



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Water and Migration



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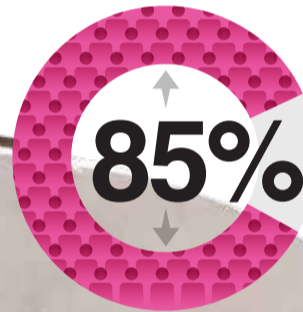
Increasing rural communities' resilience to water stress provides them with alternatives to forced migration.

Climate change is increasing water scarcity and droughts, resulting in the decline of smallholder agricultural production, rural incomes and economic growth. This amplifies the potential for migration and is predictor of cross-border movements.



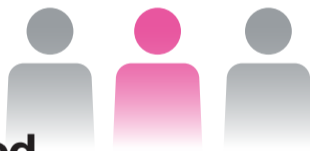
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13%
of rural families from West Africa reliant on rainfed agriculture have seen at least one of their relatives forced to migrate as a consequence of climate change



85% of people who migrate outside their own border are hosted by **developing countries**

At least a **third** of these people settle in rural areas, where they need access to water for their basic needs and for food production.



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People in rural areas must have the choice to remain where they live rather than be forced to move due to the impossibility of sustaining their livelihoods.

We cannot afford to wait.

To provide alternatives to forced migration, FAO and WASAG partners are helping rural communities such as in the Sahel region to become more resilient to water stress and to other environmental and non-environmental risks by investing in small-scale irrigation.



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In collaboration with the partners of

WASAG

The Global Framework on Water Scarcity in Agriculture

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