

The Role of the FAO in Reducing Migration Pressures and Implementing Sustainable Development Goals (Zero Hunger)

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Abstract

This research article will describe how food security and the issue of international migration are interrelated. The advances of communication and transportation technology have encouraged the movement of people in one country to carry out international migration in other countries. Various factors drive people to international migration, one of the reasons is the impact of conflict. Migrating to a safer and more peaceful country does not mean it will guarantee their survival. Another problem arises, one of which is related to food security. Based on this issue, the authors asked the research question: How the role of the World Organization FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) in reducing migration pressures and implementing sustainable development goals number two (zero hunger). In this paper, the writer uses qualitative research methods. The results of this study are 1) FAO addresses the root causes and driving factors of migration, 2) Helps create job opportunities in agriculture and off-farm for young generations, women, and those who intend to migrate, 3) Develop sustainable strategies so that refugees can integrate with the society that accepts them. The conclusion and research are that migration should be an option, not a necessity. The sustainable development program goal zero hunger forms the basis of the FAO initiative to make a positive contribution to migrants.

Keywords: food security, international migration, food and agriculture organization, FAO

Abstrak

Artikel ini akan menjabarkan bagaimana ketahanan pangan dan isu migrasi internasional saling berkaitan satu sama lain. Kemajuan teknologi komunikasi dan transportasi telah mendorong pergerakan manusia di satu negara melakukan migrasi internasional di negara lain. Berbagai faktor pendorong manusia melakukan migrasi internasional salah satu alasannya adalah dampak dari terjadinya konflik. Bermigrasi ke negara yang lebih aman dan damai bukan berarti akan menjamin kelangsungan hidup mereka. Persoalan lain muncul salah satunya berkaitan dengan ketahanan pangan. Berdasarkan isu tersebut penulis membuat pertanyaan penelitian: Bagaimana peran yang dilakukan organisasi dunia FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) dalam mengurangi tekanan migrasi dan menjalankan tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan (sustainable development goals) nomor dua (tanpa kelaparan). Dalam tulisan ini penulis menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif. Hasil penelitian ini yaitu 1) FAO mengatasi akar penyebab dan faktor pendorong migrasi, 2) Membantu menciptakan kesempatan kerja di bidang pertanian dan di luar pertanian bagi generasi muda, wanita, dan mereka yang berniat bermigrasi, 3) Mengembangkan strategi berkelanjutan agar para pengungsi dapat berintegrasi dengan masyarakat yang menerima mereka. Kesimpulan dan penelitian ini adalah migrasi seharusnya merupakan sebuah pilihan bukan sesuatu keharusan. Tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan yaitu tanpa kelaparan menjadi landasan dasar inisiatif FAO dalam memberikan kontribusi positif bagi para migran.

Kata kunci: keamanan pangan, migrasi internasional, organisasi pangan dan pertanian, FAO

INTRODUCTION

The issue of migration has become a major discussion in international meetings on economic and social development. Migration can be defined as the movement of individuals

within a country or across national borders. This migration pattern is increasingly occurring in all parts of the world. This is due to the development of telecommunications and transportation

and supported by the increasingly rapid development of globalization around the world. Theoretically, the study of International Relations, which used to be very state-centric or focused on the state, has changed to become non-state centric and can even lead to the idea of a borderless world.

The ease and speed of development of transportation and telecommunications technology make it easier for people to cross national borders and even to the goal of migrating to a country that is considered safe and can provide a more decent life than in their home country. The author sees that the situation of conflict and war that is happening in many parts of the world today has provided a new perspective for migrating to Western countries such as Europe and Turkey. However, if we draw a line back, actually migration has been a part of human behavior for centuries even before globalization and developments in technology and transportation like now (Sekretariat ASEAN, 2017).

The desire to leave their homeland is not without obstacles, others say, that migrating still requires great cost, physical endurance and is often dangerous. According to the United Nations, the results of its study shows that more and more human individuals are being forced to make difficult and dangerous migrations, leaving their country because of conflict, natural disasters, persecution, or because they have no choice but to migrate in order to be free from the snare of poverty, threats to their lives, or other extreme pressures (Badan Pangan dan Pertanian PBB, 2017).

Data on the number of individuals fleeing from situations of war, conflict, and persecution of approximately 70 million people globally. This data is the highest number in 7 decades during the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees carrying out its function. The UNHCR report identified three main groups. The first group, refugees or people forced to leave their country due to reasons of conflict, persecution, and war. Until 2018, the number

of refugees reached 25.9 million, including Palestinian refugees who reached 5.5 million.

In the second group are asylum seekers, who number 3.5 million. These asylum seekers are people outside the country of birth who are under international protection but are not yet in refugee status. Meanwhile, in the third group are internally displaced persons. Internal refugees are defined as individuals who have been displaced in their country, the number globally reaching 41.3 million (BBC News Indonesia, 2019).

The author would like to focus his research on the first group of people who were forced to leave their country for reasons of war, conflict, and persecution. The focus of the study will be correlated with the FAO's vision as an international food and agriculture agency to end food shortages, achieve food security, reduce rural poverty, and increase the sustainable use of natural resources (SDGs United Nations, 2015).

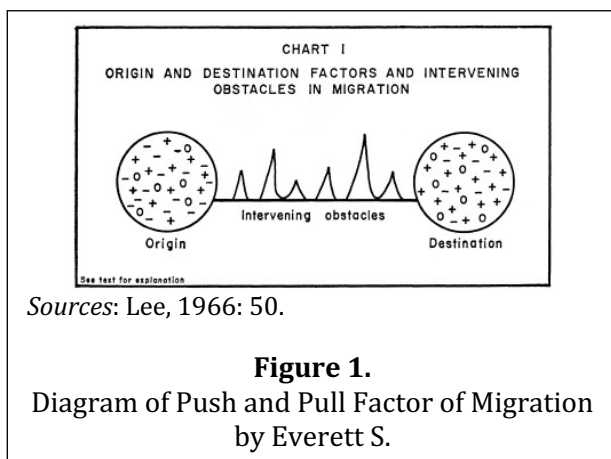
In 2015, the number of international migrants including refugees increased to 244 million. The main factor in the increase in the number of international migrants between 2010 and 2015 was the war in Syria. The outbreak of war in Syria made its citizens feel insecure at home country. Another option they have to do is leave their country and migrate to a safer country. The hope of the refugees to be able to live a more decent and secure life, however, the fact is that Syrian refugees experience many obstacles both during their travels and while in the receiving country (WFP, 2017, p. 13).

Turkey is one of the countries receiving Syrian refugees. The construction of refugee camps is a form of Erdogan's policy. With a large number of Syrian refugees in Turkey, it will also affect how local people accept refugees in their country. Social jealousy and economic problems can trigger conflicts in

refugee recipient countries. This becomes an obstacle for Syrian refugees in the receiving country. Refugees from countries that are in conflict, war, and crisis, not only experience trauma while in their country. However, when they decide to migrate, there are still obstacles during their journey even after being in the receiving country. Thus, the author wants to describe how FAO's role in reducing the pressure of refugees and realizing the goals of sustainable development, one of which is zero hunger (Sadiddin, Cattaneo, Cirillo, & Miller, 2019).

Literature Review

To strengthen the author's analysis using the theoretical framework of Everett S. Lee related to his journal entitled "A Theory of Migration" in 1966 which has been published in the journal *Demography*, Vol. 3, No. 1, pages 47-57. The theory of international migration, which was coined by Everett S. Lee in 1966, is related to the driving and pulling factors of an individual to migrate between countries (Lee, 1966, pp. 47-57).



Four factors which affect migration: The first, factors associated with the area of origin for example conflict, crisis, etc. Second, factors associated with the destination for example risks, uncertainty, expectations, etc. Third, intervening obstacles between the area of origin and destination for example distance, laws, etc. Fourth, personal factors for example age, race, education, health, etc. (Chatterjee & Mishra, 2011).

These three factors are on the Chart. 1.

In each area, many factors play a role in restraining a person from migrating, attracting a person to migrate to his country, and there are other factors that tend to drive them away from their home country. Further described in the diagram above with signs (+) and (-). While the sign (0) is described as someone migrating for other reasons not based on the previous description (Lee, 1966, p. 50).

Based on the driving factor that is the country of origin, especially in this study is the first group of migration. The first group of these migrations was those who were forced to leave their home countries due to conflict, war, and crises. The driving factors are the safety of the soul, the trauma, the fear.

The pull factor is the destination country. The first group of migration case studies came from Syria. Looking at how his country is in crisis and conflict for a long time, many of its inhabitants have migrated to Western countries such as Europe and Turkey. Europe and Turkey were chosen there are certainly significant reasons. That these countries are safe from conflict and war and there is the hope of a more decent life.

Intervening obstacles between the country of origin and the destination country has seen from this study is the process of migrating through illegal and dangerous routes. In recent years, there has been much news of the sinking of ships carrying migrants in the Libyan Sea and the Mediterranean. Due to forced migration, preparations, and even transportation to the destination country using rough transportation tools including small ships containing tens and even hundreds of immigrants. Even after arriving in the destination country, there are many obstacles encountered by these refugees. Uncertainty of residence, dealing with applicable laws in the destination country, weakened physical strength, and hunger.

Research Method

To answer the research question, how is the role of the World Organization FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) in reducing migration pressures and implementing sustainable development goals number two zero hunger. The author uses qualitative research methods. Qualitative analysis is the most prominent research methodology in the study of international relations. Qualitative research includes narrative case studies, traditional historical, counter-fact analysis, process-tracing, narrative analysis, thick description, and discourse analysis. Qualitative research can be defined as an intuitive and systematic research technique to help a researcher generate knowledge efficiently and coherently. Meanwhile, strategies or methods for collecting qualitative data include interviews, focus-groups, internet-based research, document-based research, or archives (Babbie, 2010).

Thus, in this study, the authors used qualitative research methods in the study of international relations and used focus-groups research strategies and internet-based research. Internet-based methods in addition to being able to be utilized to access traditional scientific materials such as scientific journal articles and books can be optimized to collect data or information related to research topics (Bakry, 2016, p. 60).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The development of the issue of migration for political studies, especially international politics, in the end, must involve the state as the main actor that is still considered legitimate because it has territorial sovereignty. The issue of migration and sovereignty is what ultimately makes the country involved in migration studies. The state has an interest because the issue of migration has an impact on national identities, such as efforts to build multiculturalism among many people with different cultural backgrounds entering a country.

The phenomenon of migration is very complex because it is not only labor migration but also refugees from a country due to conditions of war, conflict or crisis. It is this increasingly complex issue that ultimately is not the only country involved in solving the migration problem. Even though it is like the statement above that the state is a legitimate actor in its territorial sovereignty. The need for the role of international agencies under the United Nations to participate in resolving the migration problem (Sriyanto, 2016, p. 2).

The problem of international migration that has become the international spotlight is the Syrian refugee crisis in March 2011. The Syrian Refugee Crisis was the result of the government's crackdown on public demonstrations. The civil war then became a sectarian conflict with conflicting religious groups and spread throughout the region and was influenced by international intervention. The escalation of the conflict has increased and many Syrians have started to flee. Currently, there are five major countries visited by Syrian refugees, including Lebanon, Egypt, Iraq, Turkey, and Jordan. Turkey has been a receiving country for Syrian refugees since the start of the war, and by 2020 there are 3.4 million Syrian refugees in Turkey (UN Refugees, 2021) (Mackenzie, 2020).

With a very significant number of Syrian refugees in Turkey, FAO as an international organization under the United Nations is taking part in helping to deal with migration problems, especially to achieving one of the goals of sustainable development. The FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) is one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations that belongs to the Economic and Social Council. The FAO describes the term migration as all forms of individual displacement, regardless of factors such as duration, reasons for migrating, and

whether it is voluntary or forced. Looking at the large number of individuals migrating to different parts of the world, of course, this migration pattern has a positive and negative impact. (Barkin, 2006)

The authors observe that global migration patterns can be managed regularly, orderly, and humanely will contribute to economic growth for both the country of origin and the destination country. However, the problems in the issue of international migration to date are very complex. One of them is the issue of food and agriculture which is very important for the welfare of the world population and relates to the reasons why many people migrate especially those from the countryside. About 75 percent of the world's poor and food-deprived population lives in rural areas (Brauw, 2019).

Sustainable solutions to address the root causes of migration are agricultural and rural development. Investment in sustainable agricultural and rural development and creating a decent life in the countryside is an important part of the world's response to the current migration problem (SDGs Bappenas, 2018).

The following follow-up by FAO in making a positive contribution to the issue of international migration:

First, overcoming the root causes and driving factors of migrating. The role of the FAO is to address the root causes of migration by improving conditions in the migrant countries of origin and utilizing the development potential of the migration. Besides, the FAO provides support to refugees and communities willing to accommodate them as well as to communities in crises (FAO-IFPRI, 2017).

In 2018, the FAO together with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) will lead the Global Migration Group (GMG). (Bayerlein, Knill, & Steinebach, 2020, p. 104) GMG is an institution that encourages the creation of dialogues that raise migration issues at the international level. FAO's cooperation with IOM is a tangible manifestation of how FAO seeks to jointly

engage and facilitate the problems that arise in this international migration pattern (Badan Pangan dan Pertanian PBB, 2017).

Second, helping to create employment opportunities in agriculture and outside agriculture for the younger generation, women, and those who intend to migrate. Implementation of sustainable development goal number two is zero hunger, efforts to eliminate hunger, achieve food security, and good nutrition, and improve sustainable agriculture. The role of FAO in implementing sustainable development goals number two is for example the impact of the crisis and protracted conflict in Syria. Many Syrian refugees leave their countries and head to Turkey. The FAO has initiatives aimed at increasing opportunities and sustainability for refugees from Syria. The FAO initiative is in the form of greenhouse facilities in shelters and providing employment training. In the countries of origin of the refugees, the FAO helps farmers maintain their land and produce food when the situation is under control and safe. This relates to the impact of a conflict in which Syria is experiencing reduced asset value, a weakening agricultural sector, and significantly reduced national production capacity.

For example, Ali Hager, a migrant from Syria, currently in Sanliurfa, Turkey. He is one of the beneficiaries of the FAO Enhanced Resilience through Increased Economic Opportunity for Syrian Refugees under the Temporary Protection (SuTP) program. Besides Ali, there's Thora fled Aleppo with her children. She was an IDP (Internally Displaced Person) in Syria three times and now lives in a refugee camp in Turkey where she is learning practical agricultural skills provided as part of an FAO program (FAO, 2019, p. xii & 66).

Third, develop sustainable strategies so that refugees can integrate with the communities that accept them.

Turkey currently has 3.4 million refugees, of which 3 million of them are Syrian refugees. This number does not include those who are not known or are not registered as Syrian refugees. With this data, FAO is helping the Turkish government by bringing sustainable solutions to the refugee crisis in the country (FAO, 2019, p. 87) According to WFP (World Food Programme), mentions that refugees in Sanliurfa and Gaziantep stated that they prefer to remain in Turkish refugee camps because the cultural environment is very similar to their home country (WFP, 2017, p. 40).

The three roles of FAO in dealing with the issue of international migration above are the implementation of achieving the target of zero hunger by 2030. This is because it is closely related to food security, rural development, and migration flow. In September 2015, at the United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development in New York, 193 countries pledged to end poverty and food shortages, protect the Earth and ensure prosperity for all. The following year, the United Nations convened a Summit on Refugees and Migrants in New York to develop a more comprehensive approach to migration governance. The result agreed to realize the Global Agreement on migration including covering all dimensions of international migration such as humanitarian issues, development, and human rights (Badan Pangan dan Pertanian PBB, 2017).

CONCLUSION

Discussions on international migration with food security are issues that need further research. How the correlation between the two is very closely related to the achievement of the goal of SDG2 is zero hunger. To realize sustainable development in the field of food security, FAO as a world organization significantly contributes and plays an active role in reducing the pressures of migration in

their destination countries. FAO efforts in the destination countries of refugees by supporting skills so that they can be absorbed in the world of work, especially in agricultural fields. FAO also collaborated with the IOM to form the Global Migration Group. Besides, the FAO provides support to the recipient countries of refugees to jointly build sustainable agriculture by involving communities that accept refugees and the refugees themselves.

The implementation of FAO is important to improve food security and respond to the Syrian refugee crisis in Turkey on rebuilding livelihoods. Supporting skills to integrate refugees into the labor market, particularly in agriculture such as in Sanliurfa, Turkey. In this study, the authors limit the study of refugees who have left their home countries on the grounds of conflict, war, and crisis. For example, the Syrian refugees who migrated to Turkey. Turkey was chosen as a destination country for reasons of cultural similarity.

Migrating from a country that is in crisis, conflict, and war is not easy. As explained by Everett S. Lee in his theory of international migration. That there are several factors experienced by refugees both in the country of origin, destination country, and obstacles during migration. The obstacle is not only material but lives, including the threat of starvation. FAO has the goal of realizing food security and realizing the sustainable development goal of 2030, namely zero hunger. The FAO's role in the issue of international migration also wants to make clear that migrating is an option, not a necessity. International migration can provide an increase in the economy of the destination country or region of origin, carried out in an orderly and regulated.

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