

Migration and Its Impact on Sustainable Development

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Abstract

People's mobility and international migration are quite interesting phenomena to discuss. Until now, there are still differences in views between industrialized countries and developing countries regarding the contribution of migration to development for both sending and receiving countries. This paper aims to analyze based on existing secondary data the linkage between migration and sustainable development. For analysis, this study uses a descriptive approach, with secondary data as the primary source. The analysis found that both sending and receiving countries - benefited from population mobility and international migration. The least developed countries in the economy and overall infrastructure are supplying countries for this migration process, and increasing remittances and skilled workers to help other countries. Although it is realized that this condition is the impact of the weak economic system of developing countries on the one hand and the demographic that occur in advanced industrialized countries on the other. To maintain the stability of the supply chain for economic development, international migration is included as one of the sustainable development programs that apply more humane values. Therefore, migrants should be seen as potential contributors to the growth of sending and receiving countries, and some even claim that they are heroes of foreign exchange.

Keywords: migration, remittance, sustainable development

Abstrak

Mobilitas masyarakat dan migrasi internasional merupakan fenomena yang cukup menarik untuk dibahas. sampai saat ini masih terdapat perbedaan pandangan antara negara industri dan negara berkembang, tentang kontribusi migrasi terhadap pembangunan, baik bagi negara yang asal migrant maupun bagi negara penerima. Makalah ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis berdasarkan data sekunder yang ada mengenai keterkaitan antara migrasi dan pembangunan berkelanjutan. Untuk analisis, penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif, dengan data sekunder sebagai sumber primer. Hasil analisis menemukan bahwa kedua negara-negara pengirim dan penerima - mendapat manfaat dari mobilitas penduduk dan migrasi internasional. Negara-negara kurang berkembang dalam ekonomi dan infrastruktur secara keseluruhan menjadi negara pemasok untuk proses migrasi ini, dan meningkatkan pengiriman uang dan pekerja terampil untuk membantu negara lain. Meskipun disadari bahwa kondisi ini merupakan dampak dari lemahnya sistem perekonomian negara berkembang di satu sisi dan faktor demografi dan kesuburan yang terjadi di negara industri maju di sisi lain. Untuk menjaga stabilitas rantai pasokan pembangunan ekonomi, migrasi internasional dimasukkan sebagai salah satu program pembangunan berkelanjutan yang menerapkan nilai-nilai yang lebih manusiawi. Oleh karena itu, para migran harus dilihat sebagai kontributor potensial bagi pertumbuhan negara pengirim dan penerima, bahkan ada yang mengklaim bahwa mereka adalah sebagai pahlawan devisa.

Kata kunci: migrasi, pembangunan berkelanjutan, remiten

INTRODUCTION

There has been increasing recognition that international and internal migration positively impacts development, as migrants transfer knowledge and skills to both receiving and origin locations, channel investments and remittances, and foster economic linkages and business opportunities between countries and regions (Migration and Development, 2012). When managed carefully, migration has a high impact on promoting economic growth and innovation in destination locations and poverty reduction in origin locations. On the other hand, receiving countries are taking on multiple associated challenges, especially the policy to manage labor markets. Several studies have also been conducted to prove that international Migration has a positive impact on improving the welfare of the people in the migrant origin area, especially by using remittances. This is because migrants do not necessarily cut ties with the families they have left in their home countries. What happens is that these migrants tend to become contact points for their home communities, especially concerning the benefits obtained by migrating. This condition positively affects development for their home countries because they benefit, significantly increasing the community's welfare. Another advantage is that there can be an essential exchange of money, knowledge, and ideas between host and home countries through migrants.

International migration seems to give more hope for a better life, especially for migrants who come from developing countries. Some do it to change their lives by looking for a job, education, or following family members who have emigrated (Durmaz & Kalca 2013; Lubambu, 2014). In other words, migration is a human effort to maintain their dignity, seek prosperity, and achieve dreams for a better life in the future (Kounani & Skanavis, 2019). As reported in the research, remittances have remained stable during and after the global

economic downturn. They continue to be a significant source of income for families and play a crucial role of co-insurance or risk mitigation in times of hardship. Moreover, remittances have proven to be a more sustainable source of foreign currency for developing countries than other capital inflows such as foreign direct investment, public debt or official development assistance (Lubambu, 2014). This is in line with Joan Marta's, et. al. study (2020) that indicate that migration have a positive and significant impact on migrant household welfare based on investment motives,. even, most developing countries can benefit from immigrants – and this at all levels of the skills distribution. As countries develop and go through a process of economic transformation and diversification, the need for new skills emerges. By enriching the stock of human capital, immigrants can help destination countries that face significant skills shortages to upgrade their production structures and move up the global value chains (OECD, 2013). At the same time, there is a significant view that international migration is a source of cheap labor from poorer countries to economically dominant countries (Pritchett, 2006; Rodrik, 2011; Likic Brboric, 2018).

In the recent decade, international migration is heavily influenced by conditions of neoliberal globalization and economic inequality at the national and regional levels. Thus, it is more of a form to avoid situations considered less favorable (Ackerman, et. al. 2000; Milanovic, 2016; Likic-Brboric, 2018; Kounani & Skanavis, 2019). One of the effects of these conditions is the occurrence of large scale migration in several countries, especially countries that are hit by prolonged conflicts, such as those in the Middle East, Africa, and several other countries, due to incapable government regimes. Globally, the number of internally displaced persons due to violence and conflict reached 41.3

million, This was the highest number on record since the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre began monitoring in 1998. The Syrian Arab Republic had the highest number of people displaced (6.1 million) followed by Colombia (5.8 million) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (3.1 million) (IOM, 2020). This was demonstrated a flagrant lack of a functioning authority of the international movement of people, encompassing shared rules, norms, procedures, and authoritative actors accountable for its implementation (Likic-Brboric, 2018).

International migration issues are quite complex to solve, because they involve many aspects and the organizations involved. The solution is not easy and requires synergic cooperation between many stakeholders. The UN has also made the international migration has become an integral component of the global development agenda. The 2015 Addis Ababa Agenda for Action and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognize the positive contribution that migrants make to inclusive growth and sustainable development in countries of origin, transit and destination. They also highlight the need to strengthen international co-operation to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration, with full respect for human rights, regardless of migration status. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) incorporate these concerns through the need to protect the rights of migrant workers, especially women (Target 8.8), adopt well-managed migration policies (Target 10.7) and reduce remittance transfer costs (Target 10.c) (United Nations, 2015a). The SDGs scheduled for migration in 2030 also state that they will use a cohesive development approach, which has succeeded in balancing environmental, social and economic considerations, the triple bottom line (Sachs, 2016). This paper aims to analyze the relationship between international emigration and sustainable

development as proclaimed through the SDGs, based on available secondary data. This paper focuses primarily on the contribution of migration economic dimension to sustainable development, especially the contribution of remittance on economic development.

Literatur Review

Based on a search of the literature, there are still not many theories that explain clearly the relationship between migration and sustainable development, because the concept of sustainable development is a new concept and even a paradigm in development studies. An overview of the relationship between migration and development has only existed in the last decade. A study that specifically discusses migration and development is done by De Hass (2010), in his writing "Migration and Development: A Theoretical Perspective.

As noted by de Hass (2010) three groups of theories can be used to analyze migration and development, namely the traditional "optimistic" and "pessimistic" views (Taylor, 1999). This group describe a more intense paradigmatic divide in social theory (that is, the functionalist versus structuralist paradigm) and development theory (that is, balanced growth versus the asymmetric development paradigm). The debate also illustrates a sharp difference between the two paradigms, namely between ideologies based on neoliberalism and state-centric. The first view represents the optimist group, namely the neo-classical and development theory, which views migration as an optimal form of allocating production factors to benefit both sending and receiving countries. This theory is in line with the viewpoint of the idea of "balanced growth " which argues that the allocation and delivery of labor from rural areas based on agriculture to urban areas are freer to the industrial sector. It is a prerequisite for economic growth, and this migration process is one

of the influencing factors on the development process as a whole (Todaro, 1969: 139). In time, this free labor movement will lead to a shortage of labor in the area of origin, leading to a decrease in the level of productivity in migrant-sending countries. Such conditions, in turn, lead to an increase in wage levels in migrant-sending countries. Thus, the flow of capital is contrary, namely from countries that lack labor and a lot of money, towards countries with a shortage of labor in migrant-sending countries to countries that are short of capital but abundant in the workforce. If this process runs smoothly, then at the same time, there will be a similarity in prices in the two regions, namely workers sending and receiving labor. Furthermore, Migration will stop when the level of wages at the place of origin and destination is not different (Massey, et. al., 1998).

The second view represents the pessimistic group, which is heavily influenced by the thinking of the historical-structuralist and dependency theory put forward by Frank (Frank, 1966, 1969), who sees that the historical-structuralist paradigm. This group views migration as 'an effort to avoid the conditions of misery 'caused by global capitalist expansion, which are therefore inherently unable to resolve the structural conditions that cause Migration. The view is slightly different, where migration is seen as a problem of underdevelopment, which will worsen development efforts. This is as stated by Papademetriou (1985: 211–212), that in sending countries, migration will lead to an increasing scarcity of skilled workers owned by migrant-sending countries, which also have labor limitations, even though those who migrate are of citizens who are healthy, dynamic, and productive'. Sending skilled labor to destination countries is an effort that is detrimental to sending the country's end. It considered neglecting experienced and professional labor resources scarce in developing

countries, even though sending countries have invested a lot—much for education (Baldwin, 1970). There is also a view of the contribution of development and the upside-down. Remittances of migrants to sending countries lead to consumption and inflation in the origin area, and that migrants, empirically, rarely invest their money in productive sectors. Thus, it will impose a burden on sending countries and benefit the receiving countries

Furthermore, between the two approaches above, there is a more moderate view of the pluralist group, which can be categorized third view. The statement recognizes the heterogeneous, non-deterministic nature of the impact of migration on development. This approach is influenced by postmodernism, which seeks to harmonize agency and structure-oriented approaches. Recognizing the relevance of both structure and agency is important, as this makes it possible to better address the heterogeneity of development-migration interactions. The emergence of this new perspective has led to new debates related to migration and development. There are at least three views that can fill in this debate, (1) the new economics of labor migration (NELM) that adopts the household-oriented approach. (2) The Livelihood approach as a household livelihood strategy. This defined as strategic or deliberate choices of a combination of activities by households and their individual members to maintain, secure and improve their livelihoods. Livelihoods consist of abilities, assets (including material and social resources), and activities activities that generate household income, and social institutions, household relationships, and mechanisms for access to resources necessary for a means of living, (Carney, 1998; Ellis, 1998). (3) Transnational perspective on migration and development, which relates to the development of technological revolutions that have substantially increased the scope for migrants and their families to pursue

transnational livelihoods on a more constant, day-to-day basis. With the development of technology, it has become possible for migrants to maintain contact with their home communities via cell phone, fax, television (satellite) and the internet, and to send money through the globalized formal or informal banking system (de Hass, 2010).

The approach framework of development proposed by de Hass cannot be used as a basis for comprehensively explaining how migration has a relationship with sustainable development (SD), because it is different from covered by SD. SD centers around inter- and intragenerational equity anchored essentially on three distinct but interconnected pillars, namely the environment, economy, and society (Mensah, 2019). Even if indistinctive, the three dimensions play their role in setting the spotlight on core aspects of the sustainability concept and their interconnectedness. The economic dimension takes on the use and allocation of common resources and the dispersion of wealth; the ecological dimension makes us pay attention to the vulnerability of ecological systems and often taken for granted ecosystem services. The social dimension of sustainability refers to issues such as human rights, public health, equality, inclusion and participation. (Boström, et. al.: 2018).

Migration as an inseparable part of the SDGs program does not stand alone, so conceptually so that migration can make a proper contribution to sustainable development requires support from other dimensions. Therefore, the pluralist approach described above can be used as a basis and analytical framework related to the concept of migration in relation to SD. The links between migration and SDGs show that migration is not a development "problem" to be solved, but a mechanism or a strategy that can contribute to the achievement of many of the goals (ODI,

2018). Therefore, SD, is complex, coverage many dimension of life, which which includes economic, social, health, environmental, and sustainability dimensions for the next 15 years. Seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were devised, including redressing equity and inequality within and among countries (Short, Macrus, Balasubramanian, 2016; Cerin, 2006) This concept is related to global concern for the wise use of available resources (Kuliga, et. al., 2019).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Migration as an international phenomenon has a significant influence on the development of a nation. By looking at the wonders and trends that are happening at this time, it will undoubtedly have a considerable impact on the development process. Migration has been recognized as a prime factor in bringing about socio-cultural and economic changes and a significant contributor to a country's development. Next, an overview of the trend of migration, especially international migration that occurs throughout the world, will be presented, both in terms of sending and receiving countries; the economic contribution of migration, in the form of remittances, and problems surrounding migration, such as unwanted migration, namely displacement.

Trend and Development of International Migration

Trends in international migration in 2019, it is known that there are an estimated 272 million international migrants (3.5% of the world's population). It up from 221 million in 2010 and 174 million in 2000. More than half of all international migrants lived in Europe (82 million) or Northern America (59 million). Northern Africa and Western Asia hosted the third largest number of international migrants (49 million), followed by sub-Saharan Africa (24 million), Central and Southern Asia (20 million), Eastern and

South-Eastern Asia (18 million), Latin America and the Caribbean (12 million), and Oceania (9 million) (UNDESA, 2019). While most people leave their home countries for work, millions have been driven away due to conflict, violence, and climate change. The United States is the primary destination for migrants, though, as a proportion of its population, the United Arab Emirates has the largest migrant contingent. On the other hand, India continues to be the central origin of international migrants, with 17.5 million Indian-born people living abroad. Mexico and China both also have more than 10 million former residents spread around the world (The World Economic Forum, 2020).

It is undeniable that not all migrants go to developed countries, but towards countries that are still developing economically and almost the same environmental conditions. In many parts of the world, migration occurred primarily between countries within the same region. Most international migrants in sub-Saharan Africa (88.9%), Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (83.1%), Latin America and the Caribbean (72.5%), Central and Southern Asia (63.0%), and Europe

(51.6%) originated from another country in the same region where they resided (UNDESA, 2019).

Migration problems have also been recorded, especially those related to refugees, with estimates that up to 2020, 259 million people will migrate. Besides, return migration is increasing because migrants are refused to enter the labor market or expire employment contracts. The number of newly registered South Asian workers in the Gulf countries has decreased significantly - from 12% to 41% - over the past two years. Between 2011 and 2017, the number of potential returnees in Europe - asylum seekers whose applications were rejected or found to be undocumented - quadrupled, reaching 5.5 million. During the same period, the number of potential returnees in the United States more than doubled, to more than three million. Return migration from Saudi Arabia and South Africa has increased as well. Regardless of all that, some migrants still experience many problems, which are sometimes difficult to resolve.

Table 1.

Key Fact and Figures From the World Migration Report 2000-2020

	2000 Report	2020 report
Estimated number of international migrants	150 million	2727 million
Estimated proportion of world population	2,8%	3,5%
Estimated proportion of female international migrants	47,5%	47,9%
Estimated proportion of world population who are children	16.0 %	13,9%
A region with the highest proportion of international migrants	Oceania	Oceania
A country with the highest proportion of international migrants	United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates
Number of migrant workers	-	164 Millin
Global international remittances (USD)	126 Billion	689 billion
Number of Refugees	14 Millin	259 million
Number of internally displaced persons	21 million	41,3 million
Number of stateless person		39 million
Number of IOM member States	76	173
Number of IOM Field Offieces	120	436

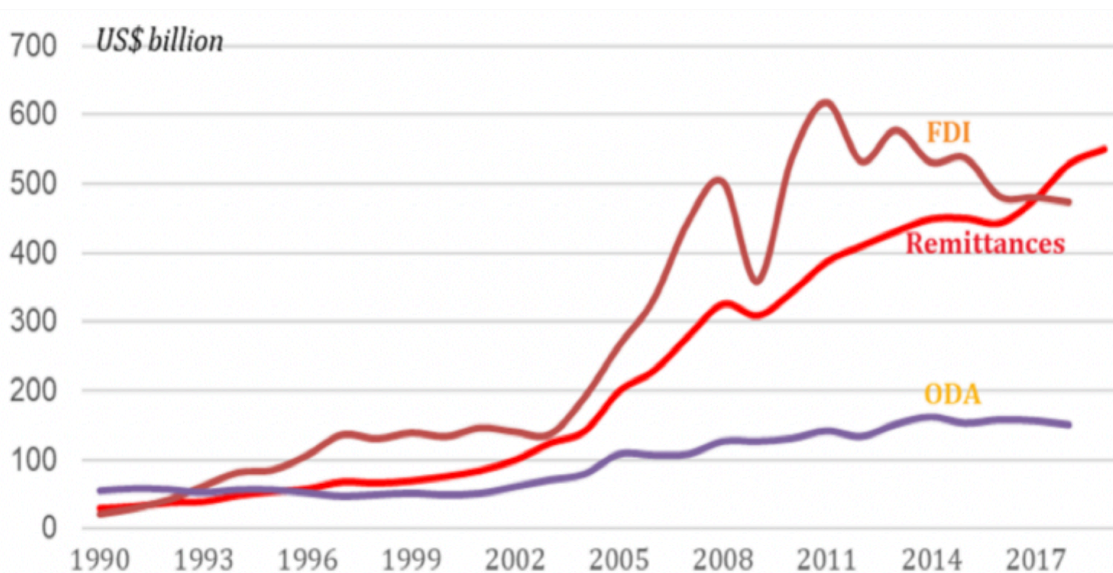
Source: (World Economic Forum, 2020: 10).

Contribution of Migrants to Economic Development: Through Remittance

Migration has also provided substantial economic benefits to the country of origin. With only around 272.7 million migrants or 3.5 percent of the global population, they can contribute more than 9% of GDP. Migrants tend to send money to support their families back home. The amount of money sent to the hometown has been development assistance originating from donor countries from the existing data. In 2018, remittances to low and middle-income countries increased by 11%, reaching \$ 528 billion, exceeding FDI flows to these countries (The World Economic Forum, 2019) (see table 2). Money sent home from

abroad has proven more stable than private debt and portfolio equity flows and several times greater than international development assistance (The World Economic Forum, 2018).

Remittances are now the largest source of foreign exchange earnings in the LMICs, excluding China. They are more than three times the size of official development assistance (ODA). Moreover, since foreign direct investment (FDI) has been on a downward trend in recent years, remittances reached close to the level of FDI flowed in 2018. Excluding China, remittances were significantly larger than FDI flows (The World Economic Forum, 2019) (see figure 1).



Source: World Bank Group and KNOMAD, 2019.

Figure 1.

Remittances exceed ODA and FDI flows to low- and middle-income countries

Furthermore, when viewed from the flow of remittance funds to low and middle-income countries, it grew by 9.6 percent in 2018 (up from the 8.8 percent rise in 2017) to reach \$529 billion (table 2). The increase in remittances was influenced by higher growth in the United States and a surge in remittance outflows from several countries of the Gulf

Cooperation Council (GCC) and the Russian Federation (World Bank Group and KNOMAD, 2019).

Table 2 shows that regionally, Europe, and Central Asia saw incoming remittances grow by 11.2 percent in 2018. Remittances to East Asia and the Pacific increased by 6.7 percent and Latin America and the Caribbean by 9.5 percent.

Remittances to South Asia increased by 12.3 percent, with remittances to India and Bangladesh rising by double digits. The growth rate of remittances to the Middle East and North Africa was 9.1 percent, led by Egypt. Remittances to Sub-Saharan Africa increased by 9.6 percent (see section 3 for details of regional trends). In 2018, in

current U.S. dollar terms, the top five remittance recipient countries were India, China, Mexico, the Philippines, and Egypt (Table 3). As a share of gross domestic product (GDP) for 2018, the top five recipients were smaller economies: Tonga Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Haiti, and Nepal.

Table 2.

Estimates and Projections of Remittance Flows to Low and Middle-Income Regions

	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018e	2019f	2020f
	(\$ billion)						
Low and Middle Income	342	451	444	483	529	550	574
East Asia Pacific	96	128	128	134	143	149	156
Europe & Central Asia	38	43	43	53	59	61	64
Latin America & The Caribbean	55	67	73	80	88	91	95
Middle east * North Africa	39	51	51	57	62	64	66
South Asia	82	118	110	117	131	137	142
Sub-Saharan Africa	31	43	38	42	46	48	51
World	470	596	589	633	689	714	746
Low and Middle Income	11,6	0,5	-1,6	8,8	9,6	4,0	4,3
East Asia Pacific	19,9	3,7	-0,5	5,1	6,7	4,2	4,7
Europe & Central Asia	5,1	16,3	0	22,2	11,2	3,9	4,6
Latin America & The Caribbean	2,5	6,6	7,6	10,8	9,5	3,9	3,9
Middle east * North Africa	18,2	6,2	0,2	10,6	9,1	2,7	3,5
South Asia	9,5	1,5	-6,1	5,7	12,3	4,3	4,1
Sub-Saharan Africa	11,1	8,8	-10,4	9,2	9,6	4,2	5,6
World	8,6	-1,2	-1,1	7,4	9,0	3,6	4,5

Source: World Bank Group & KNOMAD, 2019.

Globally, the largest recipients of remittances are India (\$80 billion), followed by China, the Philippines, Mexico, and Egypt. As a share of GDP, the largest recipients are Tonga, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Nepal. The increase in remittances during 2018 was due to the US's improving labor market and the restoration of Russia and the Gulf countries' flows. Whereas data on remittance outflows typically get less attention than data on remittance inflows. The largest remittance-sending countries are a mix of high-income countries from the Organisation for Economic Co-

operation and Development (OECD), GCC countries and large middle-income countries. The United States was the largest sender in 2017, recording around \$68 billion in outflows, followed by the UEA (\$44 billion) and Saudi Arabia (\$36 billion). Russia is a large sender (\$21 billion) among middle-income countries, given its sizable immigrant stock from the Europe and Central Asia. At the same time, China also has large outflows (\$16 billion) owing partly to amounts paid to expatriates working for multinational enterprises.

Table 3.

Top Remittance Recipient and Outward Remittance from Major sending Countries 2018

Top Remittance Recipient 2018 (\$billion)		Outward Remittance (\$ billion)	
Country	Remittances	Country	Remittance
India	78,6	United States	68
China	67,4	United Arab Emirates	44,4
Mexico	35,7	Saudi Arabia	36,1
Philippines	33,8	Switzerland	26,6
Egypt, Arab Rep	28,9	Germany	22,1
Nigeria	24,3	Russian Federation	20,6
Pakistan	21,0	China	16,2
Vietnam	15,9	Kuwait	13,8
Bangladesh	15,5	France	13,5
Ukraine	14,4	Qatar	12,8

Source: World Bank Group & KNOMAD, 2019.

Furthermore, in 2018, migrant remittances reached an estimated US\$688 billion globally. Remittances to developing countries have risen from around US\$76 billion in 2000 to an estimated US\$498 billion in 2018. Countries in Europe recorded the highest inflow of remittances in 2018 (US\$173 billion), followed by Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (US\$155 billion), Central and Southern Asia (US\$142 billion), Latin America and the Caribbean (US\$90 billion), Northern Africa and Western Asia (US\$69 billion), subSaharan Africa (US\$46 billion), Northern America (US\$9 billion), and Oceania (US\$4 billion) (UNDESA, 2019). In the past decade, even remittances to developing countries have lagged behind foreign direct investment, the second largest source of external financial flows to developing countries. In some countries, remittances are equivalent to more than three times official development assistance and can have profound implications for human welfare and economic development (World Bank (2012)). Based on this data, it is illustrated that, remittance has an important role for the improvement of human life:

“Studies show that remittances alleviate poverty in lower- and middle-income countries, improve nutritional outcomes,

are associated with higher spending on education, and reduce child labor in disadvantaged households. A fall in remittances affect families’ ability to spend on these areas as more of their finances will be directed to solve food shortages and immediate livelihoods needs.” (World Bank, 2020)

Thus, remittances have a significant role in increasing the economic capacity of the community. Even though there are several studies there that claim that, as Amuedo-Dorantes and Pozo (2006) concluded that income increases in migrant receiving countries significantly raises both the propensity and the proportion of labour earnings sent home for family-provided insurance as well as for self-insurance. However, the extent to which migration and remittances can contribute to sustainable development depends fundamentally on the more general conditions of development in migrant-sending societies (World Bank, 2020).

Migration and Sustainable Development

The concept of migration and sustainable development can be considered to have a positive relationship when it fulfills the assumption that migration can bring changes towards the

improvement of human and social life, both macro and micro. Sustainability means a capacity to maintain some entity, outcome or process over time (Masood & Nijkamp: 2017). Even, the inclusion of migration in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development confirms and reinforces the important relation between migration and development. By integrating migration into the SDGs, it has become recognized that migration needs to work for development and that development needs to work for migration, while not neglecting its potential negative impacts (OECD: 2017).

According to Nijkamp, et. al. (2011), the socioeconomic impact of migrants can be divided into two types of effects: direct effects (e.g., tax payment, unemployment benefits, increase in consumption, etc.); and indirect effects (international trade, foreign direct investment, etc.). The impacts can have short-run or long-run effects on the countries of origin and destination. Nijkamp, et. al. (2011) also present a detailed classification of these short-run or long-run impacts, and divide

them into two major classes: the micro-effects on the country of origin/ destination/ both, and the meso/ macro-effects on the country of origin/ destination/ both. As migration is a complicated phenomenon, these classifications can help us to form a two-by-two way of economic analysis of migration, even if they are unable to present an obvious division, because some short-run impacts can have a permanent effect, such as path-dependency (Nijkamp et. al., 2011). Nijkamp, et. al. (2011) also present a classification of the short-term or long-term impacts of migration, and divide them into two main classes: micro-effects on countries of origin/ destination/ both, and meso/ macro effects on countries of origin/ destination/ both. This classification is helpful in shaping a two-by-half economic analysis of migration, and sum up the main findings from the vast number of studies, as “... migrants tend to have a neutral or modest positive effect on local labor markets, regional development, and spatial distribution.

Table 4.
Emigration, Sectoral Policies and Development

How does emigration affect countries of origin?	How do sectoral policies affect emigration?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain sectors are more likely than others to lose labour to emigration, which can generate shortages, but also release pressure and revitalise sectors characterised with underemployment. • The emigration of highly skilled individuals can be partly • Training programmes seem to increase emigration, probably compensated by the fact that those who stay might have more because they do not provide what the domestic market needs. incentives to upgrade their skills. • The emigration of men provides an opportunity of an increase in the responsibilities and autonomy of women who are left behind. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies that provide cash transfers to households tend to increase emigration in the poorest households and countries, especially when they are not conditiona • Training programmes seem to increase emigration, probably because they do not provide what the domestic market needs. • Mechanisms that provide better information on labour market needs, such as government employment agencies, contribute to reducing emigration. • The intention to emigrate is lower in countries that invest social protection mechanisms.

Note: These findings do not apply to all countries. More country-specific findings can be found in the IPPMD country reports.

Source: (OECD, 2017: 210).

The empirical work confirm that migration can also contribute to development in both origin and destination countries, but the full potential of migration remains to be exploited in most partner countries (table 4). Even though migration can have adverse effects on the economic and social fabric of migrant-sending and receiving countries, in the long run it offers many opportunities for developing countries.

Migration also has a fairly broad influence on economic development. This influence shows that, migration has the potential to increase the economic capacity

of the community. Even though this influence is not always the same between one country to another, or even between one individual and another. This is as reported by the OECD (2017), that how different migration dimensions affect the key policy sectors: the labor market, agriculture, education, investment and financial services, and social protection and health. Furthermore, it analyzes how sectoral policies influence different migration outcomes, such as the decision to migrate or return, the use of remittances and the integration of immigrants (see table 5).

Table 5.
The impact of Migration on Five Key Policy Sectors

	Labour Market	Agriculture	Education	Investment & Financial Services	Social Protection & Health
Emigration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emigration can generate labour shortages in certain sectors and skills groups, but also alleviate pressure in the labour market. Emigration tends to reduce household labour supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emigration revitalises the agricultural labour market, as emigrants are replaced by workers from outside the emigrant's household 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emigration of highly educated people can negatively affect human capital, at least in the short term. Low-skilled emigration can in some cases encourage young people to drop out of school. 		
Remittances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remittances can contribute to reducing household labour supply, but also help stimulate self-employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remittances increase investment in agricultural activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remittance-receiving households often invest more in education and increase the demand for quality education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remittances support business ownership in urban areas and stimulate investment in real estate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remittances are not often used for social expenditures generally, but are used for specific expenditures on and use of health facilities.
Return migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Return migration can help encourage self-employment. Return Migration helps enrich the skills sets in the home country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Return migration increases investment in agricultural activities, but also in other types of activities in agricultural households, creating opportunities for diversification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Even though only a limited share of the highly skilled return, they help raise the stock of human capital in origin countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households with return migrants are more likely to run businesses than non-migrant households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Return migrants are less likely to benefit from government transfers than non-migrants.
Immigration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immigration provides an ample supply of labour for the economy and can fill labour shortages in certain sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural households with immigrants are more likely than other agricultural households to hire-in labour and sell their produce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immigrant children are less likely to attend school than native-born children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households with immigrants are more likely to own a non-agricultural business than households without immigrants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immigrants are less likely to receive government transfers, but also to pay taxes because of their concentration in the informal sector.

Source: (OECD, 2017: 24).

From table 5, it can be seen that the way sectoral policies affect migration is not direct. The linkages between public policy, migration and development are highly dependent on the country context and the different conditions of program implementation. Hence, there is no one-size-fits-all solution to curbing (or encouraging) migration flows, turning remittances into productive investments or better integrating immigrants into host country societies. It is actually a mix of migration and non-migration policies that are more likely to impact not only on decisions to migrate, send money or return, but also on how migration, in different dimensions, contributes to development (OECD: 2017).

From the Economic view, the magnitude of the flow of remittances generated from migration cannot be ignored, especially for efforts to improve the lives of a group of migrants, including sending countries. At the micro-level, individual migrants can be motivated to leave their homes to pursue what are perceived to be better economic and social opportunities elsewhere. On a macro-level, Migration is stimulated by the globalization of trade, transport and communications technologies, and demographic dynamics. The decline in fertility and working-age populations in many high-income countries leads to an increasing demand for workers from abroad—many of whom are young and have limited opportunities at home—to help sustain national economies (UNFPA, 2005). United Nations reported that without international migration, the working-age population in more developed regions would decline by 77 million, or 11 percent, by 2050. Besides, the Population Division reports that migration can help slow the continuing decline in population size in regions such as Europe and increase population growth in areas such as North America (Henning, 2012). With this fact, developed countries have no reason to reject or avoid migration flows that have

an increasing tendency. The results carried out by IOM (The World Economic Forum, 2018), show that remittances lift families out of poverty, improve health and nutritional conditions, increase educational opportunities for children, improve housing and sanitation, promote entrepreneurship and reduce inequality. Apart from that, other influences include efforts to increase the abilities and skills, knowledge, ideas, and values that migrants transmit to their homes. There is also a broader development effect, in the form of social remittances felt by relatives and friends to the broader community.

From the above reality, it can be stated that, the SDGs 2030 agenda on sustainable development, with migration-specific target, calls on countries to "facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies", will face obstacles, when there are still conflicts that occur in several countries. This condition will also add to the list of problems from migration, where many people in reality migrate because they are forced, namely the inability to face security pressures, and the increasingly difficult economic life in his country.

When viewed from this perspective, the SDGs expectations and targets regarding migration may be achieved. To avoid these problems, migrants must overcome high barriers to economic success. For example, unskilled workers, especially those from emerging countries, often pay very high fees to unscrupulous labor agents to find employment outside their own countries.

CONCLUSION

Migration as a component in sustainable development is relatively new, therefore we need to interpret that migration is a process that is an integral part of a broader transformation process

which is manifested in the term "development". Although there are many reasons for the migration phenomenon, However, in general, there are economic and security problems. From an economic perspective, migration can be seen from two perspectives, namely the supply and demand side. However, migrants must be seen as potential contributors to growth in sending and receiving countries, and some even claim that they are heroes of foreign exchange. Furthermore, migration also has internal dynamics and unique characteristics, and it is an integral part of more comprehensive social and development functions. Therefore, when the United Nations schedules the SDGs program, with a specific target of a more humane migration, it is necessary to get support. Although getting there is not an easy way, it needs commitment from all countries involved in it

Migration and sustainable development is part and parcel of each other. Based on this analysis, it can be said that migration and sustainable development are inseparable parts of each other. Limiting the opportunities for citizens to migrate, in turn, slows down the

development process in any area. Migration can balance the distribution of wealth between countries and increase the sustainability of resources. Thus, actions to facilitate and improve the abilities, skills, knowledge, and jobs of migrants must be part of the state's task for the welfare of its citizens. The debate on migration and sustainable development is still fundamentally limited and much of the debate has focused on facilitating remittance flows. The debate has not found satisfactory results because the concept of sustainable development is complex, consisting of several interrelated dimensions. Therefore discussing SD in terms of migration seen from one point of view is not sufficient, however, to draw a comprehensive conclusion

Finally, it can be concluded that, migration will always be an important part of livelihoods. This tends to increase because of the many new opportunities. Policy makers must be aware of this situation, and appreciate the potential and tangible contributions of migrants to sustainable development and poverty reduction in host and home regions.

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