

International migration Mexico-United States and sustainable development

Migración internacional México- Estados Unidos y el desarrollo sostenible

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Abstract

The purpose of this text is to carry out an evaluation of the millennium development objectives on Mexico's international migration to the United States. This general vision is integrated into the approach to development and migration theory, the complexity and multiple factors that will play a role in its progress and achievement of the goals by 2030 are highlighted. It is argued that international migration has changed since They proposed these goals, generating governance challenges for the management of this demographic phenomenon in the context of current development.

Keywords: Migration, objectives 2030, sustainable development, governance.

Resumen

El propósito de este texto es realizar una evaluación de los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio sobre migración internacional de México a Estados Unidos. Esta visión general está integrada en el enfoque sobre teoría del desarrollo y migración, se destaca la complejidad y los múltiples factores que desempeñarán un papel en su progreso y logro de las metas para 2030. Se sostiene que la migración internacional ha cambiado desde que se propusieron estas metas, generando desafíos de la gobernanza para la gestión de este fenómeno demográfico en el contexto del desarrollo actual.

Palabras clave: Migración, objetivos 2030, desarrollo sostenible, gobernanza.

INTRODUCTION

When the objectives for 2030 were proposed, their 17 objectives were taken into account, but not the massification of international migration. The changes have been dizzying in migration that was not considered either¹ Since 2015, when 193 United Nations Member States adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a road map was adopted for a new development paradigm where people, the planet, prosperity and peace make up the unit of analysis or analysis unit discussion.

Until now, there have been scattered efforts to inform about progress in these objectives, not to mention international migration. It is said that studies in this context are biased, categorical and individualistic. Most of them are descriptive and very few consider the philosophical orientation of complexity, systemic or the set of sustainable development. It is fashionable to offer multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary studies, but they are few or scattered. Which come from an educational development model that has been dominated by a neoliberal approach since the 1980s.

It is necessary to modify our individualistic perspective on international migration; this can be the starting point to stimulate and generate multidisciplinary collaborations related to international migration. Let's start with the example of the relationship between Mexico and the United States. To this end, this text mainly presents theories on international migration and development, as well as the points of the 2030 Agenda. In addition, it includes a section that offers an overview of migration, describes the Millennium Development Goals and the migration from Mexico to the United States, the intersectoral links of Mexican migration to the United States are exposed and, finally, some discussions and conclusions are drawn.

THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MILLENNIUM

The relevance of the discussion on population in the development of countries has been highlighted in the International Conferences on Population and Development, while some argue for a positive influence, others do

¹ International migration covers those who, for different reasons, have changed their place of habitual residence, as well as those who are considered migrants in mobility after having crossed the borders of a nation, available in <https://www.un.org/es/global-issues/migration#:~:text=Reconoce%20asimismo%20la%20contribuci%C3%B3n%20positiva%20de%20los%20migrantes,todos%20los%20migrantes%2C%20independientemente%20de%20su%20estatus%20migratorio> consulted on 12/14/2023).

so against this influence. In the aforementioned meetings, the importance of its biological, social and environmental aspects has been highlighted. For example, the International Conference on Population and Development took place from September 5 to 13, 1994 in Cairo, Egypt. At the twenty-first special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations (UN), held from June 30 to July 2, 1999 in New York, at the twenty-ninth special session of the General Assembly of the UN, held on September 22, 2014.² One of the social dimensions in the population equation that has been present in discussions about population and development over time is that of migration.

Since the fifties and sixty, migrations began to study as a phenomenon that contributed economic benefits. It was questioned if it was a development or stagnation factor. It was observed through the sending of monetary remittances that, migrants contributed to economic development, consumption and support for the reproduction of their families. In addition, it was discovered that migrations could also promote knowledge transfer and generate a favorable scenario for the modernization of economies, going from traditional systems to more modern systems (theory of modernization). At the same time, this was main to reduce poverty in countries of origin. Currently, the importance of training in international migration and development offered by the International Labor Organization (ILO)³ to traffic migrants or flow as a tool to achieve multidimensional integration into development (Lothar and López, 2011) is recognized.

The neoclassical theory approach, which is mainly based on push pull and rationality, has been widely used to explain migration. This theory has gained greater relevance with the change from the internal development model to that of trade openness and globalization. The most common argument is that this theory assumes that poverty reduction is an effective way to reduce international migration. At this stage of mitigating poverty, remittances of money and non -monetary gross) in certain areas, in order to boost the return to its place of origin. The main point is that as there is more development, there will be less migration (Lothar and López, 2011).

In the Latin American context, the dependency theory stands out, which emphasizes that structural inequalities in terms of wealth, opportunities and power between the different countries of the world are inherent charac-

² Conferences: Population and Development, available at [https://www.un.org/es/conferences/population#:~:text=Conferencia%20Internacional%20sobre%20Poblaci%C3%B3n%20y%20Desarrollo%205%20a,de%20la%20ONU%2022%20de%20septiembre%20de%202014\(29/11/2023\)](https://www.un.org/es/conferences/population#:~:text=Conferencia%20Internacional%20sobre%20Poblaci%C3%B3n%20y%20Desarrollo%205%20a,de%20la%20ONU%2022%20de%20septiembre%20de%202014(29/11/2023)).

³ Integration and training of migrants, available on <https://www.iom.int/es/integracion-y-formacion-de-los-migrantes> (11/28/2023).

teristics of the capitalist economic system. Migration, from this approach, is considered as an increase in structural disparities between highly developed nations and those with less development.

Based on the previous argument, the most prosperous countries benefit from taking advantage of both low cost labor and highly qualified professionals from southern countries. The dependence of monetary remittances and the emigration of highly trained professionals generate significant deficiencies in fundamental fields for progress such as health, education, research and innovation in the nations where they come. According to this perspective, migration is seen as an element that promotes underdevelopment in the nations of origin and, at the same time, generates greater emigration as a result of structural inequalities. Additionally, it is believed that many migrants will be forced into low paid jobs in receiving countries, resulting in little opportunity for them to contribute to progress. In this context, the mobilization of resources such as remittances to countries of origin is usually seen as a motivation to promote consumption, but not for productive investment (pessimistic view).

The international migration approach and sustainable development is similar to that of the International Organization for Migration (IOM).⁴ The 2030 sustainable development agenda recognizes that migration is a very important factor to promote sustainable development, which provides very important benefits by strengthening workforce, investment and cultural diversity. In addition, it contributes to the improvement of communities in countries of origin through the transfer of financial capacities and resources. IOM's fundamental approach to migration and development is based on the premise that by improving migration management, a higher level of development can be achieved. This is based on the premise that there is a convergence of goals between the countries of origin of migrants and the destination countries that host them. At a macro level, this implies that recipient countries benefit from remittances and a balance is achieved in the labor market.

At the micro level, migrants seek to improve their quality of life and have the opportunity to send money to their loved ones. The purpose of the migration management strategy is to manage this mutual dependence to enhance its favorable impacts and reduce its negative repercussions, preserving the current state, keeping it unchanged. In line with Amartya Sen's vision of human development cited in Urquijo (2014), it is understood that

⁴ Migration, sustainable development and the 2030 agenda, available in <https://www.iom.int/es/mi-gracion-desarrollo-sostenible-y-la-agenda-2030> (11/29/2023).

people's actions are linked to and affected by the social structures in which they find themselves.

In this same line of ideas, the World Migration Report 2022 of the International Organization for Migration (IOM, 2018) in its Chapter 11 adds artificial intelligence (AI) to manage the governance of migration and mobility, under the cooperation approach, while linking it with the repercussions on government-migrant policies and practices.

In this same line of ideas in the report on the in essence, migration governance implicitly involves the issue of national security and the externalization of US immigration policy, at the same time it focuses only on the social dimension of migration and not includes the biological and social dimensions of migration. Likewise, it does not consider the macro, meso and micro causes as proposed by the aforementioned institution (IOM, 2011). This scheme is much closer to systems theory (Castles and Miller, 2014; Gómez, 2010) or complexity theory or new multi-scientific discipline (Hernández and Rivas, 2008).

Nor will we do this exercise here, as we have expressed previously, we will not focus on carrying out a review of the indicators of the millennium goals in relation to international migration in the context of recent development.

SOCIAL PANORAMA OF MEXICO MIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES ON THE 2030 AGENDA

The complexity of Mexico's immigration phenomenon to the United States in the context of globalization and inslobalization is challenging. Above all, if we want to review or evaluate the indicators of the objectives of 2030. But to facilitate the exposure we say that the complex analytical structure of transnational migration SDD-2030 (IIM, 2018) is as follows: a) Institutional structure: entities in charge of the practical application of immigration policy; b) Migration strategy: programmatic migration strategy; c) Legal Structure: Legal Framework for International Migration Management; d) Transparency and institutional coherence: transparency and accountability with reliable indicators; e) Generation and availability of information: Input migration data, exits, deaths; f) Basic access to services and social security: health, education, social security; g) Right to family and work: family reunification; access to work and residence; Long -term residence and citizenship: permanent residence and nationality; h) Border control and application of the law: border monitoring, visa system, safety and control; i) Admission and eligibility criteria: Visas according to type

of migration; j) Reintegration policies: Return-Political of reintegration, reintegration, integration; k) measures to fight trafficking and illicit traffic of human beings: strategy to combat traffic that includes forced labor, human trafficking or smuggling; l) Labor migration management: Supply and demand monitoring according to qualification or education levels; m) Systems for recognition of capabilities and qualifications: recognition of the qualifications and competencies of migrants (accreditations and qualifications); n) Regulation of student migration: access to education and evaluation; equal opportunities and work at the end of the course; ñ) Bilateral labor agreement: collaboration between countries of origin-destination; o) Migration and remittances: remittance transfer schemes and costs; p) Signature and ratification of international conventions: international conventions on the rights of migrants and families. Refugees, jobs, human rights, equity; q) Regional cooperation: intergovernmental forums that promote dialogue and cooperation on international migration and at the regional level; r) Bilateral Agreement: Formal and semi-formal migration agreement, s) Global Cooperation: Participation in the World Forum on Migration and Development; t) Other associations: alliances with civil society organizations (NGOs, formal and informal work groups).

DESCRIPTION OF THE MILLENNIUM GOALS AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION FROM MEXICO TO THE UNITED STATES

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) contain a series of goals that are related to migration, namely.

1. In terms of institutional structure⁵ the authorities are responsible for the practical implementation of immigration policy. US institutions are aimed, deportation, etc., which is the expression of outsourcing American immigration policy⁶ In the case of Mexico it is about protecting human rights, but in practice it also means prevention, restric-

⁵ USA: Immigration and Customs Enforcement Service; <https://www.ice.gov/>; programs and line of action (11/29/2023).

⁶ Available in https://www.google.com/search?q=timeline:+immigration+law+reform+in+the+United+States+of+America,+USA&xsrf=AOaemvKzuaxwSfZTgYt8ORuj-gb49491OcA:1634845411789&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEw-jvx6D-godzzAhV_ImoFHQALAQwQ_AUoAnoECAEQBA&biw=1354&bih=656&dpr=1#im-grc=6OB7n4TtJu8wfM&imgdii=QDHMjlaeYY26rM_y; https://www.google.com/search?q=timeline:+immigration+law+reform+in+the+United+States+of+America,+U-SA&xsrf=AOaemvKzuaxwSfZTgYt8ORuj-gb49491OcA:1634845411789&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEw-jvx6D-godzzAhV_ImoFHQALAQwQ_AUoAnoECAEQBA&biw=1354&bih=656&dpr=1#im-grc=6a3g50ZMSFEGVM&imgdii=vh-VMt1gduCBrM;https://prezi.com/p/wior4lic9j6l/linea-del-tiempo-de-la-migracion-mexico-estados-unidos/

- tion, deportation, etc., which is the expression of externalizing the US immigration policy.⁷
2. The aforementioned institutions have their own programmatic structure and their legal framework. This according to the current development model, context and signed treaties such as the Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) today called Treaty between Mexico, the United States and Canada (T-MEC). On the one hand they facilitate the entry of non-immigration and restricts to that of the undocumented.
 3. Talk about transparency and institutional coordination in matters of international migration between Mexico and the United States.⁸ Let's cite some examples that include: press release from the Mexican government announcing a new approach for orderly, safe, regular and humane migration in the region, coordinated by both governments. Others is that Mexico and the United States signed the Mexico-United States Migration Cooperation Agreement in the presence of Vice President Kamala Harris and President Andrés M. López Obrador.⁹ The same time, Mexico and the United States agreed on 65 thousand new annual visas for agricultural workers, including 20 thousand new visas for Central America and Haiti.¹⁰ In the context of current events, these agreements mean the outsourcing of US immigration policy to countries underdeveloped countries like Mexico and the rest of Latin America under the pretext of preventing irregular immigration. But the most recent in terms of the externality of migration policy was the high-level summit with heads of state and ministers of the countries of expulsion and transit of migration.¹¹
 4. Mexico has an outstanding career in research on international migration,¹² 12 thanks to its institutions that generate statistical and scien-

⁷ The institutions in charge of implementing immigration policy in Mexico are the National Migration Institute: <https://www.gob.mx/inm>; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SER), the COMAR, which are expressed in their Programs and lines of action in 32 offices throughout the country.

⁸ Gob (2022). Joint communication No. 563/2022, available at <https://www.gob.mx/inm/prensa/mexico-coordina-con-ee-u-nuevo-enfoque-para-una-migration-ordenada-segura-regu-> LAR-Y-Humana-in-La-Region-316992? IDIOM = ES (11/29/2023).

⁹ Mexico and the United States sign an immigration cooperation agreement, available at <https://politica.expansion.mx/presidencia/2021/06/08/mexico-y-estados-unidos-firman-un-acuerdo-de-cooperacion-immigration> (11/29/2023).

¹⁰ Mexico and the United States open a new time to regulate and humanize migration on their border, available at <https://elpais.com/mexico/2022-10-12/mexico-y-estados-uni-dos-abren-un-nuevo-tiempo-para-regular-y-humanizar-la-migracion-en-su-frontera.html> (11/29/2023).

¹¹ Mexico convenes a Latin American summit due to the migratory crisis, available at <https://www.latimes.com/espanol/mexico/articulo/2023-10-10/mexico-convoca-a-cumbre-latinoamericana-por-crisis-migratoria> (08/12/2023).

¹² The pioneering institutions in the diagnosis and analysis of migration are universities, public institutions, colleges and private institutions that have developed a large amount of diagnoses, but have a characteristic of great specialization and segmentation. See at the board of experts

- tific information.¹³ In addition, it has sought to promote open access to migration data, including entry, deportation, asylum and death requests, among others. Despite this, an agreement has not yet been reached regarding the integration of approaches, definitions and methodologies to evaluate the dimensions proposed in the SDGs.¹⁴
5. On the topic of basic access to services and social security: health, education, social security, among others. These indicators and studies of international migration between Mexico and the United States have reflected the processes of exclusion, segregation, discrimination and segmentation specifically of Mexicans in the United States.¹⁵ In the case of return migration or deportees, they have occupied a special place on the agenda. research in Mexico.¹⁶
 6. The right to family and work: the topics to discuss, build indicators on family reunification; access to work and residence. In Mexico, it is maintained that family reunification is allowed for migrants under the argument of inclusion and roots.¹⁷ In the United States, there are humanitarian permit processes for family reunification, which, however, include a restrictive element. conditioned by quotas, depending on the immigrant's place of origin to obtain long-term residence and citizenship, which entails permanent residence and nationality.¹⁸
 7. As for the border control and application of the law, border monitoring, visa system, safety and control involves. Which has nothing to do with development and good neighborhood. To such a degree that the application of the controversial border control program "Stay in Mexico" was resumed. And, this is a way to outsource American immigration policy. In other words, the United States and the country

in migratory matters in Mexico, available at https://biblioteca.colef.mx/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=28073&shelfbrowse_itemnumber=43734or in <http://portales.segob.gob.mx/es/PoliticaMigratoria/home> (11/29/2023).

¹³ On this topic, INEGI is a pioneer in this and whose census and survey data can be reviewed in the following link: <https://www.inegi.org.mx/> (11/29/2023).

¹⁴ The Mexico-United States Binational Study on migration has been one of the greatest efforts to establish a dialogue between the two countries with the purpose of achieving a shared vision of the phenomenon, manifest in the collaboration of a group of 20 academics experts In the subject distinguished researchers from each country which, represents a recorecognition of both nations that are, without a doubt, a subject of a binational nature that should be resumed and with it the level meetings level. <https://fronteranorte.colef.mx/index.php/fronteranorte/article/view/1416> (11/29/2023).

¹⁵ It would be difficult to mention what has been written about it, but the text on integration and identity says enough to support the exclusion processes that Mexicans live in the United States. https://www.pewresearch.org/topic/immigration-migration/immigration-issues/integration_identity/ (11/29/2023).

¹⁶ See at <https://migracionderetorno.colmex.mx/acerca/> (11/29/2023).

¹⁷ Mexico: family reunification for migrants, available at <https://programa-mesoamerica.iom.int/es/materiales/mexico-reunificacion-familiar-para-personas-migrantes> (04/12/2023).

¹⁸ Humanitarian programs, available at <https://www.uscis.gov/es/FRP> (04/12/2023).

- are implementing a migratory policy focused on safety and not on the replacement (security politicization) of migration, which faces both external and internal challenges that go against the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of the spirit of Sustainable Development (Degila and Valle, 2022).
8. The policies of (re) Integration: Return-Political of reintegration, re-integration, integration are issues pending to discuss, conceptualize, rethink and build indicators. The measures to fight against trafficking and illicit traffic of human beings: strategy to combat traffic that includes forced labor, human trafficking or smuggling. These objectives are embodied in goal 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in public and private spheres, including sexual trafficking and exploitation and other types of exploitation. Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, end contemporary forms of slavery and human trafficking, and ensure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers, and, by 2025, end child labor in all its forms. Target 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children. However, far from reducing human trafficking, it went from 0.29 per 100,000 people in the world to one in 2020. For North America it went from 0.05 in 003 to 2.76 per one hundred thousand people in 2020. The case of children stands out as it went from 0.00 in 2003 to 0.60 per one hundred thousand in 2020 (UN, 2022b). By federal entities in our country, the number of victims identified by the Attorney General's Office or Attorney General's Office, 2020, the State of Mexico, Nuevo León and Chihuahua occupy the first places. But when the nationalities of the victims are explored, people from Colombia, Honduras and Venezuela stand out (CNDH, 2021). Most of these indicators on migrant trafficking go against the spirit of the 2030 sustainable development goals, that is, the indicator on human trafficking, via migration, has increased in seventeen years in the world and in the country.
 9. The management of labor migration: monitoring of the supply and demand of work according to qualification or education levels; capacity and qualifications recognition systems: recognition of the qualifications and competences of migrants (accreditations and qualification). On this subject, the existence of a binational labor market between Mexico and the United States has been recognized. In terms of development, it is argued that migrants and Mexico finance the deve-

- lopment of the United States through the escape of talents and the underutilization of capacities, as well as the ignorance of the accreditations of Mexican qualified migrants (González, 2009), still, there is a bilateral labor agreement: collaboration between country of origin.
10. Student migration regulation: includes access to education and evaluation; equal opportunities and work at the end of the course. In goal 4.B, the issue of student mobility whose argument is to increase considerably worldwide, the number of scholarships available for developing countries, in particular the least advanced countries, small island states in development and countries Africans, so that their students can enroll in higher education programs, including professional training programs and technical, scientific, engineering and information technology programs and communications, developed countries and other developing countries. In terms of the Mexico-United States relationship, the number of students enrolled in American educational institutions has indeed increased. Only, if compared with other nationalities, they are higher compared to that of Mexicans (DHS, 2022). Mobile tertiary education students worldwide between 2010 and 2020 increased from 3.8 million to 6.4 million people. Mexico, in its case, went from 28 to 34 thousand people in that same period. The surprising thing about this is that there has been a decrease in students awarded scholarships by the National Council of Humanities of Science and Technology (Conahcyt) between 2018 and 2022 (CONAPO-BBVA, 2023). Which will undoubtedly have implications for the development of the country in addition to the low repatriation of people with tertiary education residing abroad.
 11. On the topic of labor migration and employment. The SDGs in their Target 8.5: maintain that by 2030, they seek to achieve full, productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including young people and people with disabilities, as well as equal remuneration for work of equal value. Target 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end contemporary forms of slavery and human trafficking and ensure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers, and, by 2025, end child labor in all its forms. Target 8.8: Protect labor rights and promote a safe and secure work environment for all workers, including migrant workers, particularly migrant women and people in precarious employment. According to indicators on decent work, it is an increasingly distant dream for Mexico,

- for its migrants¹⁹ and it is predicted that for the United States it is the indicator that will have to be monitored due to the possible recession that is looming in that country (this implies go against the full employment proposed by the SDGs).²⁰
12. Migration and remittances refer to the systems and costs of remittances. Target 10.c by 2030, reduce remittance transaction costs to three percent and eliminate remittance channels with costs higher than five percent. One of US President Donald Trump's most controversial campaign promises was a two percent immigration tax to raise money for the wall. This separates Mexico from the United States. The transformation in spending to send dollars from the United States to Mexico for the year 2000 was from 11.04 dollars to 6.76 dollars in 2022 (CONAPO BBVA, 2023). However, there is a disparity between the company that sends and the one it receives. For example, the shipping cost of \$ 200 ranges between \$ 35 and \$ 4.73. The most economical is the welfare bank, which charges \$ 3.99 for the same amount (Banxico, 2022). Despite high costs, the remittances of Mexicans residing in the United States contribute to the country's progress. It is sufficient to mention that its contribution to GDP Domestic Product has increased from almost zero in 1995 to two percent in 2020 at 2013 prices (Figure 1). In addition, it balances the balance of payments,²¹ acts as a mattress against poverty and stimulates demand (Mora and Morales, 2018).
 13. Signature and ratification of international conventions: refers to international conventions on the rights of migrants and families, refugees, jobs, human rights and equity. In 2016, 193 member states of the United Nations recognized the need to adopt a comprehensive approach to human mobility and promote greater cooperation globally (UN, 2022a). The purpose of the signature and ratification was to improve migration governance and address the challenges associated with current migration, as well as strengthen the contribution of migrants and migration to sustainable development. However, 11 countries, in-

¹⁹ SDG #8 Decent work: Dream increasingly distant for Mexico, available at <https://www.eleconomista.com.mx/capitalhumano/ODS-8-Trabajo-decente-Sueno-cada-vez-mas-lejano-para-Mexico-20230811-0074.html> (05/12/2023).

²⁰ Unemployment rate of Mexican Americans in the United States from 1990 to 2022, available in <https://www.statista.com/statistics/194156/unemployment-rate-of-mexican-americans-in-the-us-since-1990/> (05/12/2023).

²¹ Chapter III. The balance of payments and family remittances, available at http://catarina.udlap.mx/u_dl_a/tales/documentos/ladi/gonzalez_h_ba/capitulo3.pdf (06/12/2023).

- cluding the United States and Brazil, decided not to join the pact.²² This situation can expose migrants, their families, and refugees to vulnerabilities in their workplaces, preventing them from obtaining decent jobs, while at the same time Their human rights are violated and inequalities are generated in the places of destination or upon return.
14. Mexico has been committed to the UN since its creation in 1945. Mexico actively participates in the bodies, agencies, organizations, funds and programs that comprise it, aware that the Organization must adapt to the challenges of the millennium. Likewise, it participates in intergovernmental forums that promote dialogue and cooperation on international migration and at the regional level, such as, for example: The Global Alliance for Effective Development Cooperation (AGCED), which seeks to improve the quality and impact of International cooperation. The Infrastructure Fund for Mesoamerican and Caribbean Countries (Yucatan Fund), which finances infrastructure and social development projects in the region. Triangular Cooperation, which involves collaboration between developing countries with the support of a developed country or an international organization.²³
 15. Mexico has signed a new immigration agreement with the United States to increase labor mobility and regularize the situation of thousands of migrants. The agreement includes the delivery of 65 thousand work visas and access to the US labor market for 24 thousand people of Venezuelan nationality. A new system for requesting access to the United States is also established that prioritizes entry by air.²⁴ However, an agreement similar to that of the Bracero Program of the sixties has not been achieved between our country and the neighboring country to the north.
 16. Other partnerships: refers to developing alliances with civil society organizations (NGOs, formal and informal working groups). Migration NGOs function as actors in a field of solidarity action and development for our country, in their federal entities, municipalities and communities, which must be monitored in the context of the SDGs.²⁵

²² The reasons why the DR and 11 other countries did not sign the Migration Pact, available at <https://www.diariolibre.com/actualidad/justicia/las-razones-por-las-razones-rd-y-otros-11-countries-did-not-sign-the-migration-pact-GG11604417> (06/12/2023).

²³ Mexico in the United Nations system, available at <https://www.gob.mx/sre/acciones-y-programas/mexico-en-el-sistema-de-las-naciones-unidas> (06/12/2023).

²⁴ New immigration agreement between Mexico and the United States for asylum seekers, available at <https://www.dallasnews.com/espanol/al-dia/inmigracion/2023/05/03/nuevo-atraba-jo-mi-gratorio-entre-mexico-and-united-states-for-asylum-seekers/> (06/12/2023).

²⁵ 3x1 Program for Migrants, available at <https://www.gob.mx/bienestar/acciones-y-programas/programa-3x1-para-migrantes> (12/16/2023).

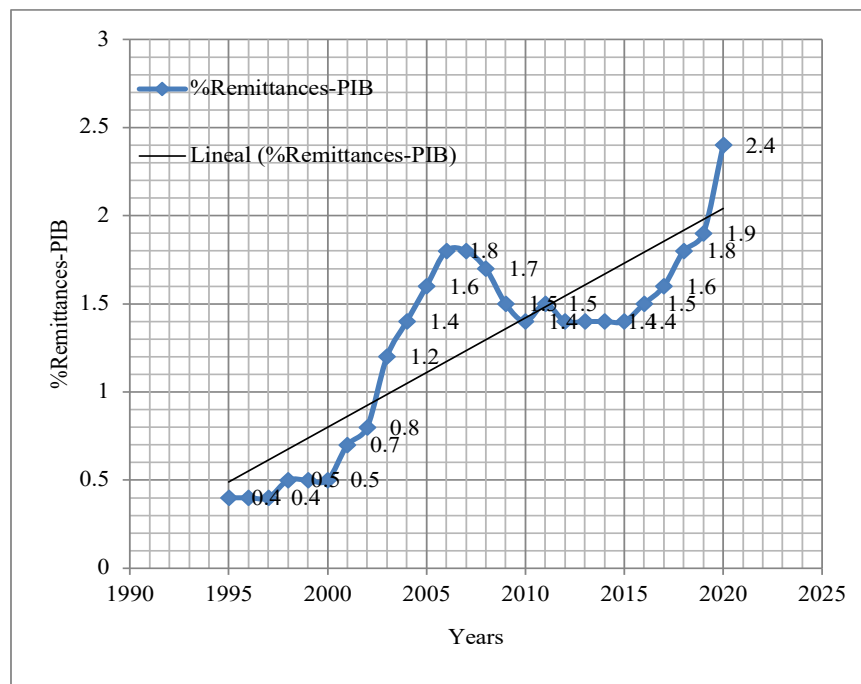
17. Migration governance in Mexico is expressed in Goal 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, among other things through the application of planned and well-managed migration policies.²⁶ The Government of Mexico has indicators of Migration Governance (IGM). These areas include migrant rights, a whole of government approach, partnerships, socio-economic well-being of migrants, crisis mobility, and safe, orderly and regular migration.²⁷
18. Migration data. Target 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including least developed countries and small island developing States, to significantly increase the availability of timely, reliable and high-quality data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, immigration status, disability, geographic location, and other characteristics relevant to national contexts. In Mexico there are characteristics of the process of collection and use of administrative records on migration in Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean.²⁸ However, there are immigration categories that are not collected by Mexican information sources, such as race, among others.

²⁶ Migrants, available at <http://paginasonal.unam.mx/files/98/asignaturas/440/archi-vo1,3390.pdf> (12/07/2023).

²⁷ Migration governance profile: United Mexican States, available at <https://www.migrationdataportal.org/es/overviews/mgi/mexico#0> (12/06/2023).

²⁸ Available in migration data portal. A global perspective, <https://www.migrationdataportal.org/es/resource/caracteristicas-del-process-de-reoleccion-y-uso-de-los-lagis-gis-tros-ad-administrative> (2023). In addition to the regional compendium of migration data sources, available at https://kmhub.iom.int/sites/default/files/mexico_-_compendio_regional_de_fuentes_de_datos_sobre_la_migration_-_Oim_RMDU_ro_san_jose_-_gos-to_2021_1.pdf (06/12/2023) and many other official and academic data.

Figure 1: Mexico. Percentage of remittances in relation to GDP 1995-2020 (2013 prices)



Source: BANXICO-INEGI, several years.

SOCIAL, INDIVIDUAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL INTERSECTOR LINKS OF MEXICAN MIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES

The objective of the SDGs is to achieve intersectoral links such as the following:

- a. Poverty and growth: migration can have positive effects for both countries of origin and destination, by reducing poverty, increasing per capita income and stimulating the development. But as is known, Mexico has 44 percent of its population in poverty, but despite its decrease over time in absolute terms there are more than 56 million people.²⁹ Therefore, poverty will continue pushing Mexicans to migrate to the United States or other countries.

²⁹ Poverty in Mexico: In what indicators do we go worse and which ones did they improve in the Coneval?, Available at [https://www.elfinanciero.com.mx/nacional/2023/08/11/coneval-indice-de-pobre-za-za-MEXICO-2023-LI-REDUED-LOS-POBRES-EN-EL-PAIS/\(12/06/2023\)](https://www.elfinanciero.com.mx/nacional/2023/08/11/coneval-indice-de-pobre-za-za-MEXICO-2023-LI-REDUED-LOS-POBRES-EN-EL-PAIS/(12/06/2023)).

- b. Social protection: that of non-discrimination in relation to the natives of the destination countries and, on the other hand, that of migration and social protection policies to the extent that they contribute to a better social insertion of migrants and their families. Regarding this, it has been recognized that it has been anti-Mexican since 1920 and recently Mexicans claim to be racially discriminated against 53 percent (Krogstad *et al.*, 2022). In Mexico there is no exception, because 65 percent of those interviewed declare they perceive prejudice and discrimination from Mexicans towards migrants and refugees.³⁰
- c. In the area of Health: from a Global Health perspective, migration must be considered as a transversal determinant of health, since it constitutes the context, conditions and circumstances in which changes in health processes can occur. /transnational disease, including among these: the transmission of infectious diseases, challenges to care for chronic diseases, mental health and violence. Half of undocumented immigrant adults and nearly one in five (18 percent) legally present immigrant adults report having no health insurance, compared to fewer than one in ten U.S. citizens. Which is a big difference and expresses an inequity in access to medical insurance and specifically that of Mexicans in the neighboring country to the north.³¹
- d. Education: Migration and displacement require educational systems that meet the needs of those who migrate and those who stay. Countries must recognize in their legislation the right of migrants and refugees to education and enforce it in practice (Bustamante *et al.*, 2021). However, Mexican immigrants in the United States are discriminated against and therefore have less educational integration compared to the rest of the immigrants in that country (Krogstad *et al.*, 2022).
- e. Gender: Migration and gender are two concepts that are related in a complex and dynamic way. Gender affects the reasons for migration, the ways of migrating, the social networks used by migrants, the family, integration and work opportunities in the destination, and relations with the country of origin. Sex, gender identity and sexual orientation influence each migratory stage. First-generation Mexican immigrant women who represent 46 percent of the total (which, in 2000, represented 33 percent) (CONAPO-BBVA, 2023) have reported

³⁰ Mexicans perceive migrants and refugees with prejudice and discrimination, available at <https://www.24-horas.mx/2022/07/17/con-prejuicios-y-discriminacion-perciben-mexicano-nos-a-migrantes-y-refugees/> (12/06/2023).

³¹ Health inequities among Latinos/Hispanics: Documentation status as a determinant of health, disponible en <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7415496/> (12/06/2023).

discrimination due to their language, legal status and documentation, employment and services such as access to public transportation and child care (Pérez Soria, 2017). In the case of women returning to our country, they also present vulnerabilities when seeking to (re)integrate socially.³²

- f. Childhood: emigration physically moves groups throughout the world, it does not know ages, roles or affections, and it involves adults of working age and minors of training age; to parents and children; to the first generations with a clear awareness and identity of origin and to second generations with an upbringing of mixed personal and cultural identities. The presence of boys and girls in the migration of Mexicans to the United States went from 16,971 in 2013 to 24,956 in 2022. The greater presence of boys (84.1 percent) than girls (15.9 percent) stands out. This indicator expresses that boys are unaccompanied in a greater proportion than girls (CONAPO-BBVA, 2023).
- g. Cities: it is argued that the advances made allow us to show the global processes that restructure cities, the role of local and transnational practices of immigrants, and explain how the global, the national and the local are constructed by networks of inequitable relationships in specific times and places. For some, the most migrant-friendly cities in the United States are: Illinois, Chicago, Fremont, Chulavista and San José, California, in addition to New York. Which is consistent with US immigration legislation and policy, which is mostly restrictive (Colef, 2018). In the case of Mexico, there is no immigration policy by federative entity and, however, we can say that the largest arrests of migrants have been made in the federative entities in the south of the country such as Chiapas, Veracruz and Tabasco (Colef, 2019). For Mexico, a migration policy has not been established by federal entity, but it is important to highlight that the most significant detentions of migrants have been carried out in the southern states of the country, such as Chiapas, Veracruz and Tabasco (Colef, 2019). This is mainly because they coincide with entry points, especially after the creation of the National Guard. In 2011, 61,202 people of various nationalities were deported, while in 2022 the figure increased to 121,963 people (Migration Policy Unit, 2022). The creation of the National Guard represents the externalization of US immigration policy since the Donald Trump administration.

³² Migrant women: vulnerability and violence when seeking a better life project, available at <https://www.gob.mx/inmujeres/articulos/mujeres-migrantes-vulnerabilidad-y-violencia-al-buscar-un-mejor-life-project?idiom=es> (12/16/2023).

- h. Climate change: Migration and climate change are two interrelated phenomena that affect the economies and societies of the countries and regions of origin and destination. Climate change causes environmental impacts that can reduce people's income and quality of life, prompting them to seek better opportunities elsewhere. However, migration can also be a form of adaptation to climate change, if carried out in a planned and safe manner. To reduce forced migration due to climate change, urgent measures are required to mitigate polluting emissions and increase the resilience of communities.³³ The exodus in Mexico due to climate change is expressed in the greater probabilities of emigrating due to this event in rural populations³³ compared to urban areas (Serrano Avilés and Guerrero Escamilla, 2020).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

To discuss those described previously we will use the International Organization for Migration (IOM) 34 to order the discussion 2030 objectives in relation to international migration.³⁴ This scheme takes place from La Mora (2013), Carling (2017), González (2020) and Sánchez and Ortega (2022). From the sociodemographic perspective to the 2030 objectives, he lacks from the compensating equation. Therefore, the demographic structure or its biological dimension (mortality and migrant births) (macro dimension) were not taken into account in a context of sustainable development (which, at the same time, must be sustainable) that travels between globalization and deglobalization.

Because, according to a study, the total fertility rate of Mexican women in the United States decreased from 3.2 in 1990 to 2.7 in 2000, 2.5 in 2003 and 1.93 in 2019 (Parrado, 2011). In the case of mortality, Hispanics represent around 17.2 percent of deaths from Covid-19, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Bustamante *et al.*, 2021).

According to research, the total fertility rate of Mexican women in the United States has experienced a significant decrease over the years, going from 3.2 in 1990 to 2.7 in 2000, 2.5 in 2003 and 1.93 in 2019 (Parrado, 2011). In terms of mortality, Hispanics account for approximately 17.2

³³ Climate migration in Mexico. The exodus of rural populations, available at [https://avancey-perspectiva.cinvestav.mx/migracion-climatica-en-mexico-el-exodo-de-las-poblaciones-rurales/\(06/12/2023\)](https://avancey-perspectiva.cinvestav.mx/migracion-climatica-en-mexico-el-exodo-de-las-poblaciones-rurales/(06/12/2023)).

³⁴ IOM (2023); <https://emm.iom.int/es/handbooks/contexto-global-de-la-migracion-internacional/factores-que-propician-la-migración>; https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/how_does_migration_arise.pdf Jørgen Carling (2017); Mora and Morales (2018) and González, 2020 (systems or complexity theory).

percent of Covid-19 deaths, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Bustamante *et al.*, 2021).

Furthermore, in this context, in terms of migration governance, we are moving from what has been recognized as the information age to the age of artificial intelligence. To continue along this line, it is highlighted that the analysis of the indicators of the 2030 objectives and international migration is maintained to have focused on the social and environmental. At the same time, it was not considered a systemic articulation, given its complexity and highlighting intersectionality, which lacks theoretical and philosophical support. Massey *et al.* (2008), at the time concluded that the different theories on migration should be reconciled, articulated and therefore test arguments and new research questions on the topic.

At the same time, the fragmentation and specialization of the analysis of international migration that was derived from the educational model based on neoliberalism is questioned. Therefore, some suggest that complexity theory, the theory of totality or systems be revisited for an analysis of international migration in its complex form. This means that multilevel approaches fall short of being able to have an inclusive analysis and not continue with segmentation or fragmentation in the analysis of migration.

Also, it is recognized that the 2030 objectives have come to encourage rethinking and unthinking (changing nineteenth-century theoretical schemes for a new one) in the studies of international migration and specifically that from Mexico to the United States. Positioning the environmental, political, economic, social and family causes in their macro (structural) dimension. The same as their mediations and individual decision factors.

What is described here is required to deepen each of the dimensions considered. For this, you will have to think about a multidisciplinary, binational or multinational team to have a portrait of transnational migration in such a way that it does not exclude dimensions that are subjects of public policy at the origin and destination.

In addition, at the time of the creation of the SDGs there were no changes in migration in mass transit. Nor had American immigration policy to Mexico or Latin America outsourcely outsourced. For example, 473 thousand arrests were recorded at 2020, 1.8 million in 2021 and 2.7 million so far from 2023. Asylum requests increased from 70 thousand in 2019 to 131 thousand in 2021.

The number of repatriated people increased from 170 thousand in 2020 to 209 thousand in 2021. Likewise, the number of individuals in immigration stations grew from 76 thousand in 2020 to 251 thousand in 2021. In

2022, the immigration authority returned 121 thousand people from various nationalities, the majority being from North America, Central America (89.8 percent), the Caribbean (4.7 percent), South America (4.9 percent), Europe (0.04 percent), Asia (0.07 percent), Africa and Oceania. The events of migrants in an irregular situation in Mexico increased from 113 thousand in 2007 to 444 thousand nationally, with around five thousand (1.1 percent) occurring in the State of Mexico in 2022.³⁵

To give continuity to what was not added in the SDGs 2030 and migration, it is important to mention that the Mexican diaspora has had the opportunity to vote since 2006 in Mexico. It is relevant to note that they have shown their disagreement with the current system and have tilted their vote towards the Mexican left. It will be interesting to see what his decision will be next year, considering that right-wing political currents are perceived in Mexico and Latin America, such as the recent victory of Javier Milei in Argentina.

Even when examining new perspectives, new narratives on migration (González, 2023), sources of information that raise new questions in times of Covid-19 and post-Covid-19, hybrid work, governance in the context of sustainable development and intelligence artificial, among other issues that demand complex solutions.

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³⁵ Migration Policy Unit, Historical Series, available at http://politicamigratoria.gob.mx/es/PoliticaMigratoria/Series_historicas (accessed on 12/06/2023).

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