

XIX. THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGS) AND MIGRATION

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

A. INTRODUCTION

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 Millennium Development Goals has not been widely explored, although both the migration and development communities have become increasingly aware of the link between international migration and development, and official United Nations documents and reports on the MDGs have started to reflect this shift.

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 countries of origin are establishing 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 has adopted a resolution on International Migration and Development, in which it requested the Secretary-General to report on its implementation to the 59th session of the General Assembly. Furthermore, it decided that in 2006 the General Assembly will devote a high-level dialogue to international migration and development during its 61st session.

However, the coherent and comprehensive integration of international migration in the development agenda of donors, or in strategic development policy frameworks such as Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs)¹, Country Strategy Papers² or Common Country Assessments (CCAs)/ United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs)³, 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 capacity, very few mention the potential benefits migration could yield for their development. As DfID has outlined in a recent report of the House of Commons: "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'." (House of Commons International Development Committee, 2004). The 2005 report of the UN Millennium Project, "Investing in Development – A Practical Way to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals" does, however, begin to draw links between migration and development targets.

There is a noticeable gap in research and analysis on how migration is linked to attaining the Millennium Development Goals. However, in the light of available evidence, 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 attaining the MDGs.

Migration cuts across all or most MDGs, but those with the closest links are 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).

B. MIGRATION AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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”.⁴

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.”⁵

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.⁶ In the report on improving 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.⁷

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.⁸ 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.⁹

Similarly, some of the country progress reports¹⁰ mention migration. In Albania, Armenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina, 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.¹¹ 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.

The following section will briefly look at the inter-linkages between migration and the MDGs, in particular poverty eradication, gender, health, sustainable environment and global partnerships.

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.

Inter-linkages between Goal 1 and migration

Migration can be either the cause or the effect of poverty.¹² Likewise poverty might be reduced or amplified by migration. The inter-linkages are as complex as the individual migrants' situations.

Most migrants do not belong to the poorest of the poor, but are individuals who have access to some resources. Empirical evidence demonstrates that an increase in international migration can be positively linked to a decline in the number of people living in poverty (Adams and Page, 2003). On the other hand, one of the issues of growing concern for many countries is the outflow of professionals at a rate faster than 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 some countries, potentially contributing to impoverishment.

Nonetheless, the emigration of skilled professionals can also have positive repercussions on the development of countries of origin and eventually turn into a "brain gain". 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 linkages between countries of origin and of destination (Skeldon, 2002). According to the report by the United Kingdom House of Commons, this positive impact depends upon the extent of remittances by the migrants, on the skills they acquire whilst overseas, and on whether they eventually return to their home country (House of Commons International Development Committee, 2004). The most notable areas in which migrants are seen to engage in the development of their countries of origin are outlined below.

Remittances

The most direct link between migration and poverty reduction is through remittances—the funds migrants send home. According to the World Bank, remittances increased by more than 20 per cent from 2001 to 2003, reaching an estimated US \$93 billion in 2003 (World Bank, 2004), a figure that does not include the large share of remittances that is transferred through informal channels and therefore goes unrecorded (Puri and Ritzema, 1999). Remittances remain the second-largest financial flow to developing countries after foreign direct investment, more than double the size of net official finance (World Bank, 2004).

Remittances help to reduce poverty by providing families in the countries of origin with additional income. This can be used mainly for consumption, or may enable families to make necessary investments in education and health. Often, remittances thereby 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 (Ratha, 2003). 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 share of people living in poverty (Adams, and Page, 2003)."

It is well established that remittances are an important source of finance for developing countries. Remittances transferred to low income countries are generally considered to be a stable flow of income, which, studies have shown, can even increase in times of hardship (Ratha, 2003). In 2003, for 36 countries, the amounts of remittances were greater than both official and private flows (World Bank, 2004). Remittances therefore constitute an important source of foreign exchange, enabling a country to acquire vital imports or to pay off external debts. Remittances, according to the World Bank, can have a

positive effect on macro-economic growth to the extent that they are used to finance health and education expenses (World Bank, 2004). But even when remittances are directed exclusively towards consumption, they generate multiplier effects, especially in poor countries with high unemployment (Ratha, 2003).

Beyond their positive effect on consumption and their potentially long-term development effects, 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, and even tend to increase in terms of hardship. Secondly, remittances are more equally spread among developing countries than other capital flows (Ratha, 2003).

Skills and knowledge transfer

Migrant communities abroad are not just a source of remittances. In addition to their financial engagement, diasporas can help to foster innovation, learning processes, and even political change in the countries of origin. Closer contacts and close coordination with diasporas helps the home countries to benefit from the non-financial resources that their diasporas may bring. This can lead to increased temporary or permanent return migration, and may also trigger a flow of ideas, know-how and resources between diasporas and the home country.

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. This initiative fits into a plan of action initiated by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, whose objective was to achieve a growth of foreign direct investment by the Indian Diaspora up to US\$ 5 billion by 2008, which is ten-times higher than the current level of foreign direct investment.¹³

Another opportunity for diaspora involvement in development is through programmes of temporary return. Such programmes are undertaken through initiatives such as the International Organization for Migration's programme on "Migration for Development in Africa". This programme aims at the transfer of vital skills and resources of migrants from different African countries abroad to support the development of their countries of origin.

Such benefits are not limited to temporary return programmes, however. Managed labour migration in general can individually and mutually benefit the concerned Governments, migrants and societies.

Labour migration programmes are closely linked to several areas of development, including the amount and stability of remittances, skills development, training, and the empowerment of women. As a result, an increasing number of developing and transition countries seek to adopt policies, legislation and structures to promote the foreign employment of part of their workforce and generate remittances, while providing safeguards to protect their migrants.

2. Gender¹⁴

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.

Indicators:

- Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
- Ratio of literate women to men among 15-24-year-olds
- Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
- Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament

Inter-linkages between Goal 3 and migration

The MDGs mirror the Millennium Declaration's commitment to gender equality. Gender equality is seen not only a goal in its own right, but an essential ingredient for achieving all the other MDGs. Applying a gender perspective across the whole range of MDGs is crucial for the achievement of all the MDGs.

The link between gender equality and migration is twofold: on the one hand migration can contribute to the empowerment of women, and thereby help promote gender equality (International Organization for Migration, 2002a). On the other hand, particular migration situations can pose a challenge to achieving gender equality.

About half of the world's migrants today are women; in 2000, about 49 per cent of the world's migrants were women, up from 46.6 per cent in 1960 (Zlotnik, 2003). Although women have migrated in large numbers for the past fifty years, this fact has only recently caught the attention of scholars and policy makers. At the same time, women are assuming an increasingly significant role within the migration process.

Instead of moving to follow their husbands or families as "dependants", more and more women migrate independently or as heads of families themselves (International Organization for Migration, 2003). While this type of migration can help to empower women with greater independence and autonomy and help eliminate gender disparities by increasing the proportion of women in paid employment situations, one of the targets identified in Goal 3.

It is not only the money earned but also heightened self-esteem associated with employment, education and knowledge that can make female migrants more powerful in their host and home community. As stated in a recent report for the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women, "Migration of women within and from developing countries affects the development process itself for those countries (Martin, 2004)." The survival and coping skills they develop during the migration process can and should be tapped as potential sources of change and development. In turn, the empowerment of women in each generation will have effects on the next, providing children with female role models and helping to influence ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education. Furthermore, research has shown that women migrants tend to send a larger share of their income home as remittances, 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 (International Organization for Migration, 2003).

On the other hand, 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 they are 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 does 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, as women and foreigners, migrant women often face double discrimination in the labour market, and their access to employment, social and health programmes can be more limited. Legally, many migrant women are vulnerable if their legal residence is dependent upon a relationship with a citizen or a “primary migrant” (Martin, 2004).

3. Health¹⁵

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

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

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

Inter-linkages between Goal 6 and migration

Three out of the eight MDGs aim to improve global health in order to reduce poverty.¹⁶ Goal 6 aims to halt and reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. Migration is linked to the attainment of Goal 6 in two ways:

First, during their journey as well as upon arrival in their countries of destinations, migrants are particularly vulnerable to health risks, and their situation has to be taken specifically into account by public health programmes (International Organization for Migration, 2002b). This is especially important since migration can contribute to the spread of infectious and other communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS. Failure to address the health of migrants during the various phases of migration will hinder successful integration and can hamper effective reconstruction in the case of post-conflict or post-emergency situations (International Organization for Migration, 2003).

Second, the emigration of health workers from developing countries has become a major impediment to the functioning of the healthcare systems of some countries. This issue needs to be addressed jointly by countries of origin and countries of destination.

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 have an 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 are sometimes forced to travel hidden in cargo, containers, and closed compartments and sometimes lack access to air, food and water for extended periods.

Upon their arrival in the receiving societies, again it is often the migrants' legal status that defines their access to health and social services. Linguistic, cultural, and religious estrangement or barriers can contribute to making provision and receipt of health care difficult for migrants. Migrants are disproportionately afflicted with disease, often with considerably higher incidence than locals in the country of destination and their counterparts in the country of origin (International Organization for Migration, 2002b).

Evidence shows that the risk for migrants to contract diseases is highest after their arrival in the country of destination, and not while still in the country of origin or while being in transit. Often marginalized, migrants are sometimes unaware of their rights or how to request treatment from local

governments, non-governmental or inter-governmental organizations. With such large migration flows taking place between developing countries, this can be particularly significant.

Individual and public health in countries of origin

The emigration of health professionals from developing countries can impact on the public health situation and seriously impede the delivery of health services and the standard of education. Developing countries that invest in education and professional training in the health care sector may be indirectly supporting the health sector of developed countries if their newly trained health professionals are employed abroad in countries providing higher pay and better working conditions.

One way to help address these challenges is through mobilizing diasporas to temporarily return to countries of origin to work and take up training assignments in the health sector as well as in other professional sectors.

Countering brain drain of health workers by mobilizing diaspora resources for temporary return is one important means for re-building the health infrastructure and the availability of human resources for health in developing countries. International organizations, such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Health Organization (WHO) or the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)¹⁷ are concentrating their 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.

4. Sustainable development

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Targets within this goal include:

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

Target 10: To halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Indicators to achieve this target are:

- a) the proportion of the population with access to an improved water source, urban and rural
- b) the proportion of the population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural.

Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers. An indicators of progress towards this target is:

- a.) the proportion of households with access to secure tenure (owned or rented).

Inter-linkages between migration and Goal 7

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

Camps of refugees or internally displaced people (IDPs)

In crises, a large number of people can be uprooted in a very short period of time. During the Rwandan crisis more than a million refugees crossed the borders to Goma in only three days (Ertegun,

2002). 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 certainly are 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 to cook food, for example, can leave local populations with immense ecological challenges after the completion of humanitarian operations.

In addition, to build an infrastructure that can support a certain quantity of persons with access to safe water and sanitation is a challenge in itself. But safe water is a prerequisite to prevent the outbreak and spread of epidemics and diseases.¹⁸

On the other hand, environmental degradation can also be the cause, rather than the effect, of the migration of a large number of people, for example in the case of environmental catastrophes, land degradation and drought. But not all movement in this regard is unplanned. Large-scale resettlement schemes can also result in huge numbers of the population being uprooted.

Slum dwellers

The second linkage between Goal 7 and migration is the target to reduce the number of city slum dwellers.

Migration, both internal and international, to urban centres is not a new phenomenon, but the number of city dwellers is internationally at an all-time high. The inter-linkages between internal and international migration systems differ between regions and countries.¹⁹ In Asia, fast economic growth in urban areas has sustained a significant migration from rural areas into the cities. While this might alleviate pressures in the rural areas, it certainly creates new challenges in the urban centres with regards to infrastructure, access to safe water, sanitation, employment and education (United Nations, 2003a).

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 (United Nations, 2004). Urban centres will absorb most of the population growth until 2030. In 2001, according to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), 924 million people were living in slums worldwide. With an urban population of 2,923 millions this means that 31.6 per cent of the urban population 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 (United Nations, 2003b).

Whereas the growth of most cities in the industrialized world has slowed almost to a stop, urban areas in developing countries continue to grow both through population growth (birth rate) and through in-migration. Sixty per cent of urban growth is generally estimated to be due to natural increase, i.e., the excess of fertility over mortality in urban areas (Brennan, 1999). About 40 per cent of urban population growth can be attributed to migration both internal (national) and international as well as reclassification of formerly rural areas on the periphery of cities (United Nations, 2001).

Urban areas in developing countries will absorb most of the population growth forecast for the coming years. These urban areas are fed, in part, by migrants, as the majority of migrant flows are between developing countries (International Organization for Migration, 2003).

Rural-urban and international migration remain two vital strategies for individuals to improve their livelihood. But in order to achieve target 11, the connection between rural-urban, international migration and urban poverty has to be understood and migration needs to be managed for the benefit of cities, societies and individual migrants.

Migration will continue to be a major source for urban growth, especially in developing countries. Migration to urban areas does not inevitably have to be a destructive force, nor does it 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 some 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 (Mumtaz, 2001).

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 co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

Inter-linkages between Goal 8 and migration

The opening up of trading and financial systems has an impact on migration in two major areas.

First, the issue of transfer costs for remittances and the establishment of legal channels for the transfer of these financial flows need urgently to be considered in the development of a non-discriminatory and predictable financing system (target 12). Transfer costs for migrants’ remittances amount to up to 20 per cent of the transferred money (Newland, 2003).²⁰

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, has not kept pace. For many developing countries the liberalization of trade such as under Mode 4 movement, is seen as an important contribution to the economies of their countries and the employment opportunities of their nationals. Some studies suggest that increased movement of service providers also increases the flow of foreign direct investment. This is the case in India, where the government has facilitated investing and trading in the country of origin for members of the Indian diaspora.²¹

Furthermore, Target 18 concerns close co-operation with the private sector to make available benefits of new technologies. This can be done through networks that facilitate market access in both low- and high-income countries. Diasporas are often found to be important agents linking private and public sector in host and home countries. Their networks can be “the basis of business partnerships, trade, and flows of investment” (House of Commons International Development Committee, 2004).

Often, members of diasporas have accumulated the necessary knowledge to establish and manage their own enterprises and are conversant with the culture and business of both their countries of origin and of destination. Thus 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 with 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 transnationalism is only starting to be understood. In close co-operation the private sector, as well as sending and receiving countries, can achieve a global partnership that has the potential to successfully work towards achieving the MDGs.

At the regional level consultative processes on migration are considering migration and development in their discussions as a necessary element in international migration management. In the Americas the issue of remittances has been included in the programmes of action of the South American Conference on Migration (Lima Declaration). Participants in the Regional Conference on Migration in North America (Puebla Process) are equally considering issues pertaining to migration and development.

In Africa, the Migration Dialogue for Western Africa and the Migration Dialogue for Southern Africa seek to tap the potential of respective diasporas to contribute to development processes in the countries of origin. The 2001 programme of action of the New Partnership for Africa's Development maps out strategies "utilizing the know-how and skills of Africans in the diaspora for the development of Africa." It envisions promoting networking and collaboration between experts in the country of origin and those in the diaspora.

Asian countries have included the issue of remittances in the programme of action of the Manila Process.

In the context of the Western Mediterranean Cooperation Process ("5+5 Dialogue"), one of the topics discussed by the Ministers of the ten participating countries, in October 2003 in Rabat, was migration and co-development including the necessity to facilitate the involvement of migrants in the economic development of their region of origin (investment aid, know-how transfer aid, migrants' reintegration support)".

C. CONCLUSION

The inter-linkages 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 to challenge and to support the achievement of the MDGs at the same time. These complexities need to be taken into account when formulating strategies to further the achievement of the MDGs.

NOTES

¹ 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.

² Country Strategy Papers describe the European Union's assistance strategy for a specific country.

³ CCAs 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.

⁴ United Nations, Fifty-sixth session, Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit: Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration, Report of the Secretary-General (06 September, 2001), <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/docs/56/a56326.pdf>, accessed on 15 November 2004.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Millennium Project Task Force 5 Working Group on Access to Essential Medicines, Interim Report of Task Force 5 Working Group on Access to Essential Medicines (February 2004), <http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/tf5ateminterim.pdf>, accessed on 15 November 2004.

⁷ Millennium Project Task Force 8 on Improving the Lives of the Slum Dwellers, Interim Report of the Task Force 8 on Improving the Lives of Slum Dwellers (February 2004), <http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/documents/tf8interim.pdf>, accessed on 15 November 2004.

⁸ Report “*Trade and Development*” of the Task Force on Trade, January 2005, is available as a *provisional draft* at http://unmp.forumone.com/eng_task_force/TradeEbook.pdf.

⁹ Report “*Prescription for healthy development: increasing access to medicines*” of the Task Force on HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB and Access To Essential Medicines, Working Group on Access to Essential Medicines, 2005, available at http://unmp.forumone.com/eng_task_force/essentialmedicines/TF5-medicines-Complete.pdf.

¹⁰ The 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>, accessed on 15 November 2004.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² For an in depth discussion of these relationships, see: Skeldon (2002).

¹³ For more information see <http://www.ficci.com/ficci/index.htm>, accessed on 16 November 2004.

¹⁴ “Gender” is 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 International Organization for Migration (2002a).

¹⁵ This section draws on International Organization for Migration, (2002b).

¹⁶ Health and poverty are closely linked. A selection of papers exploring this inter-linkage is available on the homepage of the Development Gateway Foundation. This forum was created to collect papers and statements discussing health and poverty with regards to achieving the MDGs. www.developmentgateway.org. Accessed on 15 November 2004.

¹⁷ UNESCO focuses on international communication technology by developing an open-source software that enables the contact between diasporas and their countries of origin.

¹⁸ In order to take a managed approach to this challenge, the United Nations 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. <http://www.un.org/Pubs/chronicle/2002/issue4/0402p48.html>, accessed on 15 November 2004.

¹⁹ The Development Research Center on Migration, Globalization and Poverty looks at the inter-linkages between internal and international migration in its Sub Theme “Inter-relationships between Internal and

International Migration International and internal migration and their inter-linkages”, <http://www.migrationdrc.org/projects/theme2/sub-theme5.html>, accessed on 15 November 2004.

²⁰ See also this paper’s section on remittances under Goal 1, Poverty Reduction and Migration.

²¹ See also this paper’s section on diasporas and Foreign Direct Investment under Goal 1, Poverty Reduction and Migration.

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