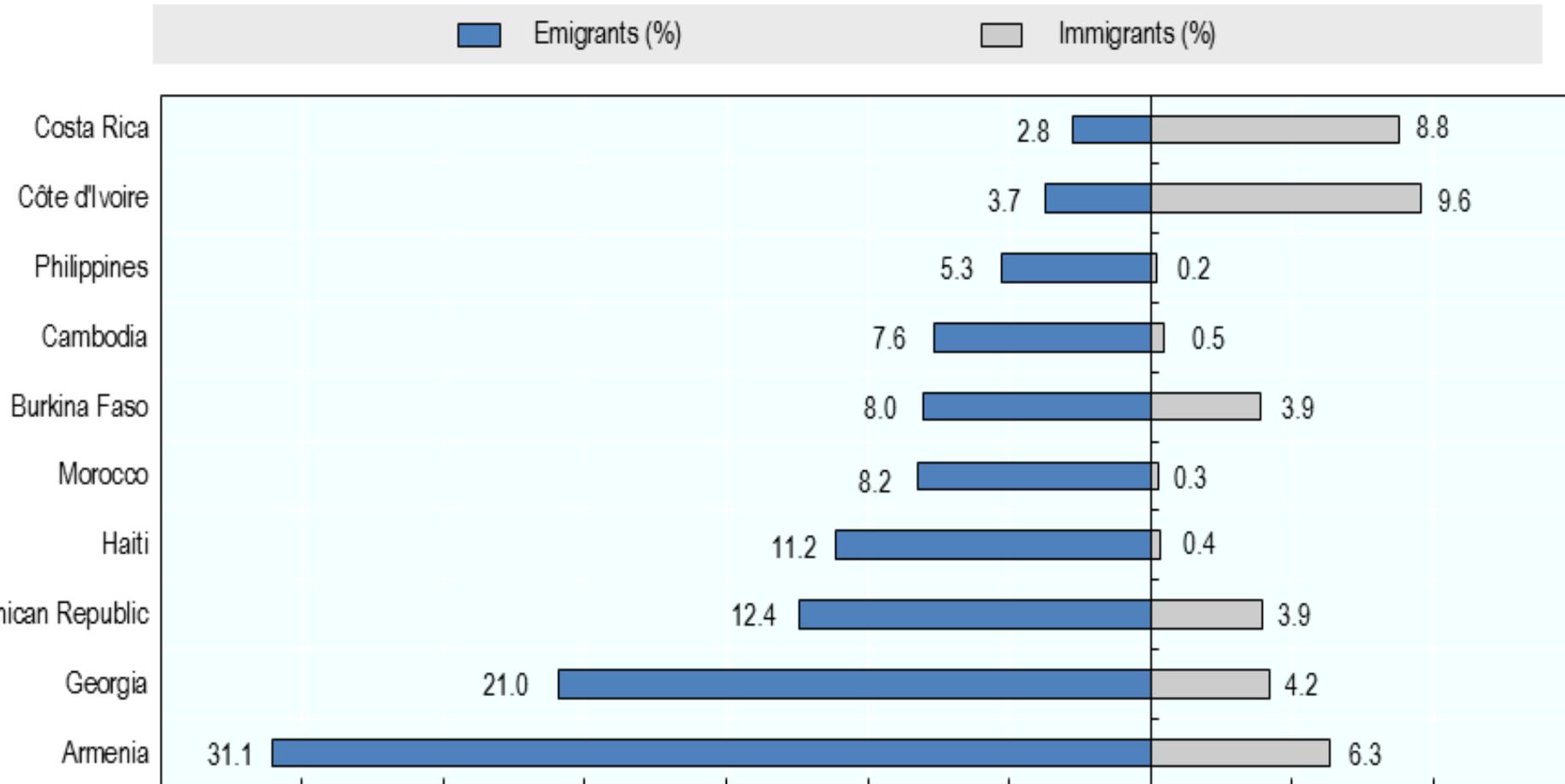
Ten partner countries





Partner countries cover a range of migration contexts

Emigrant and immigrant stocks as a percentage of the population (2015)



Source: UNDESA, *International Migration Stock: The 2015 Revision* (database)





Methodological framework

Household surveys

Community surveys

Stakeholder
interviews

FIELD WORK

3 primary sources





Methodological framework

Household surveys

- Around 2000 (migrant and non-migrant) households per country
- 11 modules





Overview of the modules

Socio-economic characteristics

- Household roster *(individual level)*
- Expenditures, assets and income *(household level)*

Sector-related information

- Education *(individual level)*
- Labour market *(individual level)*
- Agriculture *(household level)*
- Investments and financial services *(household level)*
- Health and social protection *(individual level)*

Migration dimensions

- Current emigrants *(individual level)*
- Remittances *(household level)*
- Return migration *(individual level)*
- Immigrants *(individual level)*





Methodological framework

Household surveys



- Around 2000 (migrant and non-migrant) households per country
- 11 modules
- Policy-oriented questions



Main public policies explored in the IPPMD surveys



Government employment agencies
Vocational training
Public employment programmes



Agricultural subsidies
Training programmes
Insurance-based programmes



In-kind distribution programmes
Cash-based programmes



Government subsidies / Tax exemptions
Access to bank accounts
Financial training programmes



Formal labour contracts
Medical insurance / Pensions
Access to health facilities





Methodological framework

Household surveys



- Around 2000 (migrant and non-migrant) households per country
- 11 modules
- Policy-oriented questions
- Adjustments to country context



Methodological framework



Community surveys

➤ 15-110 enumeration areas (EA)

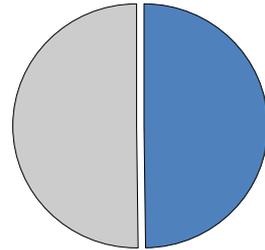
➤ 80 questions

- Socio-economic context
- Policy-oriented questions

➤ Asked to local authorities in each EA (village chiefs or community representatives)

➤ Adapted to national context

■ Rural □ Urban





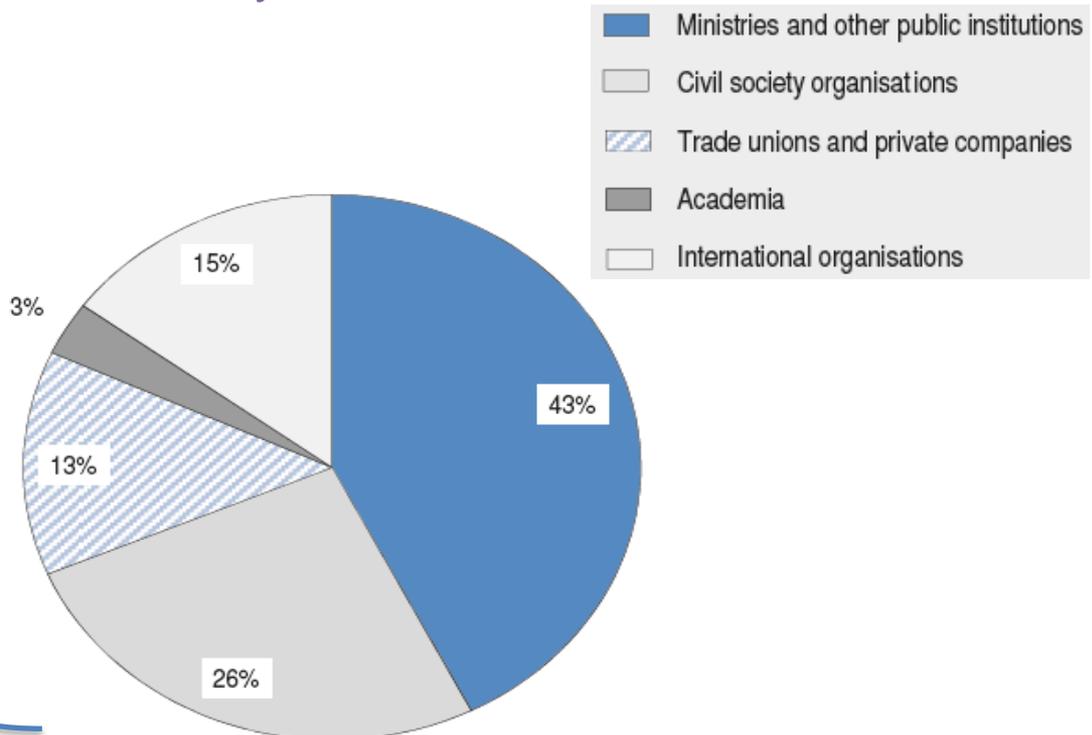
Methodological framework

Household surveys

Community surveys

Stakeholder interviews

- Semi-structured in-depth interviews
- 30/50 key stakeholders operating in the country





Methodological framework

Household surveys

Community surveys

Stakeholder
interviews

- Semi-structured in-depth interviews
- 30/50 key stakeholders operating in the country
- Policy-oriented questions
 - Awareness and perception
 - Policies directly and indirectly affecting migration
 - Policy co-ordination



IPPMD builds on a large and diverse dataset

Country	Household surveys	Community surveys	Stakeholder interviews
Armenia	2 000	79	47
Burkina Faso	2 200	99	48
Cambodia	2 000	100	28
Costa Rica	2 236	15	50
Côte d'Ivoire	2 345	110	44
Dominican Republic	2 037	54	21
Georgia	2 260	71	27
Haiti	1 241	-	40
Morocco	2 231	25	30
Philippines	1 999	37	40
TOTAL	20 549	590	375



Interrelations between public policies, migration and development



II. Main findings





How does migration impact rural development?



- The **agricultural sector** is one of the most affected by emigration





Agriculture is one of the sectors most affected by migration across countries



Rate of emigration, compared to workers staying back in the country of origin

	Agriculture	Construction	Education	Health
Armenia	13	12	1	6
Burkina Faso	13	2	1	0
Cambodia	29	20	7	0
Costa Rica	8	4	3	6
Dominican Republic	10	11	10	14
Georgia	6	9	11	16
Haiti	17	6	11	6
Philippines	6	22	21	69





How does migration affect rural development?

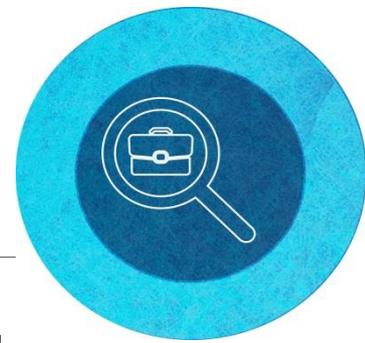


- The agricultural sector is one of the most affected by emigration
- Labour in households are affected differently in **rural** areas than in **urban** areas

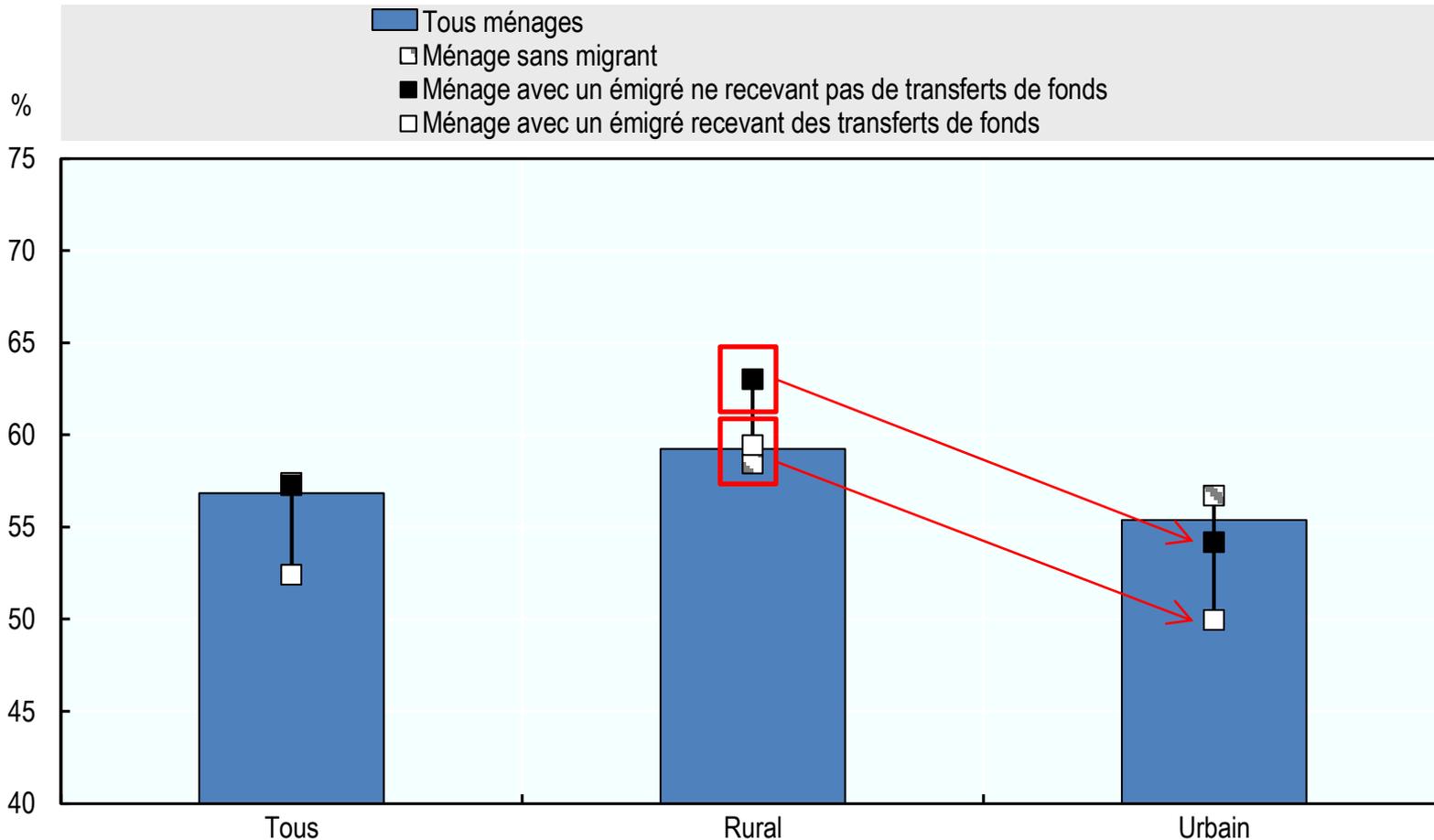




Households are affected differently in rural areas than in urban areas

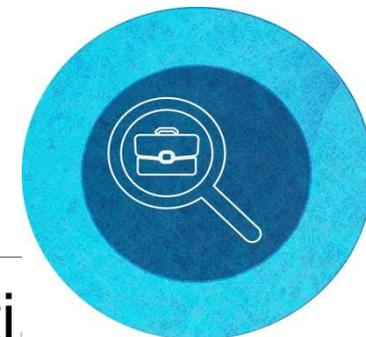


Share of household members aged 15-64 in Côte d'Ivoire, who are working

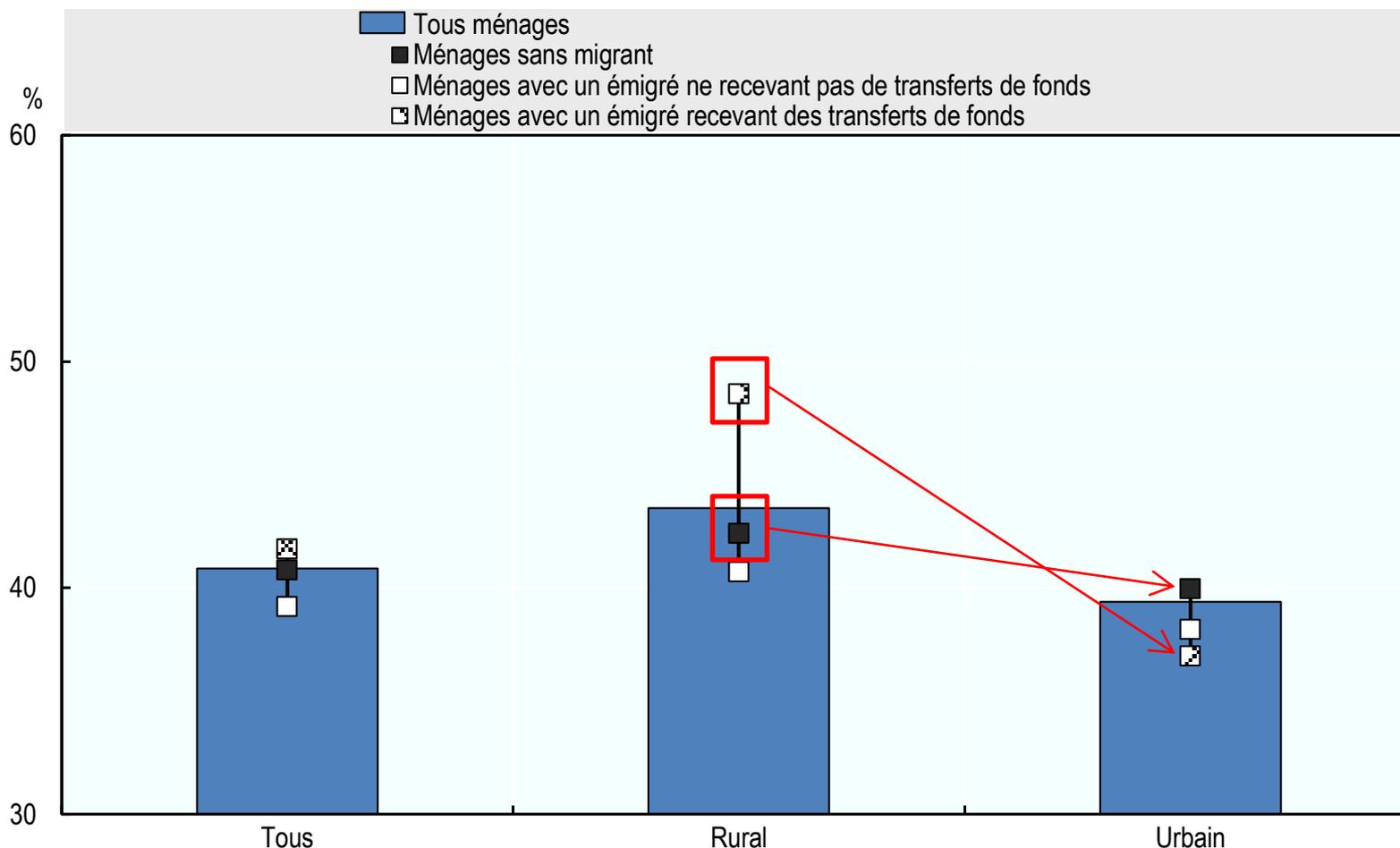




Households are affected differently in rural areas than in urban areas



Share of household members aged 15-64 in Haiti, who are working

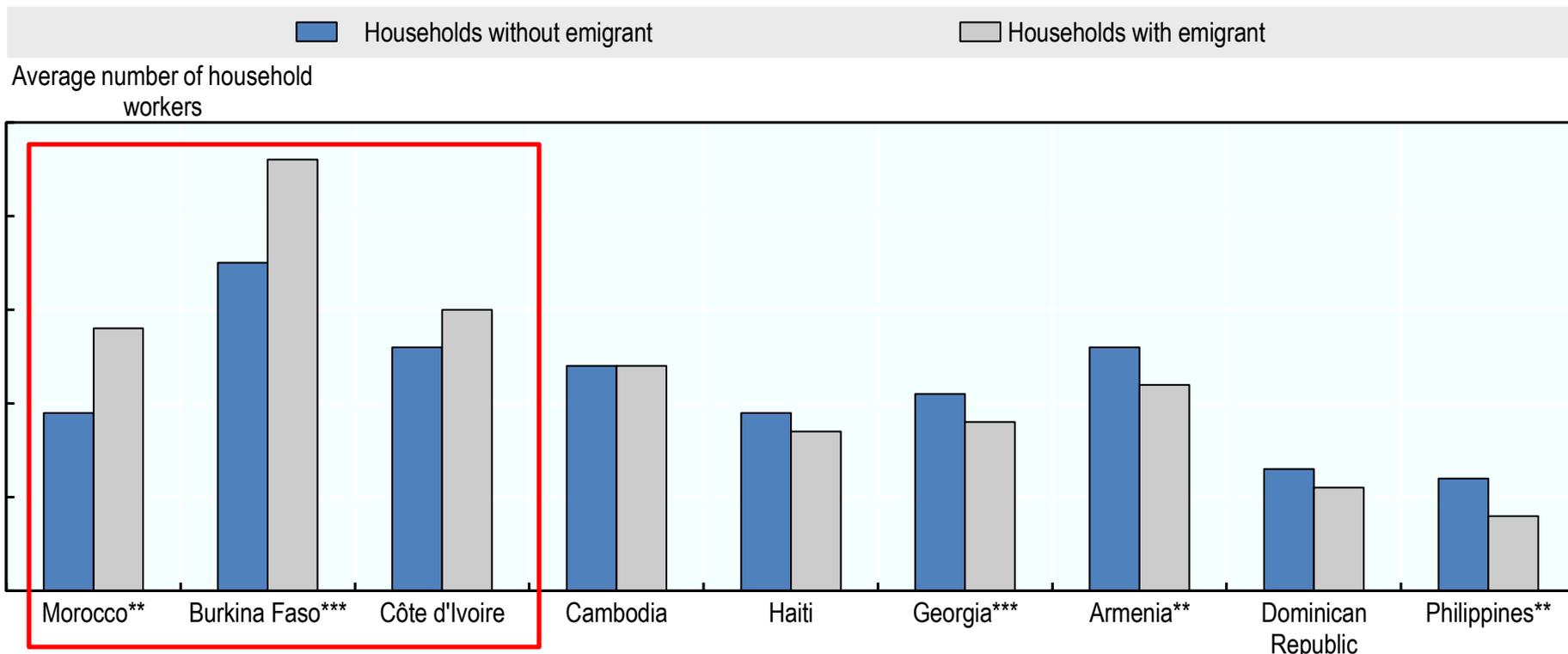




Few agricultural households with emigrants draw on more household labour



Average number of household members working in agricultural activities, by whether the household has an emigrant

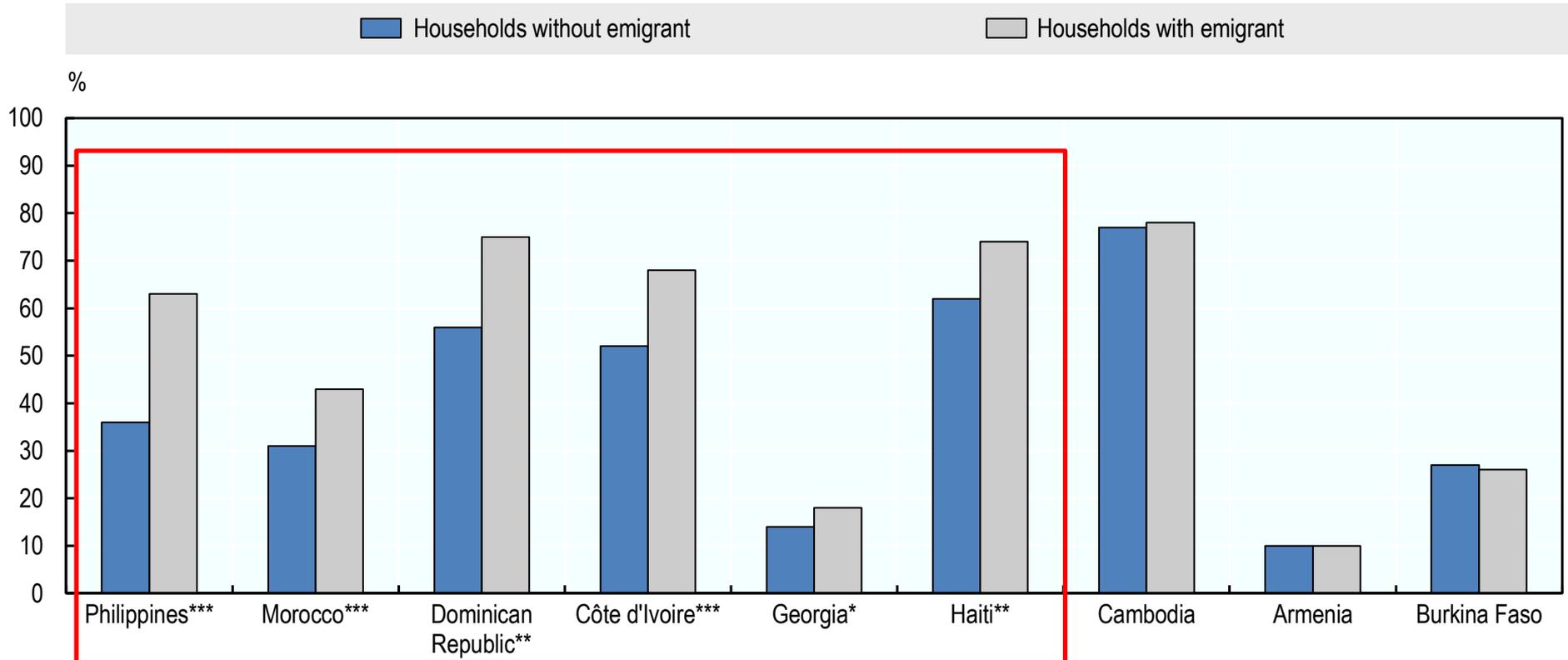




But households with emigrants are generally more likely to hire external agricultural labour



Share of households hiring external agricultural labour (%), by whether they have an emigrant





How does migration affect rural development?



- The agricultural sector is one of the most affected by emigration
- Labour in households are affected differently in rural areas than in urban areas
- **Remittances** fuel investment in rural areas

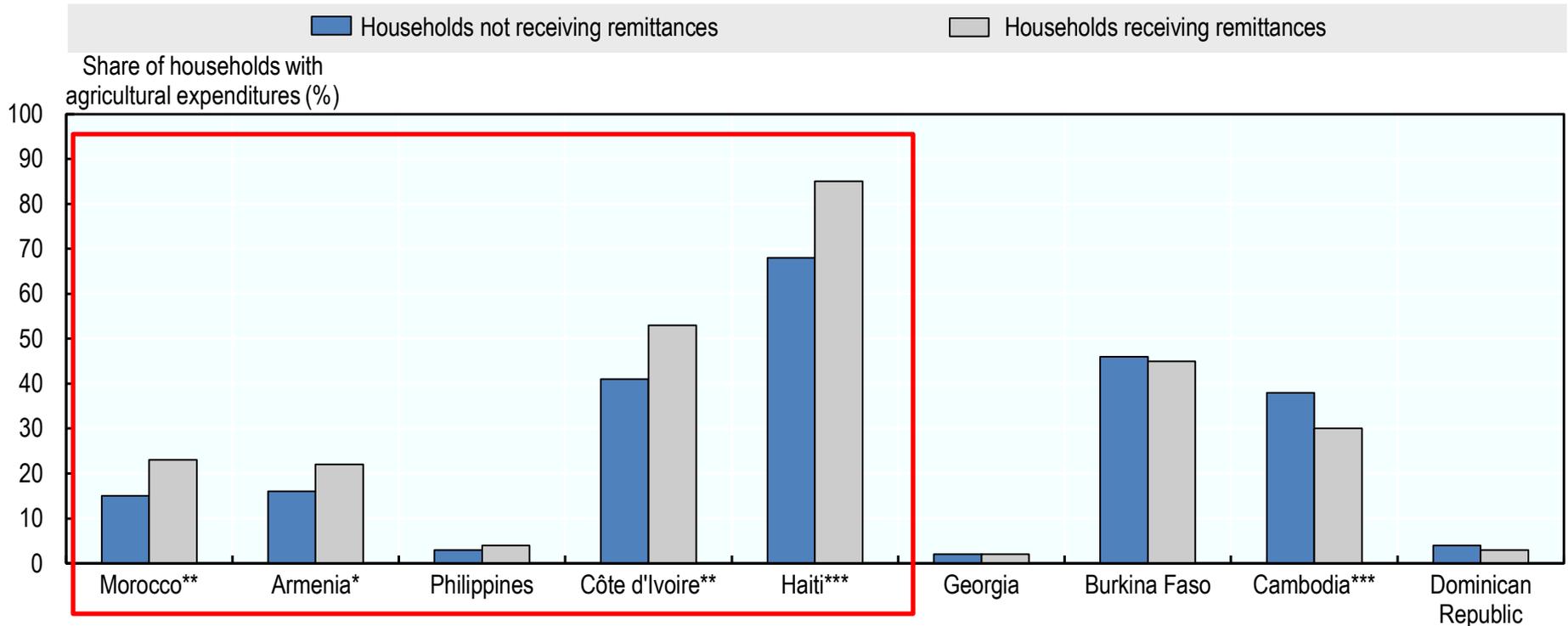




...and invest their remittances into agricultural assets



Share of households with agricultural asset expenditures in the past 12 months (%), by whether they receive remittances





How does migration impact rural development?



- The agricultural sector is one of the most affected by emigration
- Labour in households are affected differently in rural areas than in urban areas
- Remittances fuel investment in rural areas
...and **return migration** allows households to diversify out of agricultural activities

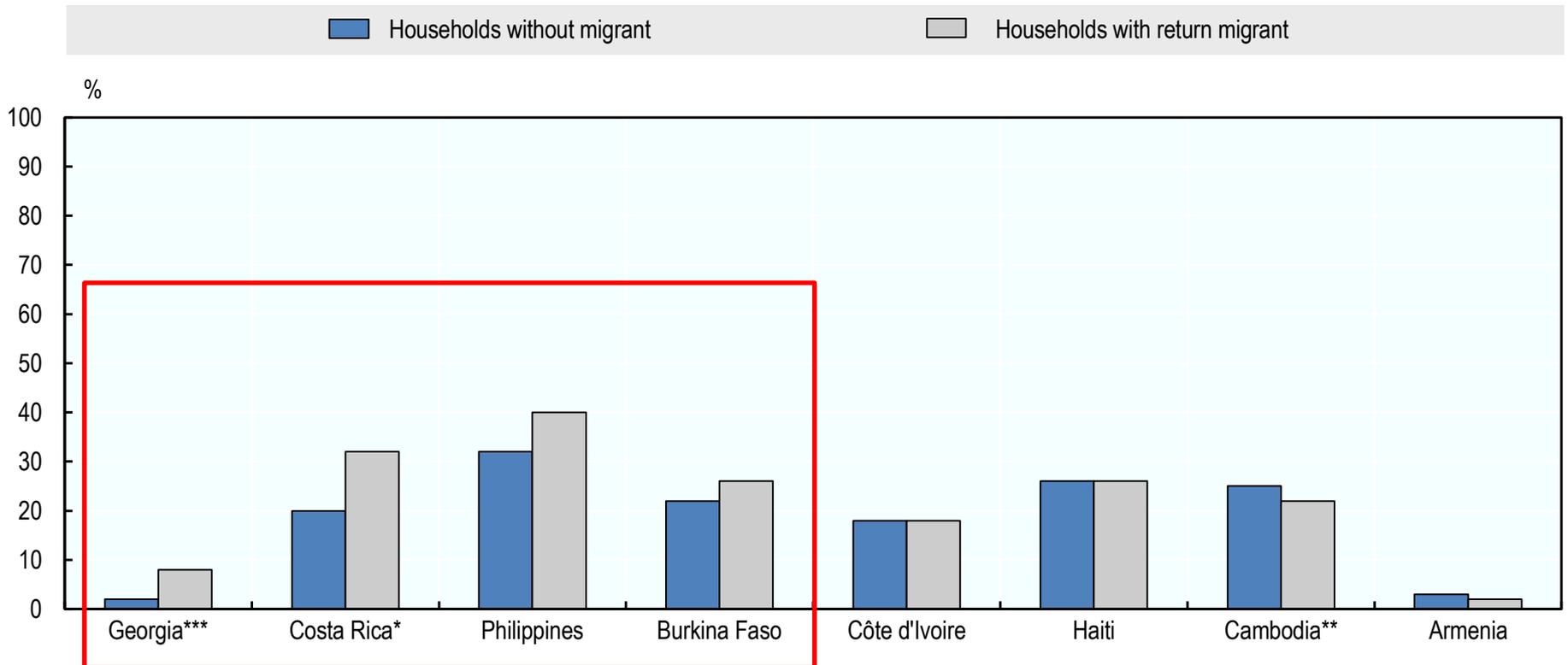




In some countries, agricultural households with return migrants are more likely to own a non-agricultural business



Share of agricultural households operating a non-agricultural business (%), by whether they have a return migrant





Public policies influence migration in rural areas



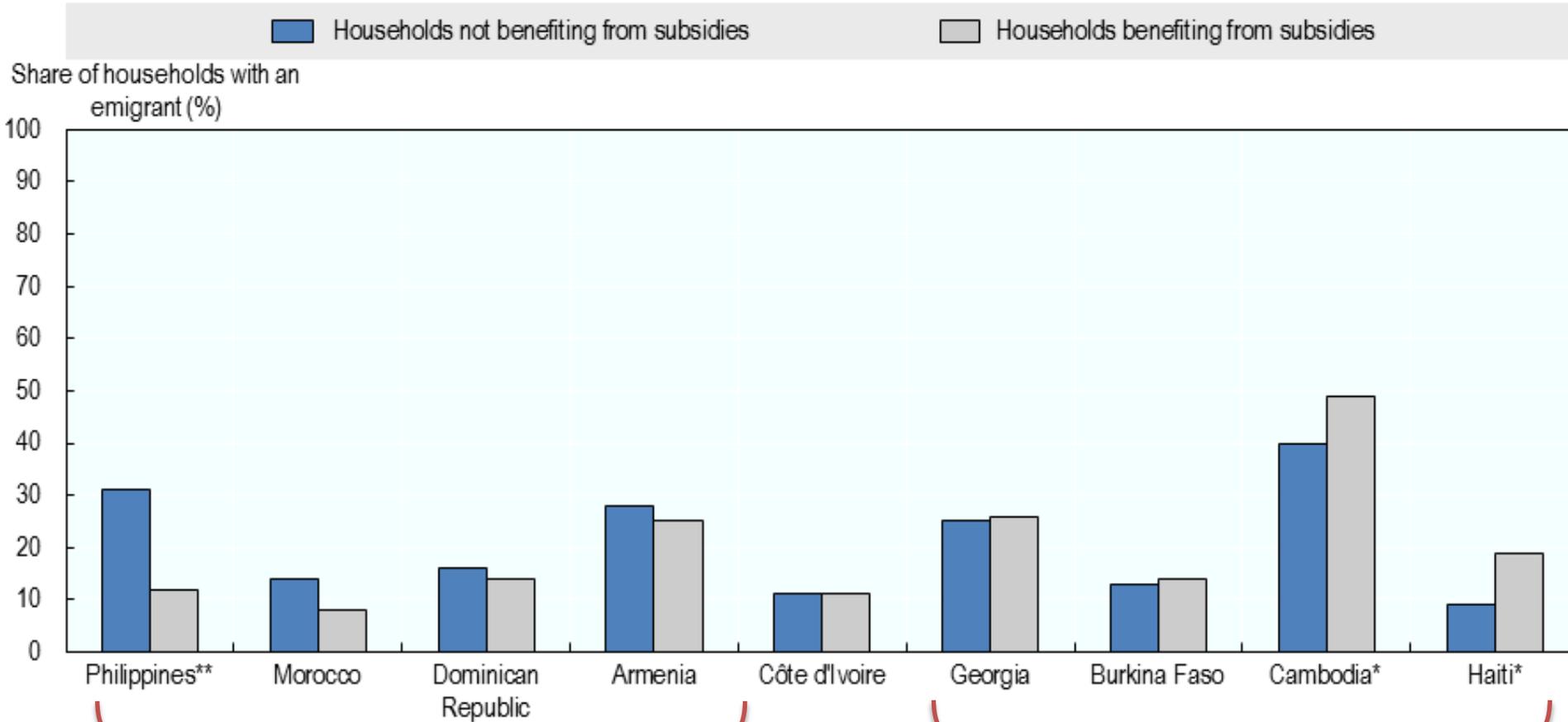
- While **agricultural subsidies** tend to lower emigration in middle-income countries, they increase it in low-income countries





The influence of agricultural subsidies depends on the role of agriculture in the country

Share of households with an emigrant (%), by subsidy receipts





Public policies influence migration in rural areas



- While agricultural subsidies tend to lower emigration in middle-income countries, they increase it in low-income countries
- A **poor investment climate** negatively affects households' abilities to invest remittances and accumulate savings

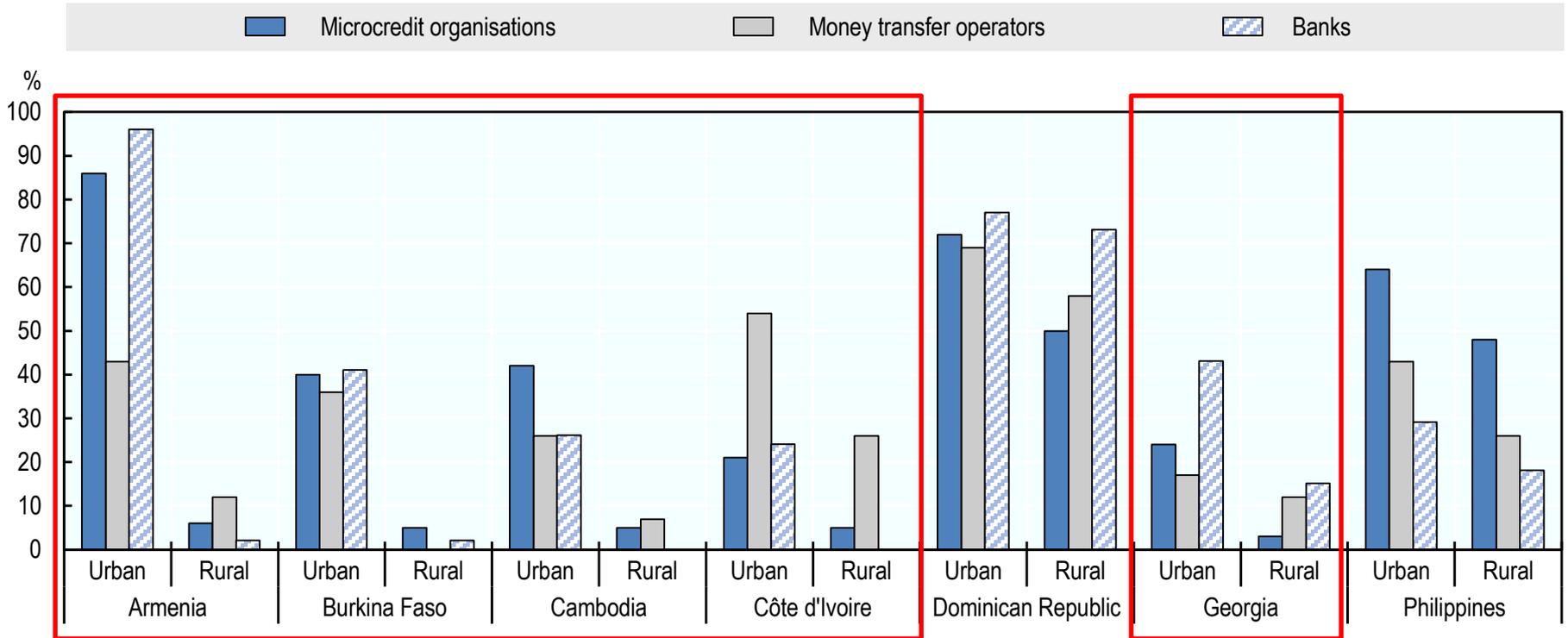




Urban communities are better covered by financial service institutions



Share of communities with financial institutions (%)





Other sectoral policies are also likely to affect migration

- By providing better information on job opportunities at home, **government employment agencies** tend to curb emigration flows
- When **vocational training programmes** do not meet the needs of the domestic labour markets, they foster emigration
- Lack of **financial training** represents a missed opportunity to channel remittances towards more productive investment
- **Cash-based educational programmes** help deter emigration when conditions are binding

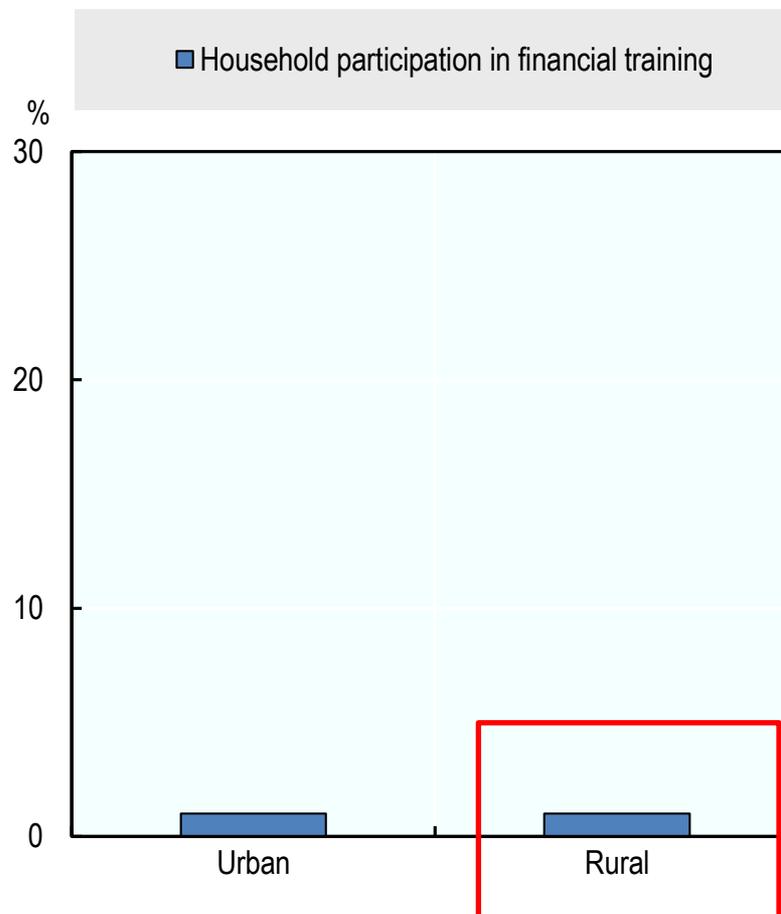
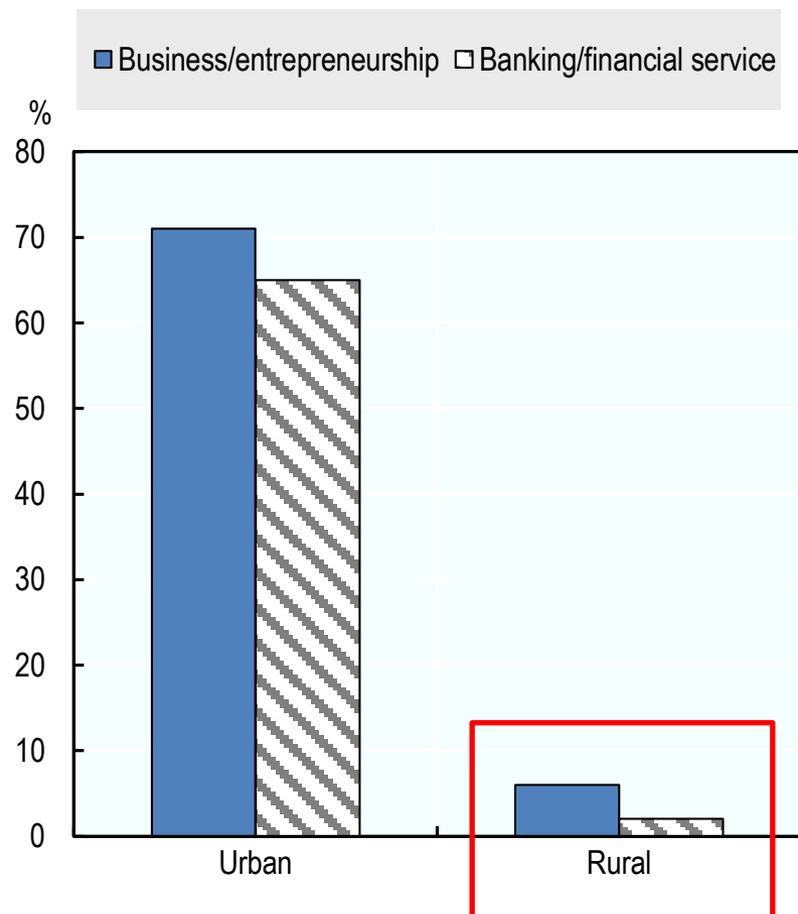




Household participation in financial training programmes is very low



Share of communities which offer financial training and share of households participating in financial training programmes in Armenia





Interrelations between public policies, migration and development



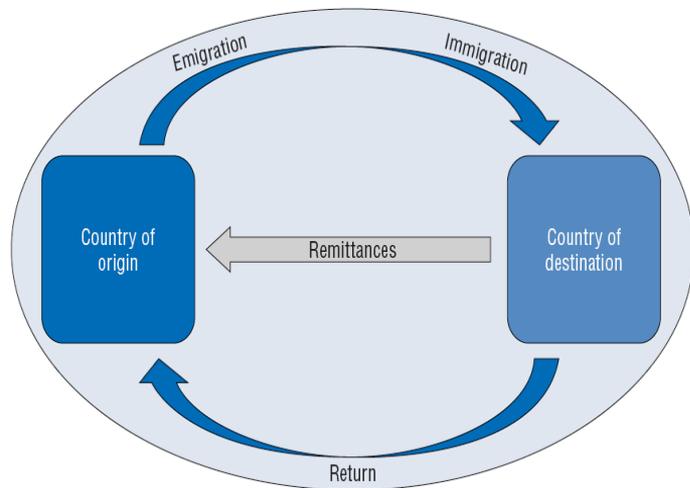
III. Policy recommendations





Summary of the findings

Migration contributes to the development of countries of origin & destination

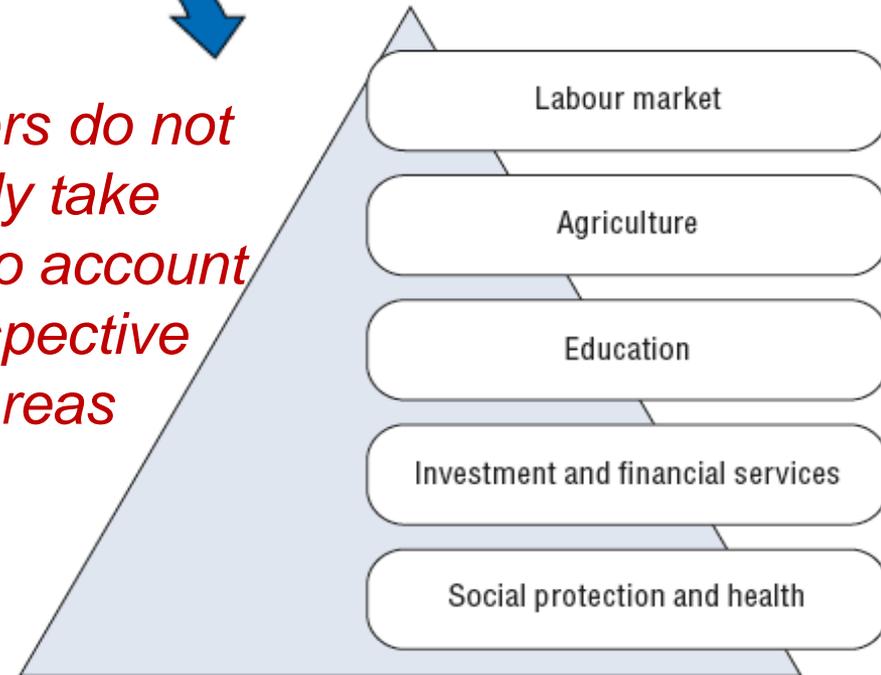


But the overall impact remains limited



Policy makers do not sufficiently take migration into account in their respective policy areas

However, the potential of migration is not yet fully exploited



Sectoral policies affect different migration outcomes



A **coherent policy agenda** can realise the development potential of migration

Do more to integrate migration into development strategies

Improve co-ordination mechanisms

Strengthen international co-operation





Some policy recommendations



Ensure that there are adequate **credit markets and money transfer operators** in rural areas



Support the **investment of remittances** in agricultural expansion and small-scale agri-businesses



Provide financial incentives for return migrants seeking to **invest in agriculture**



Ensure labour market mechanisms such as **job centres** are extended to rural areas



Include, enforce and increase the conditionality of **agricultural aid programmes**



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