The relationship between MIGRATION and AGRICULTURE and the food-migration nexus offers numerous opportunities for building sustainable food systems.

Half of all remittances sent to developing countries go to rural areas, where 75% of the world’s poor and food-insecure live.

Yet, migrants face a higher risk of food insecurity and malnutrition, compounded by the effects of climate change and converging crisis.

By mid-2022, the number of forcibly displaced people in food-crisis countries and territories reached 103 MILLION, an increase of 14 MILLION compared to the end of 2021.

United States of America (US)-born children with foreign-born mothers who had been in the US for more than five years were 21% food insecure.

In contrast to US-born children to native-born mothers, 10% were food insecure.

Sources: Children Health Watch, 2018 | EU/EPRS, 2021 | FSIN, 2023 | IFAD, 2023 | UN, 2023

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