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## **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND MIGRATION NEXUS: SOME THEORETICAL ASPECTS WITH IMPLICATION TO LABOR AND EDUCATIONAL MIGRATION**

Migration processes have already become an integral part of the development strategy of countries in the process of transforming modern international relations. Labor migration is a key migration trend that has a strong impact on development. Educational migration is another area that experts pay attention to. Both migration trends should be analyzed through many factors, among which “sustainable development” as a theoretical approach is of great importance. This article is aimed at an attempt to conduct such a study to study the use of the combined human and labor potential of states, create an appropriate regulatory framework, form a common labor market at the regional level, take coordinated measures aimed at regulating common problems of national labor markets with priority attention to protection all rights and freedoms of migrant workers.

In this context, it is necessary to turn to sustainable development as a new approach of the UN and experts within the framework of a common development concept. It is also important to study the relationship between migration and development through the lens of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Although the 17 SDGs do not directly address migration issues, their interrelation is important for understanding many processes of sustainable development. It is also important to understand the role of labor and educational migrants themselves as the main participants in the migration process, their contribution both to the host state through the results of labor and cultural aspects, and to the countries of origin through remittances, acquired skills and new knowledge. The pandemic has exacerbated the situation of migrants around the world, but at the same time has shown that even in such conditions, migrants contribute to the development of their countries. Thus, labor and educational migration in the post-pandemic period can become an enhanced driver of sustainable development.

**Key words:** sustainable development, 17 SDGs, migration and development, educational migration and SDGs.

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### **Тұрақты даму мен көші-қон арасындағы өзара байланыс: еңбек және білім көші-қонына байланысты кейбір теориялық аспектілер**

Көші-қон процестері қазіргі заманғы халықаралық қатынастарды трансформациялау процесінде елдердің даму стратегиясының ажырамас бөлігіне айналды. Еңбек көші-қоны дамуға қатты әсер ететін негізгі көші-қон үрдісі болып табылады. Сарапшы мамандардың назар аударатын тағы бір бағыты – білім көші-қоны. Аталған көші-қон үрдістерінің екеуін де көптеген факторлар арқылы талдауға болады, ал олардың арасында теориялық көзқарас ретінде «тұрақты даму» үлкен маңызға ие. Бұл мақала мемлекеттердің адами және еңбек әлеуетін пайдалануды зерттеуге, тиісті нормативтік-құқықтық базаны құруға, өңірлік деңгейде ортақ еңбек нарығын қалыптастыруға және көшіп-қонушы еңбек-мигранттардың барлық құқықтары мен бостандықтарын қорғауға басым назар аударатын ұлттық еңбек нарықтарының ортақ мәселелерін реттеуге бағытталған шараларды қабылдау жолдарын зерттеуге арналған.

Осы тұрғыда «тұрақты дамуға» БҰҰ-ның жаңа тәсілі және сарапшы мамандардың ортақ даму тұжырымдамасы аясындағы жаңа көзқарасы ретінде қарастыру қажет. Сондай-ақ, көші-қон мен даму арасындағы өзара байланысты тұрақты дамудың 17 мақсаты (ТДМ) арқылы зерттеу маңызды. Аталған тұрақты дамудың 17 мақсаты көші-қон мәселелерін тікелей айқындамаса да, олардың өзара байланысы тұрақты дамудың көптеген процестерін түсінуге мүмкіндік береді. Сонымен қатар, еңбек және білім мигранттарының көші-қон процесінің негізгі қатысушылары ретіндегі рөлін, олардың еңбек нәтижелері мен мәдени аспектілері арқылы қабылдаушы мемлекетке қосқан үлесін, сондай-ақ ақша аударымдары, алған дағдылары мен жаңа білімі арқылы өз елдеріне қосқан үлесін атап өтуіміз керек. Пандемия дүние жүзіндегі барлық мигранттардың

жағдайын ушықтырды, дегенмен, мигранттар мұндай жағдайда да өз елдерінің дамуына ықпал ететінін көрсетті. Ендеше, пандемиядан кейінгі кезеңдегі еңбек және білім көші-қоны тұрақты дамудың күшейтілген драйверіне айналуы мүмкін.

**Түйін сөздер:** тұрақты даму, 17 ТДМ, көші-қон және даму, білім көші-қоны және тұрақты даму мақсаттары.

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### **Взаимосвязь устойчивого развития и миграции: некоторые теоретические аспекты трудовой и образовательной миграции**

Миграционные процессы уже стали неотъемлемой частью стратегии развития стран в процессе трансформации современных международных отношений. Трудовая миграция является ключевой миграционной тенденцией, оказывающей сильное влияние на развитие. Образовательная миграция – еще одно направление, на которое обращают внимание эксперты. Обе миграционные тенденции следует анализировать через множество факторов, среди которых важное значение имеет «устойчивое развитие» как теоретический подход. Данная статья нацелена на попытку проведения такого исследования для изучения использования совокупного человеческого и трудового потенциала государств, создания соответствующей нормативно-правовой базы, формирования общего рынка труда на региональном уровне, принятия согласованных мер, направленных на регулирование общих проблем национальных рынков труда с приоритетным вниманием к защите всех прав и свобод трудящихся-мигрантов.

В этом контексте необходимо обратиться к устойчивому развитию как новому подходу ООН и экспертов в рамках общей концепции развития. Также важно изучать взаимосвязь между миграцией и развитием через призму 17 Целей устойчивого развития (ЦУР). Хотя 17 ЦУР не отражают проблемы миграции напрямую, их взаимосвязь важна для понимания многих процессов устойчивого развития. Также важно понимать роль самих трудовых и образовательных мигрантов как основных участников миграционного процесса, их вклад как в принимающее государство через результаты труда и культурные аспекты, так и в страны происхождения через денежные переводы, приобретенные навыки и новые знания. Пандемия усугубила положение мигрантов во всем мире, но в то же время показала, что даже в таких условиях мигранты способствуют развитию своих стран. Таким образом, трудовая и образовательная миграция в постпандемический период может стать усиленным драйвером устойчивого развития.

**Ключевые слова:** устойчивое развитие, 17 ЦУР, миграция и развитие, образовательная миграция и ЦУР.

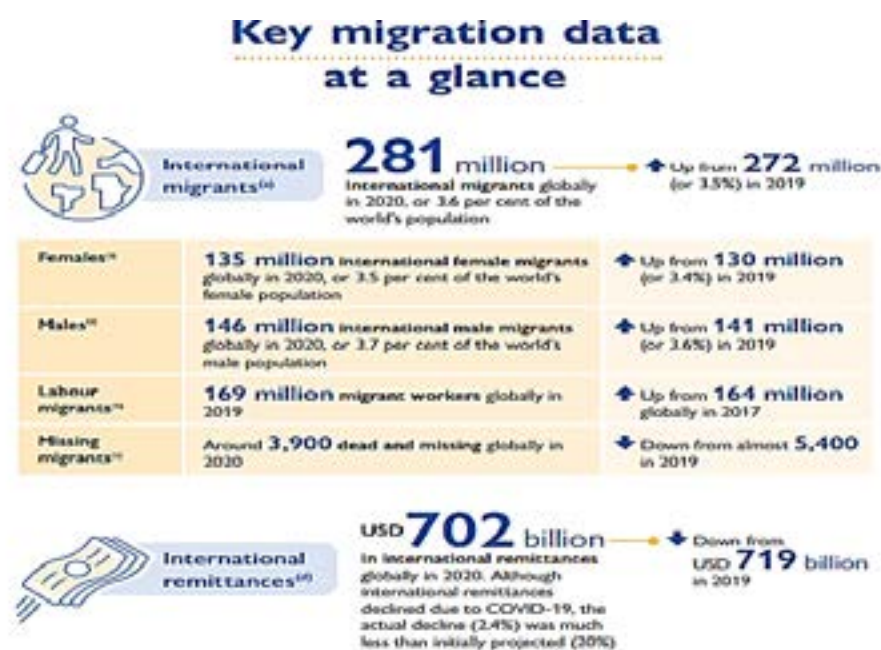
## **Introduction**

Migration processes at the present stage are becoming increasingly important in the discussion about the role of stability and global development in the future. The realities of globalization define international migration as an important development resource. One of the controversial and topical aspects in the expert community in the field of migration studies is the relationship between migration and development. It has several dimensions. The process of any international migration, and in this case labor and educational migration, implies the presence of at least three parties – migrants and 2 countries, a country of origin and a country of destination. Accordingly, the issues of migration and migrants in the context of development should be considered in two dimensions, and migrants should be put at the forefront as key actors and promoters of development on both sides.

The most important issue for the sending country is the question of the positive or negative impact of migration on development. Migration, and in the case of countries of origin, this is emigration, can slow down development through the outflow of qualified personnel, the loss of a young dynamic working population, and due to this, there is a decrease in the possibility of positive social changes. This aspect is important not only in the context of the outflow of highly skilled labor (“brains”), but also educational and middle-level migration, as well as low-skilled migration (“labor hands”). Migration is often associated with the movement of the most valuable economic resource of human capital from a less developed country to a more developed one. Labor donor and recipient countries often have mostly short-term goals. This is due to the needs and situation in labor markets, migrants need work, and recipient countries need to fill a niche of low-skilled labor that is difficult to fill with local labor potential.

Modern trends in educational migration illustrate the constant growth in the number of international migrants and, according to the IOM report for 2022, it is 281 million. Most of the international migrants

are labor migrants, about 170 million, and the volume of remittances is more than 700 billion, with some decrease as a result of the pandemic (IOM, 2021).



**Picture 1** – Key migration data at a glance

Source: McAuliffe, M. and A. Triandafyllidou (eds.), 2021. World Migration Report 2022. International Organization for Migration (IOM), Geneva.

Educational migrants (in this study we mean international students) are an important element of development, because in addition to getting an education, a new vision and skills, under certain conditions they try to work even in the process of learning and make up a certain percentage of labor migration. This suggests that educational migration is closely related not only to labor migration of highly qualified personnel. Education in the modern world plays a special role. The modern information society is based on the knowledge economy, innovations, high technology production and makes special demands on the quality of labor resources, on the education system, which has a different level of development depending on the country and region. On the other hand, the gap in the levels of development of countries is growing, extreme poverty persists, and the task of economic growth is being updated as knowledge plays a dominant role in product creation. For this reason, education is a condition for growth, competitiveness, one of the powerful driving forces of national economies and sustainable development, increases incomes

and counteracts rising inequalities. The national boundaries of the economic space are being erased, the global labor market is becoming more demanding on personnel, and the educational space is becoming internationalized. In the modern world, education is being exported and this is increasingly increasing the number of educational migrants in all regions of the world.

According to a UNESCO report, half of all foreign students move to five English-speaking countries: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the UK and the USA (UNESCO, 2018). According to the same data, more than 15% of students in Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom are international, and among international doctoral students this proportion is more than 30%. Shares of international students in France and Germany have risen to 8% and 6% respectively, in part because they are increasingly offering postgraduate programs in English. Other countries have recently entered the market, including China with 10% coverage in 2017 and the Russian Federation with 6%. Three of the top five sending countries in 2016

are in Asia, with China, India and the Republic of Korea accounting for 25% of all outbound mobility. Half of all international students move to the five English-speaking countries, while the three Asian countries above account for 25% of all outbound mobility (UNESCO, 2018). It shows the dynamics of countries development in different regions and role for quality education in the modern world.

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The methodological basis of this article is an attempt to analyze the nexus of sustainable development with migration, namely labor and education through the prism of certain Sustainable Development Goals, their indicators, which in essence is the application of factor analysis.

The main argument that the authors agree with when analyzing migration and sustainable development is a departure from the negative perception of the links between migration and development, sustainable development, as well as the perception of the international migration process from the standpoint when all participants in this process benefit while respecting their rights (migrants) and interests of (receiving and sending) states). The adoption of 17 sustainable development goals as a new global agenda at the UN anniversary summit in 2015 (IOM, 2018.a) became a new period for the world community, and the concept of sustainable development itself is already a theoretical basis with a focus on certain dimensions of social, political, economic and environmental dimension.

The process of migration is often determined by the choice of people, sometimes forced, but giving hope for development and better living conditions. However, the consequences of this process are much wider – they move from the personal level to the national and international levels. In such circumstances, the positive effects of migration in the context of development become even more important.

## Discussion

Research and analysis of the links between international migration and development, as well as sustainable development, often occurs through

discussion of controversies about the role of migration itself. This role is still seen as negative – the outflow of the population, which leads to the degradation and backwardness of the national state, the loss of important human resources. Along with this, migration is increasingly seen as an important resource for development, in particular, short-term and frequent migration, including circular, is seen as a tool for long-term sustainable development, with an assessment of prospects and expected positive effects. This is very well shown by Castles, Delgad (Castles, S., Delgad W., 2006) and Haas (Haas H., 2008).

It is clear that migration is always associated with the movement of the most valuable economic resource – human capital. At the present stage, when migration is often reverse, it no longer matters whether it occurs from a less developed country to a more developed one or vice versa. Both importing and exporting countries of labor often have mostly short-term goals that contain many open questions that need to be answered. Most of the questions still remain in changing the observance of the human rights of migrants. Certain parts of the relationship between migration and sustainable development have already been covered (Delovarova L.F., 2014) and (Delovarova L., Sarybaev M., 2018) with an emphasis on the human rights of labor migrants and development. These studies were based on an analysis of the evolution of UN approaches. The UN's emphasis on migration and a human oriented approach through global relevance resulted in the UN General Assembly meeting on migration, which was held in 2006 at the UN (UN, 2006). The main agenda is discussion of ways to maximize the benefits of the migration relationship for development and reduce the negative effects.

The next major and important event on migration and development within the UN took place in 2013 and was designated as the “Second UN High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development” (UN, 2013). Key issues and activities discussed during the 2013 Dialogue dealt specifically with migration and development issues. The agenda of this event included the human rights of migrants, strengthening cooperation and the main parameters of international and regional mobility of labor migrants. It was also important to find and understand some of the theoretical roots of the relationship and indicate practical results. Based on the outcomes of these high-level meetings, the result of a change in the perception of the process of international migration from a pessimistic to an optimistic one based on positive effects was visible.

Modern perception recognizes the priority of discussing the human rights of migrants, recognizing the role of migrants in line with the importance of remittances and the dissemination of innovations. One more important aspect is the transformation of social and cultural processes in the regions of the world. All these are indicators that influence the strengthening of the relationship between migration and sustainable development.

Mainstreaming migration into the SDGs also paves the way for closer collaboration between migration and development, and for greater policy coherence. Goal 17 and exactly target 17.14, appeals “to pursue policy coherence and create an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels and by all stakeholders” (IOM, 2018b). By strengthening the link between migration and agenda development, migration policy can improve development outcomes, and policy development can improve migration outcomes.

To overview migration and development this paper focuses just on some goals and targets – Goal 8, 10,17. But Goals 4, 5 and 16 are also

important for this study, other Goals are of indirect importance. Since the recognition of the global agenda and its nationalization by the most UN member countries, numerous indicators have been developed. (picture 1.).

This study does not pretend to be deep and comprehensive, but is an attempt to review goals 8, 10,17 and 4. But goals 5 and 16 are mandatory and important in the context of reaffirming the link between migration and development.

This is explained by the fact that Goal 5 covers feminization of migration it is a global migration trend. Feminization of migration is the topic of important migration and all related studies. In this case, Goal 5 women’s trafficking (and wider) and Goal 16, trafficking in general. Goal 16 is also about the building of effective institutions and this related to the migration and sustainable development nexus. The above SDGs are expected to be covered in future studies.

Goals 3,1,13,11 are important but key messages are included in the SDGs of the first row at the Picture 1.



Picture 2 – Migration in SDGs

Source: The picture is combined from different IOM reports (IOM, 2016, IOM,2018a, IOM, 2018b).

For understanding some linkages within the nexus we are to focus on mostly two aspects the *role of migrants’ rights, role of remittances and different skills of migrants, and some other aspects which lead to sustainable development*, for example developing infrastructure, communication means, banking, enlarging cultural dialog and people to people bridges. Before mentioning some practical aspects, it is necessary to overview

migration and development aspects through the all 17 SDGs which were adopted in 2015. Despite the fact, that no single goal reflects the issue of migration, the role of migration is clear in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were adopted at the UN Summit in September 2015 as part of the monitoring of global and national progress towards sustainable development until 2030.

In 2015, IOM developed a Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF) to help define what “well-managed migration policy” might look like at the national level (IOM, 2016). The Framework was supported by IOM. The Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) were developed to assess national frameworks and help to operationalize the MiGOF. Later there were developed some detailed manuals on migration indicators (IOM, 2018b) and indicators monitoring system on SDGs related to migration.

MiGOF and MGI include six aspects of migration management such as migrants’ rights, whole of government, partnerships, migrants’ well-being, mobile dimensions of crises, and safe, orderly, and dignified migration. The development of such global initiatives by the IOM and other UN structures and regional organizations promotes the problems of migration and development directly or indirectly, and this is a very important topic for a separate study, but we should return to the aspects already identified by us within the framework of this study.

The following selected indicators are illustrating the correlation of SDGs and migration.

*SDG target 8.8 calls for “ensure the protection of labor rights and the creation of safe and secure working conditions for all workers, including migrant workers, especially women migrants, and those in precarious employment” (IOM, 2018b);*

*SDG target 10.7 “facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies” (IOM, 2018b);*

*SDG target 17.18 calls for “increased capacity-building support for developing countries ... to significantly increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data, disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, health status, geographic location and other parameters relevant in national conditions” (IOM, 2018b);*

*SDG target 10.c calls for “reducing to less than 3% the transaction costs associated with migrant remittances and eliminating remittance channels with costs above 5%” (IOM, 2018b).*

It also makes an understanding of migration importance for sustainable development.

Some indicators were already calculated until 2020, but the pandemic has changed a lot, including the situation with the rights of migrants and remittances.

#### *Rights of labor migrants*

At the present stage of development and transformation of the international migration process,

observance of the fundamental rights of migrants is one of the most basic indicators of the achievement of sustainable socio-economic development. But the rights of migrants are generally limited, and this is due to the adoption of more stringent measures at the national levels in response to the increase in the number of undocumented migrants. An important condition is the accessibility of migrants of all ages to basic social and medical services, including reproductive health. There is concern about the continued violation of migrants’ rights, especially due to discriminatory and restrictive practices and the growing tendency to take everything to the national level. Development of national legislation is the sovereign right of states, including the exit of citizens and the entry of foreigners, the conditions of their stay, it becomes clear that issues are very difficult to resolve. These aspects were already mentioned by experts (Haas, 2008) and tried to be developed by us in the earlier studies (Delovarova L., 2014). International human rights treaties are designed to conform to international rules to contribute the process of cooperation in the field migration and wider. It applies to the core UN conventions, including ILO conventions and other international instruments as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (UN, 1980). The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration of 10-11 December 2018 is aimed to promote global cooperation on migration (UN, 2019). This agreement is a major achievement in the field of migration cooperation.

The pandemic, on the one hand, strengthened national restrictions and complicated the situation of migrants, on the other hand, the unspoken concept of “migration amnesty” appeared in world practice, which was expressed in the suspension of punishments for violating the migration regime during the lockdown period and allowed migrants to receive relief and made it easier for them to stay in the countries of destination.

#### *Remittances*

The consideration of direct and tangible interactions and sustainable linkages is clearly seen in the role of remittances. Remittances are a serious indicator of development. Remittances have a huge impact on households and communities, but they are often underestimated in public development policy and decision-making at the state level (Haas, 2008). Remittances promote access to health care, information access and productive investment in countries of origin including access to education to migrant’s children and business startups for



both migrants and their family members. One of the important points in sustainable development is the receipt of remittances of labor resources in the GDP statistics of the countries of the world. In 2020, the number of international remittances worldwide reached US\$702 billion and this its amount only increasing every year. Although data were available on the incidence of illness due to COVID-19, the actual decline (2.4%) was significantly smaller than the estimated prediction (20%) (IOM, 2021). At the same time, this number of remittances suggests that, despite all the difficulties associated with COVID 19, migrants still contributed to the development of their countries (IOM, 2021). Remittances are an element that underscores the link between migration and development, both at the personal, national, and international level.

#### *Educational migration*

International students are also contributing to sustainable development. According to the Goal 4, target b the nexus is explained by the enlarging opportunities for educational migrants.

*“Target 4b: By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmers, in developed countries and other developing countries.” (IOM, 2018).*

In this study we focus on international students as on migration actors whose activity is of great importance in terms of contribution to development and previous goals' indicators are also work. Analyzing the links between migration and sustainable development, which also include the need to seriously strengthen the educational component along with access to health services and ensuring the rights of migrants, it becomes clear that more educated migrants have better jobs and higher earnings. At the same time, they can face all the problems that labor migrants have. It is very important to take into account the skills and certain contacts, human capital and innovation, which in the era of globalization and internationalization of many

processes take various forms. Educational migrants, like labor migrants, contribute to the development of new means of communication, including all types of social networks, transport and cultural effects. In addition, educational migrants make a significant contribution to the development of science and approaches to education, narrowing the gap between developed and developing countries, both in socio-economic and intellectual terms.

#### **Conclusion**

Migration and sustainable development nexus is one of the most complex and increasingly emerging issues in migration research. With external signs, it is quite difficult to identify strict one-way relationships due to the specifics of the migration process, its diversity and heterogeneity.

The socio-economic foundations of sustainable development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals show that there are no specific components indicating international migration, but indicators have already been developed to assess migration through the prism of goals. At the same time, the main links can be focused on the rights of migrants and the role of remittances and other transfers, including values and communications. Educational migration is an essential component of the general part of development. Education is a high value that has always been at the heart of the development of society and significantly influenced all aspects of human life.

It should be noted that when assessing the relationship between migration and development through the prism of the SDGs, key aspects emerge, including the human rights of migrants and education.

The migration process at the present stage is already part of the global development process in all regions of the world. In order to enhance the positive effects of international migration and its impact on development, to minimize the negative consequences, it is necessary to develop not only national legislation and cooperation, but also work together on strategies for socio-economic development.

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