Sharing knowledge on linkages between water and outmigration from rural areas: Examples from Ethiopia and Nepal

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Outline

• The bigger picture
• Ethiopia experience
• Nepal/India Experience
• Examining the challenges
The bigger picture

- Global Compact for Migration 2018
- Fairly constant 3% of global population
- Contributing around 9% of global GDP
- Highly complex development (political) issue
- Of all African migrants up till 2019, more than half (21 million) remained within the continent (IOM, 2020)
Ethiopia: Key challenges

- Structure of the economy
  - Heavy reliance on rainfed agriculture
- Vulnerability to climate
  - Increased uncertainties
- Education
  - Mismatch between needs / output
- Youth aspirations / limited employment
- Influence of cash economy
- Presence of ‘migration industry’
- Absence of policies
India/Nepal: Key challenges

- Duality in livelihood systems
- Farming plus major male outmigration
- Economic liberalization from 1980s onwards – demand for cash
- Changing patterns of consumption demand
- Supply side constraints in fragile agricultural systems
- Weighing up of risks and benefits by poor marginal farmers
- Women increasingly in charge of managing agricultural systems
H2020 program examining the challenges

• Economic, institutional, cultural and agroecological factors shaping interactions between migration and agricultural change

• Governance interventions that can harness migration to stimulate sustainable and gender-equitable growth in agriculture and reduce distress associated with migration processes

• Examining 19 landscapes in seven countries across Asia, Africa and Europe
Thank you

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