The Millennium Development Goals and Migration

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IOM MIGRATION RESEARCH SERIES

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IOM is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society. As an intergovernmental body, IOM acts with its partners in the international community to: assist in meeting the operational challenges of migration; advance understanding of migration issues; encourage social and economic development through migration; and uphold the human dignity and well-being of migrants.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At first sight, international migration, despite its growing scope and magnitude, does not feature prominently in the original framework of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The relationship between migration and the MDGs has not been widely explored, although both the migration and development communities are becoming increasingly aware of the link between international migration and development.

Integrating migration into development policy agendas is taking on a new importance in many countries. Several governments of states that are primarily countries of destination for migrants, such as the United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands, have started to move in this direction. Similarly, more and more governments of developing countries with substantial emigration flows are establishing policies to strengthen the involvement of their diasporas in national development processes.

There is a noticeable gap in research and analysis on how migration is linked to attaining the Millennium Development Goals. However as the available evidence shows, there is clearly no simple cause and effect relationship between migration and the achievement of the MDGs. Migration may have a direct and positive influence on the achievement of the MDGs, however it can equally constitute a challenge which needs to be addressed in order to move further towards their attainment.

The United Nations "Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration" mentions migration only as one of the causes of the worsening global malaria problem, and migrants as "victims of discrimination, racism and intolerance".

Furthermore, the Road Map states that strategies for moving forward to achieving the MDGs include: "continuing United Nations work to provide technical advice and training and to lead dialogue on specific policies dealing with migration issues and their implications".

Migration is also only briefly mentioned in some of the Millennium Project Interim Task Force Reports, where it is noted mainly for its potentially negative impact on development. Health-related reports, for instance, stress that the brain drain of health professionals impacts negatively on the health situation of the population as well as on the general development situation in countries of origin. In the report on improv-

ing the lives of slum dwellers (Task Force 8), migration is described as a phenomenon that needs to be understood in order to achieve the MDG targets in this regard.

Some of the more recent Task Force reports of the UN Millennium Project do contain references to migration with respect to the specific issue areas they address. Some highlight the relevance of taking into account migration-related questions, such as the report of the Task Force on Trade and Development, which stresses the importance of a multilateral trading system, leading, inter alia, to a further liberalization of services, including the temporary movement of people. Other reports mostly focus on potential challenges migration presents to development efforts, such as the report of the Task Force on Health, which deals extensively with the negative impacts of the emigration of health workers from developing countries and the ensuing human resource shortages. Similarly, some of the country progress reports mention migration, although more along the vein of migratory movements being a concern since many administrative and registration systems are unable to cope with extensive population movements.

The January 2005 final report of the UN Millennium Project, entitled "Investing in Development: A Practical Way to Achieve the MDGs" discusses migration in various contexts. While it points to the challenges arising from the increasing migration from rural to urban areas, as well as from the outflow of professionals, it also mentions remittances as a possible positive effect of migration, and emphasizes the necessity of comprehensive approaches to migration management in the context of poverty reduction.

While migration cuts across all or most MDGs, there are stronger links with some goals than with others. This paper looks briefly at the interlinkages between migration and the MDGs, in particular Goal 1 (Poverty Reduction), Goal 3 (Gender Equality), Goal 6 (Prevention of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Infectious Diseases), Goal 7 (Environmental Sustainability), and Goal 8 (Creation of Global Partnerships for Development).

The interlinkages between migration and the MDGs are complex and can be both positive and negative. Most of the linkages identified in this paper have the potential both to challenge and to support the achievement of the MDGs. These complexities need to be taken into account when formulating strategies for the achievement of the MDGs.

In those areas where migration can be identified as a challenge to achieving the MDGs, the international community needs to develop migration management strategies in order to address the negative effect of migration on attaining the goals.

Simultaneously, governments, development agencies and international organizations should develop strategies to enhance the positive impact of migration on the achievement of the MDGs. Above all, the complex relationship between migration and the MDGs must be explored further. Migration, as is increasingly recognized, cannot be excluded from development agendas but must be incorporated in all development policies and programmes. Although it is difficult to obtain reliable data and statistics on migration, increased and focused research on the topic will be crucial in the process of realizing the MDGs. The thorough assessment, development of comprehensive and coherent strategies and responsible implementation will be able to advance this process.

1. INTRODUCTION

Under the auspices of the United Nations (UN), 191 states adopted the Millennium Declaration in September 2000 and identified eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).[1] These goals have become a major strategic framework of reference for international development agencies and are unprecedented in their scope and commitment to development.[2]

International migration, despite its breadth and magnitude, does not feature prominently in the original framework of the MDGs. However, both the migration and development communities are increasingly aware of the close relationship between migration and development and official UN documents and reports on the MDGs have started to reflect this shift.[3]

At the institutional level, several UN organizations are now active in the field of migration and development; however, they do not necessarily focus on the specific relationship between migration and the MDGs.[4]

There is a clear gap in available research and analysis on how migration is linked to attaining these goals as in the light of available evidence, there is no simple cause and effect relationship between migration and the achievement of the MDGs. Though migration may have a direct and positive influence, it can equally constitute a challenge.

It can be argued that migration can influence each of the goals either directly or indirectly. This paper will concentrate on Goal 1 (poverty reduction), Goal 3 (gender equality), Goal 6 (prevention of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases), Goal 7 (environmental sustainability) and Goal 8 (a global partnership for development).

2. MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

While the majority of international migrants originate from developing countries, migration by no means takes place exclusively from south to north. Sixty per cent of global migrant stock currently resides in the more developed countries and 40 per cent in the less developed countries[5] with migration to a large extent occurring within and/or between developing countries.

The developing world is also host to the majority of internal migrants, i.e. persons who move within their country of origin and whose number is much higher than that of international migrants. Internal migration is usually associated with urbanization or with the forced movement of people fleeing violent conflict or natural disaster. The link between internal and international migration is controversial; while it is often argued that both are stages of the same process of movement, others maintain that people move either internally *or* internationally.[6]

Both internal and international migration continue to rise with more and more people affected by migration in one way or another. Along with the growing scale of migration, the patterns of migration flows have changed considerably.

In international migration, one of the most significant trends is the rise of "transnational migration". Instead of being unidirectional and permanent, migration has become increasingly temporary, seasonal and circular. New information and communication technologies facilitate contacts between migrants and those they have left behind, and significant advances in international transport have made travelling cheaper and easier. Together with a more propitious economic environment and the easing of restrictions on dual citizenship in many countries, these developments make it possible for migrants to lead "dual lives", i.e. to maintain close affiliations to both country of origin and residence. Consequently, migrants today become involved in the economic progression of their countries of origin.

As a result of these and related developments in international migration, the nexus between migration and development is receiving renewed attention from policy makers and academics alike.[7] Both the development and the migration communities are increasingly aware of the close links between the two issues and the impact of sustainable development on migration as well as the impact of migration on development are now subjects of current interest and debate. The question of how or whether sustainable development can influence migration remains open, however, and is one where further reflection is needed.

There has been considerable discussion in the past about what mechanisms and policies of the international community could mitigate migration pressures. Lines of activity have included conflict prevention, the provision of targeted development assistance, as well as fostering dialogue and political partnerships.[8]

The debate concerning the influence of migration on development has significantly changed in recent years. Initially this influence was considered primarily in negative terms – referring in particular to the problem of brain drain, i.e. the emigration of qualified professionals from developing countries and the subsequent loss of skills faster than the replacement rate.

While this loss of skills continues to be of concern to many countries, the preoccupation with the potentially negative impact of migration is complemented today by an increasing recognition of the positive effects migration can have on the development of the country of origin. Recent data on the extent and value of migrants' remittances, as well as mounting evidence of the scope of the involvement of diasporas in the development process of their countries of origin, have contributed to this new perspective on international migration. Migrants are being considered more and more as agents of development who can strengthen cooperation between home and host societies and contribute to development – not only through remittances, investment and entrepreneurial activities but also through the transfer of newly developed skills and knowledge and through fostering democratization and protection of human rights in their countries of origin. While this shift in focus does not ignore potentially negative outcomes or possible dangers of migration, it adds a new dimension to the debate and contributes an additional set of facts to be included in any analysis of the impact of migration on development.

The significance attributed to the impact of migration on development is becoming apparent in governments' policies and in development policy frameworks. Several states that are countries of destination for migrants, such as the United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands, have started to integrate migration into their development policies and to draw up development policies to include migration, having recognized the importance of a coherent framework that takes into account the relationship between migration and development. The European Commission, in a communication to the European Council in December 2002, explicitly mentioned the need to address root causes of migration as part of a comprehensive strategy on migration and development.[9] Similarly, more and more governments of countries of origin are establishing or refining policies to strengthen the involvement of their diasporas in national development processes.

The link between migration and development is now on the agendas of many actors in the field of international development cooperation, such as the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and of national development agencies like the UK Department for International Development (DfID) and the German Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ). The UN General Assembly adopted a resolution on International Migration and Development, in which it requested the Secretary-General to report on its implementation to the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly.[10] Furthermore, it decided that in 2006 the General Assembly will devote a high-level dialogue to international migration and development during its sixty-first session.[11]

However, the coherent and comprehensive integration of international migration in donors' development agendas or in strategic development policy frameworks, such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs),[12] Country and Regional Strategy Papers[13] or Common Country Assessments (CCA) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF),[14] is still lacking. While some of these reports hint at problems experienced in relation to international migration, for example the loss of qualified human resources or the lack of adequate labour migration management capacities, very few mention the potential benefits of migration for development. As DfID outlined in a recent House of Commons report: "A recent review of 48 poverty reduction strategy papers found that 21 made no mention of migration; nine saw it as a cause of 'brain-drain'."[15]

3. MIGRATION AND
THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Goal 1:   Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;
Goal 2:   Achieve universal primary education;
Goal 3:   Promote gender equality and empower women;
Goal 4:   Reduce child mortality;
Goal 5:   Improve maternal health;
Goal 6:   Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases;
Goal 7:   Ensure environmental sustainability;
Goal 8:   Develop a global partnership for development.

Although there are obvious links between migration and the MDGs, they have only very recently started to be recognized. The first publication of the "Millennium Project"[16] was the Human Development Report 2003,[17] which drew on research by the Millennium Project Task Forces. In this first publication, migration was mentioned only indirectly as a component of the commitment to the development index.[18]

BOX 1

THE UN STRATEGY TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE MDGs

The UN strategy towards achieving the MDGs, launched in 2001, consists of a number of organizational and institutional arrangements including the Millennium Project. Its role is to recommend strategies for achieving the MDGs through research work in ten Task Force Groups to be presented in June 2005.[19] Further elements of the UN strategy for achieving the MDGs are "The Millennium Campaign," "Country-level Monitoring" and "Operational Country-level Activities".[20]

The UN "Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration" mentions migration only as one of the causes of the "worsening global malaria problem", and migrants as "victims of discrimination, racism and intolerance".[21] Furthermore, it states that strategies for moving forward to achieving the MDGs include: "Continuing United Nations work to provide technical advice and training and to lead dialogue on specific policies dealing with migration issues and their implications."[22]

Some of the more recent Task Force reports of the UN Millennium Project do contain references to migration with respect to the specific issue areas they address. Some highlight the relevance of taking into account migration-related questions: the report of the Task Force on Trade and Development stresses the importance of a multilateral trading system, leading, inter alia, to a further liberalization of services, including the temporary movement of people.[23] Other reports mostly focus on potential challenges migration presents to development efforts: the report of the Task Force on Health deals extensively with the negative impacts of the emigration of health workers from developing countries and the ensuing human resource shortages.[24]

Similarly, some of the country progress reports mention migration.[25] In the reports of Albania, Armenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina for example, migratory movements have been identified as a concern since the administrative and registration systems are unable to cope with the extensive population movements in these areas.[26] The lack of reliable registration systems and data makes a sound understanding of the country's population size and development more difficult.

The January 2005 final report of the UN Millennium Project, entitled "Investing in Development: A Practical Way to Achieve the MDGs", also discusses migration in various contexts. While it points to the challenges arising from the increasing migration from rural to urban areas, as well as from the outflow of professionals, it also mentions remittances as a possible positive effect of migration and emphasizes the necessity of comprehensive approaches to migration management in the context of poverty reduction.

To further expand on these references to migration, the following sections will look in detail at the interlinkages between migration and the MDGs, focusing on the goals covering poverty eradication, gender, health, environmental sustainability and global partnerships, as well as the targets set.

In analysing these linkages, it is important to keep in mind that migration patterns differ considerably from country to country, as well as between regions, and need to be distinguished in terms of direction, duration, motivation and the actual type of migrant or group of migrants.[27] Migration in itself can therefore never be a strategy to achieving the MDGs, nor an impediment to reaching those Goals. Rather, its impact depends on the political, social, legal and economic environments in which the migration process takes place, as well as on the characteristics, resources and behaviour of the individual migrants. Therefore, the complexity of migration must be taken into account when considering the relationship between migration and development overall, in addition to how migration can affect the achievement of the MDGs.

3.1 Poverty Eradication

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.

Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Interlinkages between Goal 1 and migration

Migration can be either the cause or the effect of poverty.[28] Likewise poverty might be reduced or amplified by migration. The interlinkages are as complex as the situations of individual migrants.

Difficult economic and social conditions constitute push factors for migration and there is evidence that migration plays a significant role in the livelihood strategies of the poor throughout the developing world.[29] However, most international migrants do not belong to the poorest of the poor, but have access to some resources.[30] When the very poor do migrate, they are unlikely to move very far.[31] It can therefore be said that poverty and vulnerability can have two conflicting effects on migration: while they provide incentives to migrate, they simultaneously reduce the ability to do so due to the high transfer costs involved.[32]

While poverty may affect migration rates, migration also has an impact on poverty. Empirical evidence demonstrates that an increase in international migration can be positively linked to a decline of people living in poverty.[33]

Another dimension to the relationship between migration and poverty, which is of great concern to developing countries, is linked to the emigration of skilled professionals faster than the rate at which they can be replaced, resulting in a shortage of skills. This depletion of the human resource base can present a challenge to development efforts in various countries and contribute to impoverishment of those countries.

Little data is available on the emigration of skilled professionals, since most countries do not take stock of who migrates, the migrants' motives and the length of their stay abroad. The UN Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and IOM estimate, however, that between 1960 and 1975, 27,000 highly skilled Africans left the

continent for industrialized countries, a figure which rose to 40,000 between 1975 and 1984 and then almost doubled by 1987 representing 30 per cent of the highly skilled labour stock.[34] It is estimated that since 1990, at least 20,000 highly skilled and qualified persons leave the continent annually.

Nonetheless, the emigration of skilled professionals can also have positive repercussions on the development of countries of origin. This has been the case for example in some Asian countries, where diasporas have helped to foster economic development and establish close economic and political links between countries of origin and of destination.[35] India is a case in point. Studies show that 19 of the top 20 Indian software businesses were founded or are managed by professionals from the Indian diaspora.[36] Indian migrants, particularly those in the United States, have therefore contributed significantly to the recent growth of the Indian software industry, not only through the transfer of knowledge and technology, but also by opening up new markets for Indian products and services.

Such examples notwithstanding, the circumstances and conditions under which migrants are able to effectively contribute to development and/or poverty reduction in their countries of origin are still very much open to debate. According to the UK House of Commons report, the real contribution to development depends on the extent of remittances sent by the migrants, on the skills they acquire whilst overseas and on whether they eventually return to their home country.[37] The most notable areas in which migrants are seen to engage in the development of their countries of origin are outlined below.

3.1.1 Remittances

The most direct link between migration and poverty reduction is through remittances – the funds migrants send home. According to the World Bank, global remittances increased by more than 20 per cent from 2001 to 2003, reaching an estimated US$ 93 billion in 2003,[38] a figure that does not include the large share of remittances that is transferred through informal channels and therefore goes unrecorded.[39] Remittances remain the second-largest financial flow to developing countries after foreign direct investment, and are more than double the size of net official development assistance.[40]

Remittances help to reduce poverty by providing families in the countries of origin with additional income. This income may be used for consumption or may enable families to make necessary investments in education and health. The distinction between consumption and investment is becoming increasingly blurred and the importance less pronounced. Often, remittances assume the function of a social safety

net. But remittances are also used to finance community projects, such as hospitals and schools, or they are invested in business ventures, particularly in countries with a sound economic environment.[41] A recent study found that on average, a 10 per cent increase in the share of international remittances in a country's GDP will lead to a 1.6 per cent decline in the number of people living in poverty.[42]

It is well established that remittances are an important source of finance for developing countries. Remittances transferred to poorer countries generally represent a very stable flow of income.[43] In 2003, for 36 countries, total remittances were greater than both official and private financial flows.[44] Remittances, therefore, constitute an important source of foreign exchange, enabling a country to acquire vital imports or to pay off external debts. According to the World Bank, remittances can have a positive effect on macroeconomic growth to the extent that they are used to finance health and education.[45] Even when remittances are directed exclusively towards consumption, they generate multiplier effects, especially in poor countries with high unemployment.[46]

Beyond their positive effect on consumption and their potentially long-term development impact, two other characteristics enhance the value of remittances as an important resource for poverty reduction. Remittances are largely unaffected by political or financial crises and violent conflicts, even tending to increase in times of hardship.[47] Secondly, remittances are more equally spread among developing countries than other capital flows.[48] The challenge remains however to maximize the benefits of remittances in terms of poverty reduction, by, for example, adopting a broader approach, such as supporting the development of an enabling environment, good governance and stable economic structures in the country to which these funds are transferred.[49]

Less known and yet potentially significant is the impact of internal remittances, i.e. those funds sent home by migrants having moved from rural areas to the cities. Given the fact that the number of internal migrants worldwide is much higher than that of international migrants, the returns of these kinds of remittances in terms of poverty reduction are substantial, even though wage differentials are not as significant domestically as they are internationally.[50]

While the role of migrants as agents of development needs to be emphasized, the development community must consider how to enhance the development impact of remittances as a complement, not as a substitute, to the commitments of international financing for development which were reiterated at the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development. It is therefore essential to underline that migrants'

transfers are, in fact, private funds, "the private rewards to the exceptional hard work, risk and initiative of the migrant".[51] Even if they appear as assets in a country's balance of payments, they should never be considered a substitute for official development assistance.

3.1.2 Diaspora involvement: investment, skills and knowledge transfer[52]

Migrant communities abroad are not just a source of remittances. In addition to their financial engagement, diasporas can help foster innovation, trigger learning processes or facilitate the transfer of knowledge and technology to their countries of origin.

Migrant communities often play an important role in developing new markets and creating trade links between the sending and the receiving country. In this context, the diaspora can act as a "reputational enhancement mechanism",[53] i.e. migrants can help to "market" products or services of countries of origin to potential customers in countries of destination.

Often, diaspora entrepreneurs themselves invest in the country of origin, thus helping to channel the investments of others, for example in the context of outsourcing software services and development. Such investments in turn can trigger the transfer of technology, as well as the skills and knowledge required to use this technology. The transfer of technology and skills is enhanced by the temporary or permanent physical return of professionals, who have upgraded their skills while working abroad and are able to pass them on to colleagues in the country of origin Security considerations related to property rights, financial and economic stability and the protection of human rights in both the country of origin and the country of destination are key to the success of such endeavours.

Beyond their significance for development in countries of origin, diasporas can also play a role within the countries of destination, for example in representing migrants' interests or in facilitating contacts and relations with the country of origin.

Recognizing this significance, several governments are directly encouraging their nationals abroad to invest in their country of origin, sometimes with the help of special incentives or specifically tailored investment schemes. The Indian Government, for example, recently adjusted its citizenship policies to grant dual citizenship to Indians living abroad. This has helped to remove obstacles for Indians abroad to invest and travel in India.

Another opportunity for involving diasporas in development are temporary return programmes such as those included in IOM's "Migration for Development in Africa" (MIDA) programme,[54] or the UNDP's "Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals" (TOKTEN) programme.

Not only temporary return programmes but also managed labour migration in general can benefit governments, migrants and societies concerned. Labour migration programmes are closely linked to several developmental issues including the amount and stability of remittance flows, skills development, training and the empowerment of women. As a result, an increasing number of developing countries and countries in transition seek to adopt policies, legislation and structures that promote the foreign employment of part of their workforce and generate remittances, while at the same time provide safeguards to protect the migrants' rights.

3.2 Gender[55]

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women.

Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

Interlinkages between Goal 3 and migration

The MDGs mirror the commitment to gender equality provided in the Millennium Declaration.[56] Gender equality is seen not only as a goal in its own right but also as an essential ingredient for achieving the other MDGs. A gender perspective therefore has to be applied across the whole range of goals and targets.

There are two major links between gender equality and migration: on the one hand, migration can contribute to the empowerment of women, thereby helping to promote gender equality;[57] on the other hand, particular migration situations can pose a challenge to gender equality.

About half of the world's migrants today are women: in 2000, about 49 per cent of the world's migrants were female, up from 46.6 per cent in 1960.[58] Although women have migrated in large numbers for decades, female migrants today assume an increasingly significant role within the migration process, a phenomenon attracting more and more attention from academics and policy makers.

Instead of becoming migrants when following their husbands or families as "dependants", more and more women migrate independently or as heads of families themselves.[59] This type of migration can lead to greater independence and autonomy of women by increasing the proportion of women in paid employment situations, which thus has the potential to contribute to the attainment of Goal 3.

It is not only money earned but also heightened self-esteem associated with employment, education and knowledge that can render female migrants more powerful in their host and home communities. As stated in a recent report for the UN Division for the Advancement of Women, "Migration of women within and from developing countries affects the development process itself for those countries."[60] Survival and coping skills developed during the migration process can and should be tapped as potential sources of change and development. In turn, the empowerment of women will effect subsequent generations, providing children with different female role models and helping to influence ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education. Furthermore, according to recent studies, women migrants tend to remit a larger share of their income, which in turn contributes to poverty reduction. In Sri Lanka, money transfers by female migrants made up 62 per cent of the total sum of remittances in 1999.[61]

On the other hand, the migration of women or men independently of their families can contribute to the disruption of traditional family relations and social systems in the countries of origin in ways which are only beginning to be understood. Furthermore, migration still holds more dangers for women than for men. Women are more vulnerable to deprivation, hardship, discrimination and physical, sexual and verbal abuse when travelling and more likely to fall prey to human trafficking and exploitation. Similarly, upon arrival in the country of destination, a female migrant in a situation of relative dependency may face greater difficulty with regard to integration than a male migrant. Psychosocial pressures and divergent sets of cultural expectations often result in a higher degree of marginalization of women migrants in the host country. In addition, being both female and foreign, migrant women often face double discrimination in the labour market and thus may have even more limited access to employment, social security and health programmes than male migrants. Legally, many migrant women are vulnerable if their legal residence is tied to their relationship with a citizen or a "primary migrant".[62]

As stated above, beyond the specific scope of Goal 3, gender equality has been identified as essential for achieving *all* the MDGs. According to the Human Development Report: "[It] is at the core of whether the Goals will be achieved – from improving health and fighting disease, to reducing poverty and mitigating hunger, to

expanding education and lowering child mortality, to increasing access to safe water, to ensuring environmental sustainability."[63] With regard to migration, achieving greater gender equality, or developing gender-specific migration policies, would not only benefit individual migrants, but also enhance the development effects of migration. In turn, the conditions under which migration processes have the potential to contribute to greater gender equality should be explored more systematically.

3.3 Health[64]

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

Target 7: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

Interlinkages between Goal 6 and migration

Three out of the eight MDGs aim at global health in order to reduce poverty.[65]

Migration is linked to the attainment of Goal 6 in two major ways.

First, during their journey as well as upon arrival in their countries of destination, migrants are particularly vulnerable to health risks, and public health programmes should take into account the migrants' situations.[66] This vulnerability is particularly significant since it can contribute to the spread of infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS and be particularly problematic given the high percentage of south-south migration noted earlier. Failure to address the health of migrants during the various phases of migration can obstruct successful integration and hamper effective reconstruction in post-conflict or post-emergency situations.[67]

Second, the emigration of health workers from developing countries has become a major impediment to the functioning of some national healthcare systems. Both countries of origin and countries of destination need to undertake joint efforts to address this problem adequately.

3.3.1 Migrants' individual health on the move and in countries of destination

Mobility patterns (especially the distinction between regular and irregular migration) strongly influence the conditions of the journey and thus also impact on the health situation of migrants. For irregular migrants in particular, health concerns during the transportation phase are often directly related to dire travel conditions such as overcrowded and unsanitary surroundings or unseaworthy vessels. In extreme cases, migrants may be forced to travel hidden in cargo, containers and closed compartments and consequently lack access to air, food and water for extended periods of time.

However, evidence shows that the risk of contracting diseases is highest *after* migrants arrive in the country of destination, rather than whilst in the country of origin or in transit situations. Upon arrival in the destination country, a migrant's legal status often defines the level of access to health and social services. Linguistic, cultural and religious differences or barriers can contribute to rendering provision and receipt of health care difficult for migrants. Often marginalized, migrants may be unaware of their rights or how to obtain support from local governments, non-governmental or international organizations. As a result of their vulnerability, migrants, particularly irregular arrivals, are disproportionately afflicted with disease, often with considerably higher incidence than residents in the country of destination and their counterparts in the country of origin.[68]

BOX 2

MIGRATION AND THE SPREAD OF HIV/AIDS

Worldwide 37.8 million people have been infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and almost 3 million people died of AIDS in 2003 alone.[69] As stated in the UNAIDS 2004 Report, "human mobility has always been a major driving force in epidemics of infectious diseases."[70] Generally, and similarly to other health issues, the links between mobility and HIV/AIDS are related to the conditions and structure of the migration process.[71] Studies have shown that migration correlates with a higher vulnerability to being infected with HIV.[72] However, staying in the country of origin does not necessarily reduce the risk of infection. In many cases, men migrate to find a better living and return with the disease.[73] The situation of family members left behind can be further aggravated when migrant partners do not send money, leaving only sex work as recourse for survival. Identifying and working with populations, such as migrants, that are more vulnerable to being infected with HIV is one possibility to reduce or even prevent the spread of the disease.

BOX 2 (cont.)

MIGRATION AND THE SPREAD OF HIV/AIDS (cont.)

The relationship between the HIV/AIDS epidemic and migration was recognized by the United Nations during the General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS in June 2001. Paragraph 50 of the Declaration of Commitment stipulates that Member States should "[b]y 2005, develop and begin to implement national, regional and international strategies that facilitate access to HIV/AIDS prevention programmes for migrants and mobile workers, including the provision of information on health and social services."[74]

3.3.2 Individual and public health in countries of origin

The emigration of health professionals from developing countries can have an impact on the public health situation, impeding the delivery of health services, as well as on the standard of education. A survey conducted in seven African countries in 1998 showed vacancy levels in the health sector to vary between 7.6 per cent for doctors in Lesotho and 72.9 per cent for specialists in Ghana.[75] One way of helping to address these challenges is mobilizing diasporas to temporarily return to their countries of origin to work and take up training assignments in the health as well as in other professional sectors.

Countering the brain drain of health workers by mobilizing diaspora resources for temporary return is one important means for rebuilding the health infrastructure in developing countries. International organizations, such as IOM, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) are concentrating research and operational activities in this area. Projects in developing countries can involve temporary labour assignments of members of diasporas for training and education purposes.[76]

Such programmes, however, will not be sufficient to address the issue of the emigration of health workers. Corresponding policies, including responsible or "ethical" recruitment practices in countries of destination, and bilateral agreements for health worker migration can also assist in the successful achievement of the health-related MDGs. However the report of the UK House of Commons cautions that "[…] recruitment would be better regulated through international cooperation rather than unilateral or bilateral approaches which run the risk, first, of diverting migrants streams to receiving countries which are not party to an agreement, and second, of displacing the problem of skills shortage onto neighbouring countries that are not covered by agreements."[77]

3.4 Environment

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability.

Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

Target 11: Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

Interlinkages between Migration and Goal 7

Ensuring environmental sustainability becomes especially challenging in the context of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees as well as in relation to migration to urban areas.

3.4.1 Camps for refugees or internally displaced persons (IDPs)

In crisis situations, a large number of people can be uprooted in a very short period of time. For example, during the Rwandan crisis more than a million refugees crossed the borders to Goma in only three days.[78]

Camps are set up to accommodate refugees and internally displaced persons with their direct safety being the most important concern. Considerations about the impact of the camps on local ecosystems are consequently of less immediate importance. However, the depletion and deterioration of the areas in which camps are located is a critical problem in the medium to longer term. The high demand for wood in order to build shelters and cook food, for example, can leave local populations with enormous ecological challenges after the completion of such humanitarian operations.

In addition, building infrastructures that can support a certain number of persons with access to safe water and sanitation is a challenge in itself. Clean water and proper sanitation are prerequisites to prevent the outbreak and spread of epidemics and diseases.[79]

The "Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement"[80] are an initiative to address these challenges.[81] They offer a framework to coordinate activities of agencies engaged in providing protection and assistance to IDPs. They are non-binding but anchored in international human rights and humanitarian law.

Environmental degradation can also be the cause, rather than the effect, of the migration of a large number of people – for example, in the event of environmental catastrophes, land degradation and drought. But in this respect, not all movement is unplanned. Large-scale resettlement schemes can also result in large numbers of people being displaced.

3.4.2 Slum dwellers

Target 11, aiming at improving the lives of slum dwellers, represents another link between Goal 7 and migration.

Neither internal rural-to-urban migration nor international migration to urban centres are new phenomena, but the numbers of city dwellers in the world are at an unprecedented peak.

The links between internal and international migration systems differ between regions and countries.[82] Rural-urban and international migration remain two vital strategies for individuals to improve their livelihoods. But in order to achieve Target 11, the connection between rural-urban migration, international migration and urban poverty has to be understood and migration needs to be managed for the benefit of cities, societies and individual migrants.

3.4.3 Urbanization and slum dwellers

Urbanization is a phenomenon of the modern world. Studies estimate that more than 50 per cent of the world's population will live in urban areas by 2007.[83] Urban centres will absorb most of the population growth until 2030.[84] In 2001, according to UN Habitat, 924 million people were living in slums worldwide. With an urban population of 2,923 million, this means that 31.6 per cent of the urban population in 2001 were slum-dwellers. If the present growth rate of urban areas continues, UN-HABITAT forecasts that about 2 billion people will be living in slum areas by 2030.[85]

Whereas, in the industrialized world, the growth of most cities has slowed down and almost come to a stop, urban areas in developing countries continue to expand both because of internal growth and as a result of in-migration. These urban areas are fed, in part, by migrants, as almost half of all migration flows take place between developing countries.[86] Also, these same urban areas will absorb most of the population growth expected for the coming years. Sixty per cent of urban growth is gener-

ally estimated to result from natural population increase, i.e. the excess of fertility over mortality in urban areas, as well as from a reclassification of formerly rural areas on the periphery of cities. The remaining 40 per cent of urban population growth can be attributed to internal and international migration.[87]

Migration will continue to be a major source of urban growth especially in developing countries. While this might alleviate pressures in the rural areas, it certainly creates new challenges in the urban centres with regard to infrastructure, access to safe water, sanitation, employment and the provision of social services. Rural-urban migration can also contribute to environmental degradation, resulting from an increased demand for water and sanitation services, transport and energy consumption, as well as from pushing the city limits further into the surrounding areas.[88]

However, migration to urban areas is not inevitably destructive and does not necessarily lead to the formation or growth of dangerous and unhealthy slum areas. The term "slum" covers a variety of different scenarios including so-called informal settlements. Some studies suggest that certain forms of informal settlements can be seen as signs of a vital, and to a certain extent, "successful" and thriving city. Slum areas are sometimes viewed as areas in transition which ease the integration process of migrants.[89]

One way to address the issue of urban poverty is to strengthen rural development to lower migration pressures and reduce income disparities between urban and rural areas. However, cities are essential for economic and social development. It is, therefore, vital to address the challenges associated with the existence of slums not only by creating livelihood alternatives in rural areas but also by enabling migrants to find secure, healthy and environmentally sound housing solutions, including the necessary infrastructure, if they do move to urban areas.[90]

3.5 Global partnerships

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development.

Target 12: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.

Target 18: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

Interlinkages between Goal 8 and Migration

The opening up of trading and financial systems impacts on migration in two main areas.

First is the issue of transfer costs for remittances. Transfer costs for migrants' remittances currently amount to 20 per cent of the transferred money.[91] The establishment of effective legal channels for the transfer of these financial flows at reduced cost needs to be considered urgently within the development of a non-discriminatory and predictable financing system (Target 12).

Second, in the international trading system, there has been substantial liberalization of trade in goods, capital and some services. But liberalization of the movement of persons to provide services, pursuant to Mode 4 of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), has not kept up the pace. For many developing countries the liberalization of trade, such as under Mode 4, is seen as an important contribution to their economies and employment opportunities for their nationals. Some studies suggest that increased movement of service providers also increases the flow of foreign direct investment (FDI). This is the case in India, where the government has facilitated investing and trading for members of Indian diasporas.[92]

Furthermore, Target 18 mentions the significance of close cooperation with the private sector to make available the benefits of new technologies. Diasporas have always played a major role in terms of knowledge and technology transfer between countries of origin and destination, and their networks can be "the basis of business partnerships, trade, and flows of investment."[93] This transfer can be effectuated through actual returns or through a virtual approach, for example through web-based portals that allow for knowledge sharing between professional diasporas and their counterparts at home. "Digital diasporas" have recently emerged as a topic of discussion among academics and policy makers, and some diasporas have played a pivotal role in promoting the presence and use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in their home countries, thereby helping to bridge the "digital divide".

Often, members of diasporas have acquired the necessary knowledge to establish and manage their own enterprises and are conversant with the culture and business of both their country of origin and destination. Consequently, they can contribute to private sector development in their home countries by either establishing their own business or, through investments, the provision of training or the transfer of knowledge to countries of origin. Due to their contacts to potential business partners in destination countries, they can establish a link between companies and facilitate trade.

The potential for development through global diaspora networks and transnational initiatives is only beginning to be understood. Close cooperation between the private sector and both countries of origin and destination can contribute to the establishment of a global partnership to work successfully towards achieving the MDGs.

In general terms, partnerships are essential for harnessing migration for development. Partnerships and cooperation exist at multiple levels – from local or grassroots level cooperation to international and inter-organizational cooperation. Regional consultative processes are crucial in this regard, since discussions in the context of these conferences have introduced development as a necessary element in international migration management. By bringing together governments over questions of migration and development, these processes can feed into and contribute to the creation and enhancement of international strategies and global partnerships for development.

In the Americas, the issue of remittances has been included in the programmes of action of the South American Conference on Migration (Lima Declaration). The Regional Conference on Migration in North America (Puebla Process) equally considers issues pertaining to migration and development.

In Africa, the Migration Dialogue for Western Africa (MIDWA) and the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa (MIDSA) seek to explore the potential of diasporas to contribute to development processes in the countries of origin, in close cooperation with regional associations like the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). The 2001 Program of Action of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) maps out strategies to maximize the benefits of diasporas for the development of Africa. Similarly, the African Union (AU) is currently working towards strengthening the African diaspora's involvement in the development of countries of origin. The African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) have addressed the link between migration and development in, for example, the "Cotonou Agreement" with the European Union. In the context of the Western Mediterranean Cooperation Process ("5+5 Dialogue"), migration and co-development, including the necessity to facilitate the involvement of migrants in the economic development of their region of origin, was discussed by Ministers participating in the October 2003 meeting in Rabat.

Asian countries have included the issue of remittances in the programme of action of the Manila Process. Other Regional Processes, such as the Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM) and the Bali Conference, have addressed the linkage between migration and development in some of their meetings and statements.[94]

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The interlinkages between migration and the MDGs are complex and the impact of migration on development can be both positive and negative. Most of the linkages identified above have the potential both to challenge and to support the achievement of the MDGs. These complexities need to be taken into account when formulating strategies for the achievement of the MDGs.

Goal 1: With reference to poverty eradication, the complex relationship between migration and development becomes particularly obvious. Whilst international migration can contribute to a decline in the number of people living in poverty, the issue of brain drain may present a serious challenge to development efforts in some countries of migration origin.

Governments and development agencies should carefully consider the role of remittances. Development initiatives need to take into account ways to channel and maximize the benefits of remittances in the countries of origin in order to complement "official" financing of development efforts.

Related to this, the contributions diasporas can make to home country development through transfers of skills and knowledge, as well as financial investment, should be considered by development policy makers. Dialogue and consultation with diasporas as well as programmes and initiatives to facilitate engagement in their home countries could maximize the benefit for the development processes in the countries of origin.

Finally, the issue of brain drain needs to be addressed and strategies to reduce the negative consequences of emigration of skilled workers have to be developed in countries both of origin and destination. Exploring the possibilities of turning skilled migration into a brain gain will be important in this context.

Goal 3: Concerning the promotion of gender equality, the potential of migration to contribute to the empowerment of women and promote gender equality needs to be explored more systematically in order to identify strategies to maximize beneficial effects of migration in this particular area.

However, migration situations can be obstacles to attaining gender equality, given that migration poses more risks and dangers to female than to male migrants. A

whole set of issues concerning the vulnerability of female migrants, ranging from access for women to legal means in the country of destination to counter trafficking measures in countries of origin, needs to be addressed in order to achieve gender equality.

Goal 6: Given the link of migration to health, partly due to the health risks posed to migrants as well as their contribution to the spread of infectious diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS, governments should ensure the implementation of "national, regional and international strategies to facilitate access to HIV/AIDS prevention programmes for migrants and mobile workers, including the provision of information on health and social services."[95]

The functioning of healthcare systems in countries of origin can be seriously affected by the emigration of skilled health workers from developing countries. Programmes and initiatives to counter the brain drain of health workers from developing countries are an important step towards achieving Goal 6. However, these need to be complemented by addressing the issue of health worker emigration by, for example, developing ethical recruitment practices in countries of destination and including the issue in corresponding policies, as mentioned in relation to Goal 1.

Goal 7: The impact of IDP and refugee camps on the environment needs to be addressed. One way of doing so would be by following the "Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement" to ensure that forced migration flows do not have a counter-productive effect on achieving the MDGs.[96]

In order to achieve the target to reduce the number of city slum dwellers, it is important to understand the connections between rural-urban migration, international migration and urban poverty. Comprehensive migration management needs to take into account issues of urban poverty through measures to enhance good governance of cities. Potentially adverse environmental effects of large migration movements to urban areas have also to be addressed, such as those resulting from an increased demand for water and sanitation services, rising energy consumption or new transport requirements.

Goal 8: The aim of developing a global partnership for development needs to take into account the importance of facilitating financial transfer costs for migrant remittances, the liberalization of the movement of people and the importance of transferring skills and knowledge between countries of destination and origin. The potential for development through global diaspora networks and transnationalism should be explored further in fora such as regional consultative processes.

Finally, in those areas where migration can be identified as a challenge to achieving the MDGs, the international community needs to develop migration management strategies in order to address the negative effect of migration on attaining the goals. Simultaneously, governments, development agencies and international organizations should develop strategies to enhance the positive impact of migration on the achievement of the MDGs. Above all, the complex relationship between migration and the MDGs must be explored further. Migration, as is increasingly recognized, cannot be excluded from development agendas but must be incorporated in all development policies and programmes. Although it is difficult to obtain reliable data and statistics on migration, increased and focused research on the topic will be crucial in the process of realizing the MDGs. The thorough assessment, development of comprehensive and coherent strategies and responsible implementation will be able to advance this process.

ENDNOTES

1. UN, 2000. The eight MDGs contained within the Declaration are: (1) eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (2) achieve universal primary education; (3) promote gender equality and empower women; (4) reduce child mortality; (5) improve maternal health; (6) combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; (7) ensure environmental sustainability; (8) develop a global partnership for development.
2. The Millennium Development Compact outlines six policy clusters to achieve the MDGs: (1) Investing in human development – nutrition, health, etc.; (2) helping small farmers increase productivity; (3) investing in infrastructure; (4) developing industrial development policies; (5) emphasizing human rights and social equity… including women and girls; (6) promoting environmental sustainability and improving urban management. UNDP, 2003: 18.
3. As an example, see UN Millennium Project, 2005c.
4. In April 2004, IOM organized an inter-agency roundtable to exchange information with other organizations on their work on migration and development. Present at the meeting were: ILO, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNDP, UNHCR, WHO and the World Bank.
5. UNDESA, 2002a: 2.
6. In this paper, the main focus is on international migration and its relationship to the MDGs. Unless specified otherwise, the term "migration" here therefore refers to "international migration". Internal migration and its impact on achieving the MDGs, as well as the relation between internal and international migration, is discussed in more detail in the section referring to Goal 7.
7. For greater analysis on the nexus between migration and development see IOM, 2003a.
8. See Lindstrom, 2003: 4.
9. European Commission, 2002.
10. See UN, 2004.
11. See UN, 2003b.
12. Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) are prepared through a participatory process involving domestic stakeholders as well as external development partners, including the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. Updated every three years with annual progress reports, PRSPs describe the country's macroeconomic, structural and social policies and programmes over a three-year or longer horizon to promote broad-based growth and reduce poverty, as well as associated external financing needs and major sources of financing.
13. Country and Regional Strategy Papers describe the EU's assistance strategy for a specific country or region.
14. Common Country Assessments are the common instrument of the United Nations system to analyse the national development situation and identify key development issues. The UNDAF is based on the CCA and is the common strategic framework for the operational activities of the United Nations system at the country level.
15. House of Commons International Development Committee, 2004: 73.
16. The "Millennium Project" was launched as a common initiative of UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan and the Administrator of the UN Development Programme (UNDP), Mark

Malloch Brown to recommend the best strategies for achieving the MDGs. Over a period of three years the Millennium Project will work to devise a recommended plan of implementation that aims at allowing all developing countries to meet the MDGs and thereby substantially improve the human condition by 2015.

17. UNDP, 2003. The report lists the targets for each goal.
18. The index has been created by the Center for Global Development and the journal *Foreign Policy*. It examines development aid not only in terms of dollar amounts but with regards to quality and quantity of aid, trade barriers, the environment, investment, migration and peacekeeping.
19. The ten groups are: (1) "Poverty and Economic Development"; (2) "Hunger"; (3) "Education and Gender Equality"; (4) "Child Health and Maternal Health"; (5) "HIV/AIDS; Malaria, TB, and Access to Essential Medicines"; (6) "Environmental Sustainability"; (7) "Water and Sanitation"; (8) "Improving the Lives of Slum Dwellers"; (9) "Open, Rule-based Trading Systems"; (10) "Science, Technology and Innovation".
20. Accessible at http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/html/about.shtm#strategy.
21. UN, 2001b: 22.
22. Ibid: 39.
23. UN Millenium Project, 2005d.
24. UN Millenium Project, 2005e.
25. Country Reports are prepared to regularly monitor and report on the progress made in achieving the MDGs. For a list of country reports prepared to date see http://www.undp.org/mdg/countryreports.html.
26. Ibid.
27. IIED, 2003: 2.
28. For an in-depth discussion of these relationships, see: Skeldon, 2002.
29. Waddington and Sabates-Wheeler, 2003.
30. House of Commons International Development Committee, 2004.
    (Note: According to the "migration hump" theory, economic development in the short term may lead to increased migration, since higher incomes may allow for the emigration of people, who were previously unable to migrate due to a lack of resources. However, it should be kept in mind that migration always is the result of a great variety of factors, and generalizations or assumptions about underlying causes or motivations of migrants are problematic.)
31. Zolberg, Suhrke, and Aguayo, 2002: 260.
32. Waddington and Sabates-Wheeler, 2003.
33. Adams and Page, 2003.
34. For further information see: http://www.uneca.org/chdcs/second_meeting_ethics_and_accountability.htm.
35. Skeldon, 2002.
36. Asian Development Bank, 2004.
37. House of Commons International Development Committee, 2004.
38. World Bank, 2004: 185.
39. Puri and Ritzema, 1999.
40. World Bank, 2004: 185.
41. Ratha, 2003: 164.
42. Adams and Page, 2003.

43. Ratha, 2003: 161.
44. World Bank, 2004: 185.
45. Ibid.
46. Ratha, 2003: 176.
47. Ibid: 173.
48. Ibid: 164.
49. The issue is elaborated in IIED, 2003.
50. The issue of internal remittances is discussed in more detail in UN Millennium Project, 2005a.
51. O'Neil, 2003.
52. In this context, the term "diaspora" refers to international migrants who, although dispersed from their homelands, remain in some way part of their community of origin and, at the same time, maintain a sense of common identity, even across geographical distance.
53. Kapur, 2001.
54. See also IOM, 2002a. A self-evaluation report on the MIDA Great-Lakes programme is available at the IOM website, accessible at www.iom.int.
55. "Gender" is the word commonly used to describe the roles and responsibilities of women and men that are determined by society. Gender roles are shaped by culture, tradition, education, power relations, beliefs, parents, religion, and society and, therefore, gender roles may vary from one culture to another. This section draws on IOM, 2002b.
56. UN, 2000.
57. IOM, 2002b.
58. Zlotnik, 2003.
59. IOM, 2003: 6.
60. Forbes Martin, 2004.
61. IOM, 2003b: 7.
62. Forbes Martin, 2004: 26.
63. UNDP, 2003: 50.
64. This section draws on IOM, 2002c.
65. Health and poverty are closely linked. A selection of papers exploring this interlinkage is available on the homepage of the Development Gateway Foundation, www.developmentgateway.org. This forum was created to collect papers and statements discussing health and poverty with regard to achieving the MDGs.
66. IOM, 2002c: 1.
67. IOM, 2003b: 95- 96.
68. IOM, 2002c: 1.
69. UNAIDS, 2004: 33.
70. Ibid.
71. Some migrants are vulnerable to HIV infection at their destination, as is often the case with men who work far from home and live in men-only camps. For others, the greatest risk occurs in transit, as with women who might be forced to trade sex in order to survive. As for countries of origin, partners of migrant workers have been shown to be at increased risk of infection when the latter return from working in countries with high HIV prevalence.
72. UNAIDS, 2004, and UN, 2000a.

73. UN, 2000a: 4.
74. UN, 2001a.
75. Dovlo, 2002: 11.
76. UNESCO focuses on international communication technology by developing an open-source software that enables the contact between diasporas and their countries of origin, www.unesco.org.
77. House of Commons International Development Committee, 2004: 31.
78. Ertegun, 2002.
79. In order to take a managed approach to this challenge, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, in 1996, published *Environmental Guidelines*. This is an attempt to involve refugees, IDPs and the local population in projects that will help to mitigate the impact of camps on the environment through agro-forestry and practices for composting and recycling organic waste. While such an approach allows for sustainability in times of emergencies, it also provides training that can be useful to refugees and IDPs when they return home. Ertegun, 2002.
80. UNHCR, 1998.
81. Ibid.
82. The Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalization and Poverty, 2003, looks at the interlinkages between internal and international migration.
83. UNDESA, 2002b: 1.
84. Ibid.
85. UN-Habitat, 2003: 6-7.
86. IOM, 2003b: 6.
87. Brennan, 1999: 10.
88. This issue is discussed in UN Millennium Project, 2005b.
89. Mumtaz, 2001.
90. For details on slums, see UN Millennium Project Task Force, 2005a.
91. Newland, 2003. See also this paper's section on remittances under Goal 1, Poverty reduction and migration.
92. See also this paper's section on diaspora and Foreign Direct Investment under Goal 1, poverty reduction and migration.
93. House of Commons International Development Committee, 2004: 65.
94. This list is not exhaustive as the section aims to give a number of examples rather than a complete overview of regional and international conferences.
95. UN, 2001a.
96. UNHCR, 1998.

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Essentials of Migration Management
for Policy Makers and Practitioners
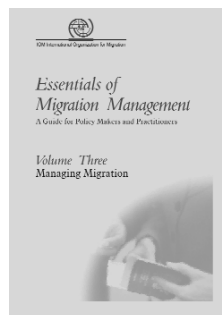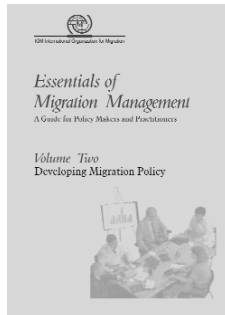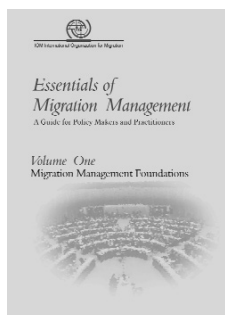
Essentials of Migration Management is a learning tool, written in a non-technical manner, which provides an overview of the key elements of international migration management. It is intended to provide an accurate, interactive framework of reference and instruction on contemporary migration dynamics, policies and trends. It aims to expand the knowledge and facilitate the work of government policy makers, practitioners, academics, organizations as well as IOM staff members. The three-volume course manual is a stand-alone tool for independent study.

The Essentials of Migration Management consists of 32 individual migration-related sections. Each topical section of the course manual includes learning objectives, case studies, a guide to applying the subject matter to specific situations, and a list of relevant resource materials.

Labour Migration in Asia:
Protection of Migrant Workers,
Support Services and
Enhancing Development Benefits
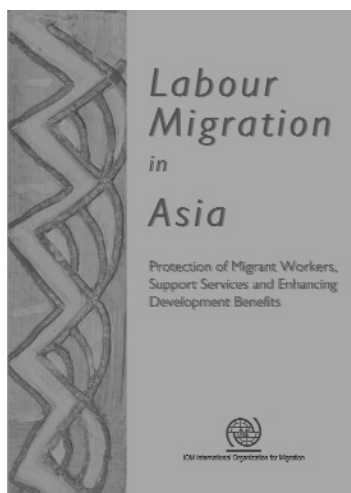
This is the second volume of Labour Migration in Asia. The first volume (2003) looked at trends, challenges and policy responses in countries of origin. This volume describes and makes an assessment of specific initiatives in selected countries of origin to:

(1) protect migrant workers through the regulation of recruitment and setting of minimum standards in employment contracts;
(2) provide support services to migrant workers through pre-departure orientation and a welfare fund, and
(3) enhance the development benefits of labour migration through training, skills development and remittances.

The articles are written by labour migration specialists and practitioners from the countries concerned and have been commissioned by IOM, the Department for International Development (UK) and the Asian Development Bank.

The World in Motion:
Short Essays on Migration and Gender
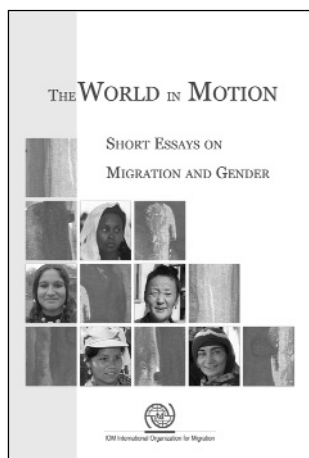
This book will look at migration and select moments in time, past and present, through the experience of women. The feminization of migration, like the feminization of poverty, is a catchphrase. People use it in an effort to be "gender sensitive"; yet, the term itself has still to be defined and mainstreamed – much like waiting for a fuzzy Polaroid photo to develop into a precise image. You wave it around and slowly shapes begin to take on form and a clear picture appears. This is what we hope to achieve with this book. We hope to raise the visibility of the existing data and casework, to include what has been examined and interpreted by a few, and to present a snapshot of what the catchphrase "feminization of migration" means today and to what issues it may refer to in the future. The book will map out a set of preliminary but common understandings on issues of importance to migrant women and their advocates, and further clarify the experience of women across several key themes: labour migration, migrant remittances, trafficking, immigration and identification – all of which are key areas of migration studies. It will also put forward issues such as rape and female circumcision, key issues of importance to the integration of both forced migrants and of women who migrate into new cultural norms. Thus, for the student or practitioner of migration these issues are relevant to understanding the experience and needs of thousands of women who find themselves, willing or unwilling, migrants.

2004; ISBN 92-9068-228-8; 115 pages; Softcover; US$ 20.00

IOM MIGRATION RESEARCH SERIES

IOM Migration Research Series (MRS)

This paper discusses the linkages between migration and the Millennium Development Goals, with specific focus on poverty alleviation, gender, health, environmental sustainability and global partnerships.

The report argues that while the impact of migration on development can be both positive and negative, if properly engaged, migrants can be a supporting factor towards the achievement of MDG targets.

In those areas where migration can be identified as a challenge to achieving the MDGs, the international community needs to develop migration management strategies in order to address the negative effect of migration on attaining the goals. Simultaneously, governments, development agencies and international organizations should develop strategies to enhance the positive impact of migration on the achievement of the MDGs.

Above all, the complex relationship between migration and the MDGs must be explored further. Further research is needed to develop meaningful indicators in order to assist governments to develop appropriate policy mechanisms to take advantage of the positive potential of migration on achieving the MDGs.

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