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**Briefing note**

# Migration and development

## How human mobility can help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

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### Key messages

- Migration is one of the defining features of the 21st century and contributes significantly to all aspects of economic and social development everywhere.
- It can have both positive and negative impacts on development outcomes in origin, transit and host countries – depending on the policies in place.
- Migration is a powerful poverty reduction tool for migrants, their families and wider communities and can contribute to delivering the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- The specific vulnerabilities of migrants are often overlooked in policies and programmes, limiting opportunities for positive development outcomes.
- The implementation of the Global Compact for Migration offers a unique opportunity to be a platform for action to integrate development and migration.

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## Migration, development and the 2030 Agenda

Migration is one of the defining features of the 21st century. It contributes significantly to all aspects of economic and social development everywhere, and as such will be key to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Although the relationship between migration and development is increasingly recognised, it remains under-explored. We know that a lack of opportunities and investment in origin countries can drive migration. But we also know that migration can improve development and investment in origin countries, fill labour gaps and foster innovation in host countries, and can contribute to development along the journey (or, in ‘transit countries’). It is an effective poverty reduction tool – not just for migrants themselves, but also for their families and their wider communities.

Migration can contribute to positive development outcomes and, ultimately, to realising the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (the ‘2030 Agenda’). To do this, we need to understand the impact of migration on the achievement of all SDGs, and – equally – the impact this achievement will have on future migration patterns. As member states and international institutions are starting to discuss how to implement the Global Compact for Migration (GCM), it is more important than ever to understand these links and their implications for policy.

In a series of 12 policy briefings, the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) has analysed the links between migration<sup>1</sup> and development outcomes in key areas: poverty, decent work, urbanisation, gender, education, health, social protection, water and sanitation, energy, citizenship, technology and climate change. Each briefing explores how migration affects different kinds of development outcomes and, in turn, the achievement of the SDGs. It also offers pragmatic recommendations to ensure that migration is incorporated into the 2030 Agenda and contributes to positive development outcomes.

The 2030 Agenda is well placed to reflect and exploit the links between migration and development for three reasons. First, the 2030 Agenda is the first international development framework to include and recognise migration as a dimension of development. The Agenda includes migration related targets and recognises its important contribution to sustainable development, while acknowledging the specific vulnerabilities migrants may face (UN, 2015).

Second, as we show here, migration interacts with all dimensions of development. The multi-disciplinary and cross-sectoral nature of the 2030 Agenda is a useful platform to assess the impact of migration and human mobility on a range of development issues

(Lönnback, 2014). This is not just important in terms of problem analysis but also offers opportunities for finding policy solutions.

Finally, and crucially, the 2030 Agenda is supported by the necessary political ‘traction’ in different member states and in the multilateral system. The impacts of migration can be felt at all stages of the journey – notably in both origin and host countries – and as such it interacts with different sectors, requiring coordination between multiple actors and enhanced coherence across policies. This kind of coordination is only possible with high-level buy-in, something the SDGs have already secured. Furthermore, the SDGs’ multi-disciplinary nature increases the potential for multi-stakeholder collaboration (Mosler Vidal, 2017).

### How does migration feature in the 2030 Agenda?

The 2030 Agenda includes a number of targets which recognise the economic value of migrants including SDGs 4, 5, 8, 10, 16 and 17 (Table 1). In particular, target 10.7 – the cornerstone of migration in the 2030 Agenda – calls for the facilitation of ‘safe, regular and responsible migration’ and the implementation of ‘well-managed migration policies’.

Outside these targets, however, the Agenda is silent on the broader contribution of migration to development outcomes. These omitted and ‘indirect’ links between migration and development are the focus of our work. If countries are to achieve the SDGs, they need to consider the impact of migration at *all* levels and on *all* outcomes, beyond the targets in Table 1. Our analysis, which has explored the links between migration and 15 of the 17 SDGs, shows that migration is not a development ‘problem’ to be solved (as is the subtext of SDG 10.7), but a mechanism or a strategy that can **contribute to the achievement** of many of the goals. To do this, governments and other actors need to identify the multiple linkages between migration and different goals and targets (Table 2), while at the same time also recognising that migrants can also be vulnerable and should be considered under the general principle of ‘leaving no one behind’.

## Linking migration, development and the 2030 Agenda

Five main conclusions emerged from our work:

### Conclusion 1 Migration is a powerful poverty reduction tool, which can contribute to the achievement of all SDGs

Labour migration can reduce poverty for migrants themselves, their families, and their origin and host countries. Migrants and their families benefit from increased income and knowledge, which allows them to

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1 The main focus of the project was on international labour migration, though the briefings also considered internal migration (notably the briefing on urbanisation) and forced displacement (particularly the briefings on climate change and education).

**Table 1 The targets that mention migration**

<b>4.b</b>	By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed countries and other developing countries
<b>5.2</b>	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
<b>8.7</b>	Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
<b>8.8</b>	Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
<b>10.7</b>	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies
<b>10.c</b>	By 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%
<b>16.2</b>	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
<b>17.18</b>	By 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Source: UN, 2015.

spend more on basic needs, more reliable and modern energy services, access education and health services, and make investments (SDGs 1, 3, 4 and 7). For female migrants, increased economic resources can improve their autonomy and socioeconomic status (SDG 5). In origin countries, migration can lead to increased wages and greater economic growth through higher incomes, spending, knowledge and technology transfer, and investment of migrant households (SDGs 8 and 9). In host countries, migrants can fill labour gaps, contribute to services and increase government budget through taxes and social security contributions (SDGs 1, 8 and 9).

However, migration does not always achieve its full potential. Our analysis on migration and sustainable cities finds that poor, urban migrants often work in the informal sector where the rewards of migration are lower (Lucci et al., 2016). Likewise, the ability of low- and semi-skilled labour migrants to access decent work is highly constrained (Mallett, 2018). In relation to poverty, our research reveals that the high costs involved in different stages of the migration process reduce financial payoffs, and that restrictions on mobility prevent those who would benefit the most from migrating in a regular and orderly way (Hagen-Zanker et al., 2017a). More predictable, inclusive and orderly migration processes would allow migrants, their families and host areas better reap the benefits from migration.

## **Conclusion 2 Migrants can contribute to the provision and delivery of services and to greater development in host countries**

Migrants contribute to better service provision and make vital contributions to host countries as workers and consumers. These potential benefits are stifled when access to basic services is denied or limited, undercutting the potential positive benefits of migrant contributions.

By providing them with access to education and training, migrants and their children will be better equipped to help fill labour market needs, increasing their local market contribution, their earning potential, and the remittances they send home. More broadly, access to education helps achieve economic and social benefits such as improved livelihoods, better health outcomes, reductions in gender inequities and enhanced political participation, helping to achieve a broad range of SDGs (Long et al., 2017; Nicolai et al., 2017).

Likewise, granting access to healthcare and health services is crucial to ensure the health of migrants and their contributions as workers. But it also has important benefits for the general population in host countries. For instance, the entire population benefits from a reduced risk of communicable diseases when migrant children are vaccinated. Importantly, migrants often directly contribute to providing health and care services, which in many countries are increasingly reliant on migrant labour (O’Neil et al., 2016; Tulloch et al., 2016). Concerning social protection, migrants can make important contributions to the fiscal balance of host countries, as the contributions they make in terms of taxes and other payments outweigh the benefits and services they receive (Hagen-Zanker, 2018).

Yet, granting migrants access to services is not without challenges – particularly when migration is unexpected or not accounted for. Large and unexpected migration flows can disrupt education systems, disadvantage migrant and refugee children, and create tensions in host communities (Nicolai et al., 2017). Likewise, for water and sanitation we also see that service providers may struggle to provide services when large (and potentially unexpected) movements of people cause rapid fluctuations in service demand, particularly where competition over water resources is already high, or

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where host communities already have low levels of service access (Jobbins et al., 2018; Lucci et al., 2016).

Importantly, the challenges to overcome barriers to migrants' access to basic services are not technical and often not even financial: for instance, the challenge in extending water and sanitation access to migrants is often one of effective governance (ibid.).

### **Conclusion 3** The specific risks and vulnerabilities of migrants are often overlooked

The risks and vulnerabilities of migrants throughout the migration process are often overlooked in development policies and programmes, the 2030 Agenda included. Migrants experience both migration-specific vulnerabilities – that is, experienced by migrants only – and migration-intensified vulnerabilities – when migration exacerbates a disadvantage that can be experienced by all (Sabates-Wheeler and Waite, 2003).

Examples of **migration-specific** vulnerabilities include:

- Female migrants, who tend to work in less regulated and less visible sectors, are at greater risk of exploitation and abuse, including trafficking (O'Neil et al., 2016).
- Migration due to climate change can lead to further risk accumulation in cities (Wilkinson et al., 2016).

Examples of **migration-intensified** vulnerabilities include:

- Migrants are more likely to live in informal settlements, lacking access to health, education, water and sanitation, energy and social protection services (Hagen-Zanker et al., 2017b; Jobbins et al., 2018; Nicolai et al., 2017; Scott et al., 2018; Tulloch et al., 2016).
- Migrants are relatively more likely than other workers to work in precarious forms of employment (Mallett, 2018).
- Migrants may experience a worsening in their access to modern energy services, compared to their pre-migration situation (Scott et al., 2018).

Beyond SDGs 5.2, 8.7, 8.8 and 16.2, these risks and vulnerabilities are overlooked in the 2030 Agenda and thus risk being excluded from national policies and programmes.

### **Conclusion 4** The implementation of existing programmes of support for migrants is often weak

Access to basic services, such as health, education, social protection, water, sanitation and energy, are key for migrants' livelihoods and development prospects. But while in some cases migrants can access such services through existing or specifically designed interventions, the implementation of such programmes is often weak and levels of uptake low. For example, in principle, three quarters of the world's migrants are entitled to some form of social protection through a multilateral, bilateral or unilateral agreement but in practice enforcement of these agreements is poor and effective social protection coverage is low (Hagen-Zanker et al., 2017b).

A number of factors contribute to low effective coverage, including limited capacity in implementing institutions, funding gaps, a lack of political support and reluctance among migrants to opt in. While often eligible for education, immigrant students tend to face greater difficulties than their host country peers in accessing education and achieving good learning outcomes (Nicolai et al., 2017). And in Thailand, migrants are eligible for the country's universal health care scheme but uptake is low due to language and cultural barriers, fear of discrimination, fear of losing employment due to absence and poor employer compliance with the scheme (Tulloch et al., 2016).

### **Conclusion 5** There are major data gaps

Finally, data is often not disaggregated by migrant status or comparable across different groups and countries. As a result, we do not know the share of migrants actually able to participate in social protection programmes, access health, water or energy services or attend school. The poor visibility of migrants in data limits understanding of their needs and reduces the accountability of governments and service providers (Jobbins et al., 2018). The collection and monitoring of this disaggregated data, accompanied by migrant-specific indicators, is vital to understand the vulnerabilities and needs of migrants. Only then can governments and non-governmental organisations design migrant specific and sensitive support.

Unfortunately, there are no internationally standardised approaches for collecting this data, and coordination of the data that different actors have already collected is limited. Within the 2030 Agenda, there are two targets that could facilitate the implementation of coherent policies and programmes to support better coordination and data. Target 17.18 focuses on data and monitoring, crucially including a call for disaggregation of data by migrant status. Meanwhile, target 16.6 calls for the development of effective, accountable and transparent institutions through which migrants could have recourse to hold governments, service providers and individuals to account.

## **Implications for migration and development policy**

Development policies and programmes can be part of a comprehensive strategy to better manage migration and make the most of its economic and social benefits. To do this, migration must be better integrated in the delivery of the 2030 Agenda across all its objectives. In order to 'mainstream' migration into the 2030 Agenda, the links, opportunities and challenges related to migration under specific goals and targets need to be identified and highlighted (as we do in our briefings) and considered in policy processes.

Here, it is important that the role of migration is considered in Member States' voluntary national reviews (VNRs). Member States are already making progress

on this: in 2017, 29 out of 43 included the terms ‘migration’/‘migrant’, ‘refugee’, ‘human trafficking’/‘traffic in persons’, ‘internally displaced persons (IDPs)’ and/ or ‘remittances’ (CDP Subgroup on Voluntary National Reviews, 2018). At the same time, we need to consider that migrants may have specific vulnerabilities and can have specific needs, which should be considered to achieve the principle of leaving no one behind. In 2017, only 25 of 43 VNRs mentioned migrants and refugees as a ‘left-behind’ group, though not always with specific actions or strategies attached (ibid.).

Furthermore, policy-makers need to consider, measure and take account of migration to harness its positive benefits and reduce potential challenges. Migration should be part of regional, national and local level development planning and strategies, from initial context assessments, strategic goal-setting and planning, right through to monitoring and evaluation. A growing number of countries are doing this, for example Bangladesh’s 7th five-year plan includes ‘migration for development’ within its development strategy (Planning Commission, 2015).

Finally, the multiple facets of the relationship between migration and development offer concrete and sector-specific policy entry points. For instance, the International Labour Organization’s (ILO) decent work agenda is highly relevant to migration. Any programming as part of this agenda should consider the specific vulnerabilities of migrants in the workplace (Lucci et al., 2016) and the barriers migrants face in accessing work-place social protection schemes (Hagen-Zanker et al., 2017b).

### The Global Compact for Migration: a platform for action

The links between migration and development also have implications for migration policy and practice, particularly for the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM). To date, we have seen little contact and collaboration between the migration and global development policy and practice communities. The GCM – an effort by states to work towards a common approach to address global migration, recognising its impact on development- represents an opportunity to correct this and make real progress (Foresti, 2017).

The text of the GCM states that it:

*Is rooted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and builds upon its recognition that migration is a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the sustainable development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses (UN, 2018).*

The text also goes beyond the specific migration targets set out in Table 1, stating that the GCM ‘aims to leverage the potential of migration for the achievement of *all* Sustainable Development Goals’. Furthermore, in Objective 23,

Member States commit to aligning the implementation of the GCM, the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, recognising that migration and sustainable development are multidimensional and interdependent.

From January 2019, Member States will work on implementing this Compact and here lies the potential for real change. While the framework and aspirations are global, actions need to be *locally led* and rooted in specific contexts, countries, regions and markets where particular development opportunities and challenges exist (Foresti, 2017). These actions must be carried out by a broad range of stakeholders, working together in unique coalitions. In addition to Member States and the UN system, business will need to play a more central role (given their intrinsic interest in labour mobility) as well as city leaders, academics, journalists and others who can help discover and test new ideas. Strategies should be flexible, and modalities of intervention should adapt to specific needs and opportunities. It will be important to avoid ‘blueprint’ approaches and unrealistic promises if we are to make the most of bringing these two interlinked agendas together for concrete change.

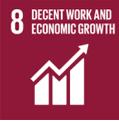
Finally, from an implementation perspective, *how* to do development is as important as *what* to do. There is the risk that viewing migration through a development lens may reinforce or replicate unhelpful dichotomies of donor and recipient or origin and host country. For example, the fact that in some host countries (especially in Europe) development aid is being used as part of a broader strategy to deter migration raises many concerns; not only it is ineffectual (there is no evidence that aid can affect migration patterns) but it also risks misinforming the public about the positive relationship between development and migration. Instead, the SDGs are an opportunity to frame migration and development relationships between countries as reciprocal and mutual, under a global framework.

In all of this we therefore need a new narrative (Foresti, 2017), focusing on the three I’s:

- **Investment.** Beyond aid or remittances alone, focus on investing in future societies for all, in line with the leave no one behind imperative. This includes harnessing the potential of diaspora, civil society innovators and entrepreneurs as private sectors and civil society.
- **Innovation.** Build and expand on the initiatives that already exist especially at local and country levels: diaspora bonds, global skills partnership, extension of rights for citizens on the move, financial inclusion through digital technology/mobile money, training and skills matching/investment, etc.
- **Inclusion.** It is key for development and migration policies to be inclusive and not targeted at specific groups alone. They also need to be aimed explicitly at expanding rights and opportunities. In practice, there is a need to broadening access to services, ensure portability of benefits and expand access to inclusive finance.

**Table 2 The impact of migration on different SDGs and targets**

Goal	Target	Briefing	Link with migration
	1.a	Poverty	Remittances and other forms of diaspora financing can be mobilised to improve infrastructure, services and development in origin countries.
	1.a	Social protection	Labour migrants present an opportunity to increase the tax base, and a greater number of contributors to social insurance-type schemes leads to better risk pooling and financial sustainability.
	1.b	Poverty	Migration is a key poverty reduction strategy and can be included in policy frameworks.
	1.1, 1.2	Poverty	Migration is a powerful poverty reduction strategy, for migrants themselves and their families in origin countries.
	1.1	Education	If migrants have access to education, it can lead to higher incomes.
	1.1	Urbanisation	Rural to urban migration contributes to economic development in origin countries and poverty reduction for migrants themselves.
	1.3	Citizenship	Migrants lacking permanent residency and/or citizenship status may not be able to access social protection.
	1.3	Social protection	Labour migrants can be a particularly poor and vulnerable group, but often lack eligibility for legal social protection and/or are not effectively covered.
	1.3	Urbanisation	Due to lack of formal registration in the city, many (poor) internal migrants cannot access social protection systems.
	1.4	Poverty	Migration can help families in origin countries improve their wellbeing through increased income, consumption and resilience.
	1.4	Water	Managing water resources sustainably, and providing water, sanitation and hygiene services, can enable successful migration, playing an important role in reducing poverty for migrants.
	1.5	Climate change	The poor are the most vulnerable to climate change, and are also the people who will find it hardest to migrate.
		2.2	Health
	3	Education	Education, particularly female education, has a strong impact on the future health outcomes of migrant students and their families.
	3	Poverty	Migration improves healthcare access and health outcomes for families in origin countries.
	3.1	Health	Migrants are vulnerable to poor health outcomes, yet find it difficult to access health-care services in transit and host countries; the services they can access are often sub-standard.
	3.3	Water	In origin countries, poor water, sanitation and hygiene services can contribute to health shocks that inhibit successful migration.
	3.8	Citizenship	Eligibility for health access is often tied to residency and/or citizenship status, with only some countries opening up (emergency) health care to all.
	3.8	Health	Internal migrants often work in the informal sector and aren't covered by insurance, including universal health coverage.
	3.8	Urbanisation	Internal migrants often end up in a city's informal sector and therefore invisible to universal health coverage programmes.

Goal	Target	Briefing	Link with migration
	4	Poverty	Migration helps improve education access and outcomes for families in origin countries, helping to reduce poverty.
	4.1	Citizenship	Eligibility for education is often tied to residency and/or citizenship status, which means that migrant children can be excluded.
	4.1, 4.3	Decent work	Primary, secondary and higher education is necessary for the attainment of decent work later in life - particularly that which demands highly skilled individuals.
	4.4	Urbanisation	Internal migrants often lack the skills and training required to access decent jobs in the city and as a result end up working in low-productivity jobs in the informal sector.
	4, 4.1, 4.2, 4.5, 4.7	Education	While migration helps improve both education access and quality for families in origin countries, migrant children in host countries are often excluded from quality education.
	5.2	Decent work	Foreign domestic work is a key area of employment for female labour migrants, but also one of the least protected in terms of exploitation and violation of rights.
	5.2	Gender	Migrant and refugee women and girls can experience violence at all stages of the migration process, especially during transit (e.g. at refugee camps) or in their host country (e.g. by an employer).
	5.3	Education	If migrant children are enrolled in education, they are better able to resist child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation, and host-country governments can more easily intervene.
	5.3	Gender	Girls facing harmful practices such as female genital mutilation or forced marriage may use migration as a means of escape.
	5.4	Social protection	Migrant women often lack regularised status or access to social insurance through their employer.
	6.1	Health	Large-scale movements of people can increase stress on fragile water supply systems in origin and host countries. This can lead to adverse health effects such as disease.
	6.2		
	6.1	Water	Migrants can face significant barriers in accessing water, sanitation and hygiene services, particularly when they are in transit or undocumented.
	6.2		
	7	Energy	By moving, migrants can improve their access to affordable, reliable, renewable modern energy services.
	8	Poverty	Migration and remittances can lead to economic growth, a reduction in unemployment and increased wages in origin countries.
	8	Social protection	Migration can be an important contribution to economic development in origin countries through remittances, investment and knowledge exchange.
	8.1	Decent work	Migration can contribute to economic growth across different 'migration spaces' (at host, in transit and at origin).
	8.1	Education	The extent of education access and quality are important drivers of economic growth and differences in growth rates between regions.
	8.2	Technology	High-skilled migrants contribute to innovation and increase productivity by conducting research and development, creating new products and improving existing products.
	8.5	Decent work	In host countries, high-skilled migration can create new jobs for natives through new businesses, but low-skilled migration can have a 'crowding out' effect.
	8.5	Gender	Female refugees and migrants may be prevented from working, experience de-skilling, or be confined to 'feminine' jobs which are often paid or valued less than other work.
	8.7	Gender	Female migrants (particularly irregular migrants and children) are at risk of forced labour, trafficking, and exploitation and abuse.
	8.8	Decent work	Labour migrants are disproportionately affected by violations of employment rights. Efforts must clearly establish whose responsibility it is to protect those rights, and ensure proper enforcement.
	8.5, 8.8	Urbanisation	Low-skilled rural to urban migrants seeking better job opportunities in the city often end up working in precarious occupations in the informal economy.

Goal	Target	Briefing	Link with migration
	9	Poverty	Migration can foster innovation in host countries through greater diversity, and in origin countries through social remittances, skills transfers and return migration.
	9.5	Technology	Migration can enhance the technological capabilities of natives in host countries who work directly with high-skilled migrants, and of those in origin countries working with diaspora networks.
	10	Poverty	Migration can reduce global inequalities, among countries and people, as people migrate from low- to high-income countries, and send remittances back home.
	10.c	Urbanisation	Internal remittances to poor households are often sent through informal channels as poor internal migrants do not have access to bank accounts. Such services can be riskier and more expensive.
	10.1	Education	Access to education can reduce inequality through raising incomes and reducing poverty for migrants, and boosting growth rates and government revenues in host countries.
	10.2	Education	Education can improve the social, economic and political inclusion of migrant children, particularly if they are able to speak the majority language.
	10.4	Social protection	Labour migrants are often not eligible for social protection, nor do they take it up. If vulnerable groups are unable to participate in social protection, inequalities widen.
	10.7	Energy	To ensure safe and responsible migration, especially in transit, migrants need access to modern energy services.
	10.7	Technology	Digital apps and mobile technologies can facilitate migration and integration into host countries.
	10.7	Urbanisation	Some countries discourage internal migration for work, having a direct impact on migrants' well-being and on the host city and country economies.
	11.1	Water	Providing water, sanitation and hygiene services to slums and informal areas can help reduce inequalities and strengthen social cohesion.
	11.1, 11.2	Education	Improving housing and infrastructure would assist refugee and migrant children in accessing education services and achieve strong learning outcomes.
	11.3	Urbanisation	If host countries are to maximise the benefits of migration, they must take into account the needs of poor internal migrants and enhance their well-being.
	13	Climate change	Migration is an adaptation strategy to climate change – both extreme and slow-onset changes. Policies and financial planning need to take these patterns into account.
	16	Citizenship	Lack of citizenship/permanent residency can prevent migrants from being full members of society and can lead to tensions and conflict.
	16	Gender	Irregular and young migrants, particularly girls, are at greater risk of violence, trafficking and sexual exploitation.
	16.1, 16.9	Health	Many migrants lack legal identity, yet such an identity is important to effectively plan and establish health support systems.
	16.2	Education	Providing financial support to families in an attempt to eliminate child labour, exploitation and trafficking will most likely boost education for migrant children.
	16.3	Citizenship	When migrants cannot obtain residency and/or citizenship status, they may struggle to get equal treatment within the justice system or access legal aid.
	17	Education	Data pertaining to migration background and education level is not collected together. This information should be used to support vulnerable groups, and not for reporting to security-related institutions.
	17	Health	There are no international standardised approaches for monitoring the health of migrants. Such data would help understand migrant health needs.
	17.6	Technology	Enhancing technological sharing, transfer, dissemination and education between host and origin countries would ensure migration contributes to economic transformation.
	17.8	Urbanisation	There is only limited data on internal migration. Improving the evidence base would enable us to better understand the scale and impact of internal migration, and design better policies.

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