

Section 2

Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals

An Integrated Approach

Engaging Stakeholders

The Implementation Process

1. Kick off
2. Prioritization
3. Implementation
4. Monitoring and Reporting



Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals

An Integrated Approach

The implementation of migration-related aspects of the 2030 Agenda should be integrated with other sustainable development initiatives and should engage all levels of government and across sectors.

Engaging with Wider Sustainable Development Goal Implementation

Engagement with United Nations-led global processes, including for the 2030 Agenda, takes place through national governments. In each country, governments are responsible for translating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into legislation and policies, and developing a plan of action to address them. Goal reporting should also be done at the national level, as follow-up and review will take place over a 15-year period at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF).

Any actions to implement the migration-related aspects of the 2030 Agenda must not occur in silos. It is also important to achieve the greatest possible level of coherence with other SDG strategies and processes taking place within government. This guide helps achieve coherence with other SDG efforts assisted by United Nations agencies. It acknowledges and supports other organizations' guidance on implementation, recognizing that the international community must work together to achieve the SDGs and should learn from each other's approaches and, where relevant, draw from them. Existing SDG guidance from the United Nations Development Group, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), several United Nations statistical bodies and other organizations has been considered and built upon in this guide, and this guidance is referenced at the end of each section in the tool Further Resources.

Engaging vertically

Engagement with the 2030 Agenda is critical for all levels of government. While the SDGs are global, their achievement will depend on how effectively sustainable and inclusive development strategies are implemented at subnational levels. A little over half the global population now lives in cities, and with this figure projected to grow to two-thirds of the global population by 2050 (UN DESA, 2014), subnational actors need to be empowered and equipped to carry forward the 2030 Agenda in a way that is responsive to their context and the realities they face. Local governments within countries are ideally positioned to transform the 2030 Agenda into concrete and efficient action; they can best adapt Goals and targets to particular contexts, communicate and encourage the importance of local action to citizens, and play a crucial role in service delivery.¹

There is growing recognition by the international community of the importance of engaging the local level in development. In his Synthesis Report on the post-2015 agenda, the United Nations Secretary-General noted that many of the investments to achieve the Goals will take place at the sub-national level and be led by local authorities. A roadmap for localizing the SDGs has been drawn up by the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, UNDP and United Nations Habitat to support cities and regions in their realization of the 2030 Agenda. The New Urban Agenda also recognizes that cities have a key role in enabling development and will help strengthen their role in the implementation of the Goals.

The importance of the local level is particularly relevant in the context of migration, as migration has become increasingly urban. For example, every day an estimated 120,000 people are migrating to cities in the Asia-Pacific region, and by 2050 the proportion of people living in urban areas is likely to rise to 63 per cent (UN ESCAP, 2014). Cities are now at the forefront of migration dynamics around the world. They are the entities that not only strongly influence the well-being and resilience of migrants, but are also influenced by migrants, who themselves can be key players in a city's development, growth, resilience and sustainability.

Without engaging local level government, national government cannot understand, reflect or adequately respond to the country's migration realities. In the context of the SDGs, this means that it is especially important for local level actors to be included in the implementation process. This will require strengthened vertical policy coherence across government levels to ensure that local and regional authorities are empowered by national governments to implement their own strategies. Strengthening vertical policy coherence also enables local government actors to feed their expertise and knowledge up to national government so that national legislation and policies can be more relevant to the realities experienced on the ground.

Engaging horizontally

Migration has complex relationships with different governance sectors. To address these appropriately and work towards sustainable and well-managed migration governance, governments should take a cross-sectoral approach. The implementation of the SDGs requires adequate horizontal policy coherence, which would ideally be achieved by mainstreaming migration across sectors; a process by which migration is integrated into policies in diverse areas by "assessing the implications of migration on any action (or Goals) planned in a development and poverty reduction strategy".² Policymakers need to work together, for example, to integrate the health needs of migrants, including sexual and reproductive health, into local and national development strategies, policies and activities. Solidly integrating migration into existing Goal implementation processes at the country level will help achieve this, especially if these processes already take a whole-of-government approach.

Engaging Stakeholders

All implementation efforts should take a multi-stakeholder approach as far as possible. Inclusivity and multi-stakeholder collaboration are crucial to realizing the SDGs, especially regarding migration. By addressing so many different migration topics, the targets can engage actors beyond the policymaker domain. For example, labour migration targets can bring together central banks and employers, and disaster-related targets can involve migration specialists in disaster risk reduction for the first time. Further, some migration targets combine development approaches and have the potential to involve more development actors. For example, target 8.8 takes a rights-based approach while target 10.C has a growth-focused perspective. Ensuring all steps of the process include different perspectives will help make migration interventions more effective and sustainable.





The Implementation Process

For the purposes of this guide, the process for implementing the sustainable development goals and targets has been divided into four steps: Kick-off, Prioritization, Implementation, and Monitoring and Reporting. At each step there are suggested activities and possible outputs to complete in collaboration with stakeholders. This guide also includes tools designed to help organize and inform actors as they work through the implementation process. Suggestions for stakeholder participation are highlighted at each step, as well as connections to relevant case study examples.

There is no single approach to implementing Sustainable Development Goals and targets. The process outlined in this guide does not need to be carried out sequentially and not every step will be relevant to each implementation process. Implementing bodies are encouraged to adapt this process to fit their unique context.



This step involves identifying or establishing an institutional framework to manage the process, and raising awareness by engaging government and non-government stakeholders on migration in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



Stakeholders may be engaged in this step:

- as recipients of and partners in public awareness-raising
- as advocates
- by having an active role in knowledge sharing

1 Identifying Stakeholders

Implementing bodies should engage early with diverse stakeholders to gain perspectives on migration priorities and actions. One of the first steps for implementing bodies is to identify a range of stakeholders to include in their implementation.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), in particular migrant organizations, as well as migrants, including diaspora members, migrants in the local or national area, and representative organizations

These stakeholders will usually be closest to migrant and diaspora communities. Representing a direct voice for migrants, they can be best positioned to put forward the views and interests of certain migrant groups and can act as mediators between these groups and government. Engaging them inclusively and proactively, for example by including migrant women's associations, may enable other individuals to be reached who would otherwise not be represented, thereby helping to empower migrants in the SDG process.

Civil Society Organizations can play a key role in awareness-raising on migration and development. They often have valuable experience in advocacy around migration and development, as well as important outreach and coordination functions that can be tapped. Having valuable front-line experience of migration and development issues means they can share knowledge and insights with practitioners, assisting with technical capacity-building.

Given their close contact with migrants and potential service delivery role, these can assist with prioritization and needs analyses, so they can offer their unique view of migrant needs in specific territories.

As many organizations are also direct service providers, they can play a key role in the implementation of migration interventions as needed. These interventions often provide direct assistance to migrants, particularly at the local level, for example by providing shelter, protection services, or (re)integration assistance.³ The capabilities of CSOs should thus be evaluated and considered when planning migration interventions. Further, given any service provision functions, CSOs should be considered potential data sources and potential partners when formulating SDG monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

Local and regional authorities
(if not a locally led SDG process)

Local and regional authorities are recognized as ‘first responders to migration’ (New York Declaration). Coordination with and involvement of local and regional authorities will ensure policies are realistic and responsive to real needs at the territorial level. It also ensures local and regional authorities’ buy-in and ownership over implementation of national policies at the local level.

Private sector, including businesses and business leaders in the local or national area, and recruitment agencies

Private sector actors can be useful partners, particularly on labour migration issues. Apart from being involved in job creation, the private sector can also be linked to migrant or diaspora entrepreneurship and investment efforts. Larger organizations who may be involved in global labour supply chains are also relevant, particularly in the area of labour rights (e.g. trade unions). Private sector actors can also be useful partners in implementing certain interventions, as some may include SDG-related actions as part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives. Therefore, private sector partners should be actively included in prioritization and implementation stages of the SDG process. Recruitment agencies should also be engaged regarding labour migration, human trafficking and other topics.

Academia, including universities and research centres

These institutions can offer significant thematic and technical expertise across migration topics and can provide guidance on approaches and specific interventions. They can also assist with data collection, analysis and general research.

Development cooperation partners, including bilateral and multilateral donors, regional or international cooperation agencies and other bodies

Development cooperation partners are key collaborators that shape intervention funding and implementation; they may be more likely to support SDG-related migration and development interventions if they are engaged early in the process.

Regional and international bodies can also help share lessons learned and practices related to migration and development with other member states, regions or territories, as well as assist in setting any guidelines and promoting capacity-building.



2 Deciding on Institutional Set-up

Deciding on an institutional set-up is a necessary first step for all Sustainable Development Goal implementation activity and will determine how the process is carried out. Choosing or identifying an institutional set-up involves considering any existing relevant SDG implementations or development planning processes and how they relate, as well as assessing the capacities of stakeholders who could take a leading role if the processes occur in parallel. Institutional arrangements for migration-SDG implementation will depend on local or national context. This guide refers to the institutional set-up as the ‘implementing body’.

Ideally, any migration-SDGs activity, whether a one-off project or wider mainstreaming exercise, should be linked directly to broader Goal implementation and development planning efforts. Actors must assess and map any existing SDG implementation efforts in the local or national area. Where another SDG process is taking place, actors must evaluate how best to integrate into or coordinate with this process. Further, actors should consider how to relate to any relevant development planning processes, for example annual development planning. It is important to coordinate and cohere with other SDG and development strategies, including those initiated by other government actors or the United Nations.

Given this is the first time migration is so saliently recognized as a global development topic, it is important to ensure migration is integrated with other SDG efforts to set a precedent and improve policy coherence. Ensuring integration can also help increase political buy-in for migration policy and programming, as governments and development cooperation partners are interested in seeing how interventions that relate to migration can contribute towards wider efforts on the Goals of the 2030 Agenda. This might also help to attract additional resources.

For example, United Nations country team (UNCT) countries develop a results framework for development: a UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). In these cases, actors should try to ensure that migration is included as a priority topic in the framework by taking part in relevant consultations. This would enable more United Nations programming to consider migration and could help attract resources and funding.

MAINSTREAMING, ACCELERATION AND POLICY SUPPORT (MAPS)

Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) was adopted by the United Nations Development Group as a common approach to its support of 2030 Agenda implementation at the country level. The MAPS approach includes the following core components:

- Mainstreaming work to raise public awareness on the 2030 Agenda and to ensure the principles and goals of sustainable development found in the 2030 Agenda are fully integrated into national and subnational policy formulation, planning and budgetary processes.
- Analytical work that informs policymakers of the drivers and bottlenecks to sustainable development at the country level, and that contributes to the design of policy interventions that can accelerate progress towards achieving SDGs nationally by 2030.
- Policy support, in terms of coordinated approaches that will enable the United Nations to deploy technical expertise and advice to Member States in support of SDG implementation in a coherent and integrated way.⁴

National actors should decide how their objectives and activities will relate to MAPS missions in their countries. It would be beneficial to engage proactively with these missions, as forging partnerships in SDG implementation is key and there may be possible synergies across activities. Implementing bodies may consider how to engage with each stage of the mission. Possible ways to do this include ensuring migration is considered when taking stock of the national development agenda and prioritizing policy areas to help ensure that migration priorities are recognized and reflected in resulting country roadmaps (note that where a United Nations Development Assistance Framework already includes migration topics this provides an easy entry point). It could also involve considering migration as a potential accelerator for development,⁵ helping develop migration-related interventions, specialized training or capacity-building sessions, or improving disaggregation by migratory status in relevant monitoring frameworks. In doing this, it is a good idea to work with the United Nations country team or directly with the MAPS mission, or the International Organization for Migration when they are included in the MAPS activities.

Integration into SDG implementation and/or development planning cycles may not always be possible. There may not be relevant SDG efforts in place, local or national development planning cycles may not sync up, or for other reasons it may not be realistic or advisable to integrate into these efforts. In these cases, the process may be carried out separately and actors may design a separate institutional set-up. This set-up will depend on factors such as institutional capacities and overall aims of the SDG process. Possible options for the institutional set-up include:

One government ministry, institution or body leads the process.

At the national level, this may be the migration, statistical, national development planning, or other ministry. The ministry with the most responsibilities regarding migration issues could be beneficial as it would bring in higher technical expertise across migration areas, and use existing relationships and its convening power with migration stakeholders to facilitate collaboration. This may, for example, be appropriate if countries have fairly clear ideas of where targeted migration legislation, policy and programming should be strengthened. The national statistical office or ministry leading could be beneficial to ensure strong monitoring and evaluation functions and/or where a known objective is to



build longer-term migration data capacity. The development planning ministry leading would be beneficial if countries wish to focus predominantly on mainstreaming migration across development planning in different sectors. Countries may also choose to have two ministries lead together. This could strengthen the process by adding greater expertise in certain activities and strengthening horizontal coherence. For example, the migration ministry and national statistical office may choose to jointly manage, clearly delineating roles and responsibilities for each activity: the migration ministry leading the prioritization and intervention design process and the national statistical office leading the monitoring and evaluation. At the local level, this may be the local government unit or body responsible in the relevant area. The decision of who will lead at the local level depends on context, including institutional capacity and objectives of the SDG process. Whether this approach is taken at the local or national level, the leading body must take care to engage horizontally with other ministries, agencies and government units throughout the process, both to increase coherence and help boost awareness, engagement and political buy-in.

A coordinating institution, council or working group leads the process.

This dedicated body could coordinate activities between relevant government actors, and can be created at both the local and national levels.⁶ If at the national level, this body should be inter-agency. In addition to coordination, this body could hold some decision-making power.

An external organization leads the process through facilitation and coordination.

One or several organizations, such as the International Organization for Migration or United Nations Development Programme, could facilitate the implementation process on behalf of either local or national government actors. Actors may also choose one of the above set-ups, and consult regularly with an external organization who provides ongoing technical guidance.

Once an institution or body is selected to lead the process, terms of reference should be drafted to formalize its composition, mandate, function and various other details.



CASE STUDY: GHANA

Terms of reference were created by the dedicated migration-SDG body in Ghana and has been included in the case study.

 See full case study → p. 132

Ongoing efforts should be made to remain in line with other SDG processes in the locality or country even if there is a lack of formal integration. To ensure coherence, implementing bodies should set up regular coordinating mechanisms with focal points involved in the other processes, and consider how to coordinate activities during each step and activity. Some ways to align efforts could involve ensuring activities can be explicitly related to local or national development objectives and, as far as possible, aligning certain steps directly, such as by syncing reporting cycles and platforms. Where relevant, actors should also advocate for migration to be integrated in future cycles of the local or national development or SDG planning process.



CASE STUDY: ARMENIA

Set-up led by the National Statistical Service

The National Statistical Service adopted a multi-stakeholder approach to the activities, and included many ministries and civil society actors.

 See full case study → p. 125



CASE STUDY: GHANA

Set-up led by an Inter-Agency Technical Working Group

The working group facilitated a regular mechanism for designated focal points from different ministries to meet. It also built on previous governance processes and working groups established for other migration activities, such as the development of Ghana's national migration profile.

 See full case study → p. 132



CASE STUDY: ETHIOPIA

Set-up led by a Task Force on Migration and the SDGs

The task force was chosen as it built on existing migration governance structures: Ethiopia's active interministerial task force on human trafficking. Though finalization of this set-up is ongoing as of June 2018, discussions have focused on how to adapt the task force, expand its remit and cover a wider range of migration and development topics so that it can lead the SDG-migration process. This process was facilitated by providing awareness-raising and capacity-building on migration and the SDGs to members of the task force.

 See full case study → p. 140



3 Awareness-raising

Awareness-raising regarding how migration is reflected in the 2030 Agenda and how migration and development affect one another is critical to successful implementation. As the inclusion of migration in the global development agenda is a new precedent, it is especially important to build an understanding of the links between migration and development so they are understood during public and political discourse. Awareness-raising is a valuable opportunity to kick-start multi-stakeholder engagement on the Sustainable Development Goals. Implementing the 2030 Agenda requires broad collaboration and inclusive dialogue, and may entail new partnerships across government, including policymakers from different sectors who may not be traditionally involved in migration, and partnerships with civil society, the private sector, academia and the public.

Awareness-raising involves horizontal and vertical engagement with different levels and sectors of government, civil society, academia and others, and sharing information tailored to stakeholders' roles and responsibilities. This should include initial activities at the start of SDG implementation, as well as some activities throughout, for example awareness-raising may be part of technical capacity-building during implementation. Note that it may be necessary to do some awareness-raising activities with selected stakeholders even before the institutional set-up is determined. Integrating with other relevant local, regional or national SDG public awareness-raising activities is recommended.

The objective of awareness-raising is to improve public and practitioner understanding and promote broad ownership of the 2030 Agenda in relation to migration.

Awareness-raising for practitioners

The objective of awareness-raising for practitioners is to sensitize policymakers on the implications of migration in the 2030 Agenda. Implementing bodies should consider who their primary target audience is. As stakeholders will have varying levels of understanding of and experience related to migration and development, implementing bodies should determine what activities would best fit the context and outline an appropriate sequence. If this process is being undertaken as part of a wider SDG implementation process, awareness-raising will need to include stakeholders from the leading body. There should also be some awareness-raising activities directed towards policymakers outside of traditional migration domains in other development sectors; the objective being to explain why migration is relevant to their particular sector and introduce them to the rationale and process of migration mainstreaming. If not already engaged in the process, the National Statistical Office should also be included, as they are responsible for SDG monitoring and reporting.

Strong practitioner understanding of the migration-SDG links is key to developing political commitment. Activities for practitioners should include a strong knowledge sharing component regarding good practices and lessons learned from other migration and development projects.

Awareness-raising for the public

The objective of awareness-raising for the public is to introduce migration in the context of the SDGs, and to build overall understanding of migration and development linkages and why they are relevant. Actors should design strategies to fit their context and audience, targeting audiences and using corresponding communications and media platforms as appropriate. Local and national media should be engaged in these efforts and could receive training to help strengthen informed media coverage on migration in the SDGs, and then would be able to support and contribute to public awareness-raising efforts. National government may have a broader communications reach, better access to traditional media outlets and more resources available. Local government may be well positioned to raise awareness about the relevance of migration and the SDGs to local communities and can encourage involvement of local civil society and community-based organizations.

Public awareness-raising activities should be inclusive and ensure that perspectives and participation from people of all cultures, genders and origins are included, such as women, youth, refugees and minorities. Tailored communications approaches may be needed to ensure relevant messages reach specific groups. For example, efforts should be made to include diaspora in awareness-raising activities and therefore communications planning should consider how to effectively identify and reach communities residing in other countries.

Sample Awareness-raising Activities

Briefings and sessions

Organizing thematic briefings on migration and the 2030 Agenda with representatives from various ministries at different levels, civil society, the private sector, and others. These can be on a one-on-one basis or in a group meeting. For example:

- Holding technical sessions specific to different governance and development sectors. These could be on considering how migration affects outcomes in this sector and vice versa, with a view to help design, develop and implement migration-sensitive sectoral policies that support the achievement of other development and sectoral policy objectives.
- Holding briefings with SDG focal points or champions to build awareness and strengthen technical understanding around migration aspects of the 2030 Agenda.
- Engaging with different United Nations bodies in the area to identify how migration can be incorporated in their activities. This may involve integrating specialized training sessions on migration and development into their capacity-building activities.
- Holding annual or biannual sessions on good practices and lessons learned regarding migration and development projects in different localities or countries.



Print and electronic materials	Disseminating thematic print and electronic materials on migration and the 2030 Agenda and the local, regional or national migration context to relevant audiences.
Traditional media	Reaching out to the public using traditional media, publicizing SDG implementation efforts through articles and press briefings.
Social media	Communicating information about migration and the SDGs directly to the public using social media platforms such as Twitter or Facebook.
Civil society organizations	Collaborating with relevant civil society organizations to use their outreach capacity to help disseminate communications, especially those working on migration issues, including diaspora organizations.
Cultural events	Leveraging culture to share information and raise awareness through activities such as local fairs, concerts, bike rides and radio sessions, taking care to include activities popular with certain migrant and diaspora groups, as well as to conduct these in local languages where this is relevant.
Informal education	Using informal education to reach young people, through youth groups or conferences.
Media training	Conducting media trainings to introduce migration in the SDGs to journalists and others working in media, and sensitize these as to the importance of particular migration and development linkages.

CASE STUDY: ETHIOPIA

Training sessions

As a first step in the project, a joint awareness-raising and capacity-building training was organized for government stakeholders from different ministries and was carried out in close collaboration with the National Anti-Trafficking and Smuggling Taskforce Secretariat under the Attorney General's Office. The objectives of the training were to introduce stakeholders to migration in the SDGs, sensitize them on the concept of migration mainstreaming, and build their capacity to design concrete ways to do this.

 See full case study → p. 132

CASE STUDY: GHANA

Capacity-building workshop

Over two days, a series of presentations and group exercises took place on thematic topics as well as operational guidance. This introduced concepts of migration and development, and discussed the linkages between migration and certain sectors, such as health, education, employment, labour rights, agriculture and others. The workshop also included the involvement of national stakeholders.

 See full case study → p. 140



Migration

EC-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMIDI)

n.d. Chapter 7: Stakeholder engagement in M&D.
Migration for Development: A Bottom-Up Approach. JMIDI, Brussels.

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (GIZ)

2012 Migration and Development at the Local Level: An excerpt from the best practice guidelines. *Dialog Global*, No. 22.

2012 *MITOS Introduction and Background*. GIZ, Bonn, Germany.

Foresti, Marta and Jessica Hagen-Zanker

2017 Migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. *Overseas Development Institute (ODI) Publication series*. Available from www.odi.org/projects/2849-migration-and-2030-agenda-sustainable-development.

Global Migration Group (GMG)

2010 Raising Awareness. In *Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning: A handbook for policy-makers and practitioners*. GMG, n.p.

2017 Guidance Note on how to integrate human mobility into United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs). GMG/IOM, Geneva.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

2013 *Migration and the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda*. IOM, Geneva. Available from https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/migration_and_the_un_post2015_agenda.pdf.

2017 *Global Compact Thematic Papers*. IOM, Geneva.
Available from www.iom.int/iom-thematic-papers.

2017 *No. 26 International Dialogue on Migration: Follow-up and Review of Migration in the Sustainable Development Goals*. IOM, Geneva. Available from https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/rb26_en.pdf.

Migration for Development

n.d. M4D Community online Knowledge Exchange, E-Discussions and more.
Available from www.migration4development.org/en/M4D/community.

General

International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)

n.d. The SDG Knowledge Hub (website). Available from <http://sdg.iisd.org>.

Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)

n.d. Getting to know the SDGs. In *Getting Started with the Sustainable Development Goals: A guide for stakeholders*. Available from <https://sdg.guide>.

United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)

n.d. The Sustainable Development Goals: What local governments need to know (website). Available from www.sdgs.uclg.org.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

2017 *Institutional and Coordination Mechanisms: Guidance Note on Facilitating Integration and Coherence for SDG Implementation*. UNDP, Geneva.

2017 Awareness Raising: Getting to Know the SDGs at Subnational Level. In *Roadmap for Localizing the SDGs*. UNDP, Geneva. Available from www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/roadmap_for_localizing_the_sdgs_0.pdf

n.d. Raising Awareness. Localizing the SDGs (website). Available from www.localizingthesdgs.org/library/tools/raising-awareness.

n.d. Project Everyone (website). Available from www.project-everyone.org.

United Nations Development Group (UNDG)

2012 Post-2015 Development Agenda: Guidelines for Country Dialogues. UNDG, New York. Available from <https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/POST-2015-ENGLISH-July-08.pdf>.

2014 Partnerships with civil society and Engaging with the private sector. In *Delivering the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Opportunities at the National and Local Levels*. UNDP, New York. Available from https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/Delivering-the-Post-2015-Development-Agenda_Report_web.pdf.

2015 Section B1: Building Awareness. *Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Reference Guide to UN Country Teams*. UNDG, New York.



This step involves selecting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets to address in a migration context, and can also involve adapting targets from their global formulations to better fit context.



Stakeholders should be engaged in this step through active consultation.



There is a very wide range of SDG targets related to migration, spanning many different topics across sectors. These cannot all be tackled at the same time and not all will be relevant. Each local area or country has a migration context that makes certain targets more important than others. The aim, therefore, is to prioritize SDG targets that relate to key relevant migration and development topics and objectives, to facilitate progress in the issues that matter most to a local area or country.

This step can be undertaken by organizing multi-stakeholder consultations. These will help identify and assess migration and development objectives in the context of the 2030 Agenda in order to prioritize and, in some cases, adapt SDG targets.

1 Prioritizing Sustainable Development Goals and targets

Implementing bodies should decide on a number of targets to address. A realistic number of targets should be selected, given the actors' capacity and resources and overall scope of SDG activity. Consultations can be held to:

- Assess the area or country's migration situation in the context of the 2030 Agenda
- Choose a selection of migration-related SDG targets to address.

Implementing bodies must consider how to structure consultations most efficiently. Implementing bodies can choose to organize one or several consultations, depending on the context and needs. For example, individual consultations may be held in different regions of a country. If several consultations are held, care must be taken to synthesize discussions and outputs inclusively.

To ensure the prioritization exercise is successful, it is crucial that the views of diverse stakeholder groups are included. This will help develop more

comprehensive and robust prioritization outcomes, as well as help build broad ownership of the SDG process as a whole. Consultations should be vertically and horizontally inclusive, involving different ministries and levels of government, and should take care to include those involved in existing local or national development plans. Representatives from the relevant statistical agency should be included so they can comment on the monitoring potential of certain topics. Sessions should also include non-State actors, including civil society organizations such as migrant groups. If it is not possible to involve all directly in consultation sessions, input from selected stakeholders may be sought through interviews or written statements.

Consultations should discuss migration and development objectives for the area or country, and prioritize targets based on these objectives.



CASE STUDY: ARMENIA

The Armenian Statistical Service of the Republic of Armenia held a workshop in November 2016 to discuss which SDG targets should be prioritized. This was done through discussions with participants from government, civil society, academia and more. Stakeholders critically examined SDG targets in relation to migration and development issues in Armenia. A list of priority targets were identified.

 See full case study → p. 125

Prioritization Tools

A variety of tools are available to help in the prioritization process. Often individual tools do not provide comprehensive guidance, so it is best to use several tools together.

- **Tool: Prioritization Discussion Guide** can be used to help guide discussions during consultations.
- **Tool: Prioritization Principles** can be used to think strategically when choosing targets.
- **Comprehensive SDG Target and Migration Correlation** lists every Goal and selected targets and provides migration relevance. Actors may use this list to prioritize targets directly, and/or choose targets based on relevancy.
- **Section 1** of this guide provides direct and cross-cutting connections between the SDGs and targets and migration organized by theme.
- **Various United Nations tools**, including the International Organization for Migration (IOM) tools identified in this section, United Nations Development Programme's Rapid Integrated Assessment (UNDP, 2017, RIA p. 86) and SDG Accelerator and Bottleneck Assessment (ABA), all of which can help pinpoint migration and development areas for focus.



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION'S TOOLS

MiGOF: Implementing bodies can use IOM's Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF) to help assess what migration issues need to be prioritized (IOM, 2015). Because the MiGOF covers essential elements of migration management, governments can use it to identify and prioritize areas needing improvement. Implementing bodies may consult the MiGOF to help conceptualize priority areas, and/or if target 10.7 is prioritized, it can be used to discuss which elements of this target are most important locally or nationally.

MGI: If an assessment using IOM's Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) has been carried out, it can also be used as a diagnostic tool to help choose targets. Developed with the Economist Intelligence Unit, the MGI is a tool for countries to assess their migration governance in relation to target 10.7, to track progress on adoption of "well-managed migration policies" and advance conversations on migration governance. The MGI uses over 90 qualitative questions to measure government performance across six domains:

- Adherence to international standards and fulfillment of migrants' rights, a whole of government approach to migration policies
- Engagement with partners to address migration-related issues
- Advancement of the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society
- Effective action on the mobility dimensions of crises
- Assurance that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner

This tool functions as a policy-benchmarking framework to help governments evaluate their migration policy and set priorities. The framework is based on policy inputs, offering insights on policy levers that countries can use to strengthen migration governance (note that it is not intended to measure outcomes related to migration policies and institutions). The framework can assist countries to comprehensively evaluate their migration governance and identify areas that could potentially be improved. The MGI has been carried out in almost 40 countries and will extend to more.

Both the MiGOF and MGI are especially relevant for national-level implementing bodies. Where there is a recent migration profile on a country, this can also inform discussion on prioritizing targets. Sections of migration profiles that explore the impact of migration in the country across certain development areas, such as health and the environment, may be especially helpful when identifying priority areas.

MCOF: For implementing bodies concerned with migration crises, IOM's Migration Crisis Operational Framework (MCOF) may be of use.⁷ Migration crises in this context include any disaster or emergency situations, and may be sudden or slow in onset, can have natural or man-made causes, and can take place internally or across borders. This analytical and planning framework is used to support governments to better prepare for, respond to and recover from migration crises, and contributes to the MiGOF's objectives of good migration governance. Implementing bodies can use the MCOF to help them formulate interventions for target 10.7 and other SDG targets, if they are seeking to address the mobility dimensions of a crisis.

Goal or Thematic Perspective

Implementing bodies may wish to consider their priorities either from a Goal or thematic perspective. A Goal perspective entails selecting relevant Sustainable Development Goals and directly choosing targets from them, and a thematic perspective entails considering different migration topics first, and then finding relevant targets. If, for example, the scope of a standalone project is targeted on a specific area such as migrant children, this topic can be taken as a starting point and relevant targets found under various Goals (thematic perspective). If a wider mainstreaming programme is taking place on Goal 3 Good Health and Well-being, targets under this Goal could be identified such as target 3.8 on universal health coverage (Goal perspective). As seen in Section 1, it is important to be aware that Goals and targets often intersect. Actors can choose either approach or combine them, depending on their context and interests in migration and development, and so it is recommended that actors cross-check other Goals for relevant targets.

Coordination, Review and Approval

If this process is taking place independently of other SDG processes, implementing bodies should coordinate with these other processes to ensure coherence, both in the way targets are selected and which targets are ultimately chosen. The list of prioritized migration-related targets should be discussed with other implementing bodies to ensure coherence with their SDG objectives and focus areas. Care must be taken also to coordinate with any sector-specific SDG processes, for example within health or education ministries.

Whichever approach is taken, the final list of prioritized targets should be approved by all involved. Implementing bodies could synthesize consultation discussions or written responses to put together a list of proposed prioritized targets, and these could be circulated to all relevant stakeholders for final approval. Alternatively, a validation workshop could be held to do this. Following approval from all involved, a list of final prioritized targets and all outputs and discussions should be synthesized into a document and made publicly available.

2 Adapting SDG Targets

Implementing bodies may choose to adapt prioritized targets. This involves developing local or national formulations of the targets to make these more reflective of context. Note that this is not a mandatory step, as specific aims that implementing bodies have within targets can be reflected in the indicators (see Monitoring and Reporting section).

Adaption of the targets may be done under the following circumstances.

- A target reflects an important migration and development topic to an area or country, but its aim is not directly applicable. For example, countries may already have remittance transfer costs under 3 per cent, thereby meeting target 10.C, but still wish to focus on a different aspect of remittances, such as increasing their use for development. Therefore, the implementing body may choose and adapt target 10.C to reflect this aim.
- A target reflects a broad aim and government has a more specific aim. For example, implementing bodies may prioritize target 10.7 and adapt it to reflect aspects of migration governance of priority, such as strengthening asylum processes or improving integration. Implementing bodies may also prioritize targets 8.7 or 16.2 on trafficking and adapt them to highlight a relevant type of trafficking, such as labour trafficking in a particular industry.
- The implementing body wishes to add interim targets to make gradual progress in certain areas before 2030. This may be more suited to quantitative targets. For example, an implementing body prioritizes target 10.C and creates interim targets reflecting aims to reduce remittance costs to 9 per cent by 2020, 6 per cent by 2025 and 3 per cent by 2030.

Implementing bodies may choose to adapt only some of their prioritized targets and keep others as written. Where targets are adapted, they should reflect changes necessary while remaining as close as possible to the global formulation. Any adaption of targets should be undertaken under the same multi-stakeholder processes as prioritization, and final versions of the targets should undergo the same review and approval process.



Part one: Migration Context Discussion

To discuss which migration and development topics are most important to the local/national context. Discussion questions may include:

- What are key migration and development issues to tackle locally/nationally and why? How do these issues relate to migration and development issues at the local/national (or other) level?
- What are key challenges related to migration and development locally/nationally?
- What are key opportunities related to migration and development locally/nationally?
- What are possible emerging issues for migration and development in the time up to 2030 locally/nationally? What major issues could arise in the next five years? What about the five years after that? How do these issues relate to migration and development issues at the local/national (or other) level?

Part two: Prioritization Discussion

To discuss which agreed number of SDG targets to prioritize, based on the previous discussion. Consultation participants can discuss and choose targets from all possible ones. This approach could be taken if more than one session is planned, as it may be complex to undertake in one session. Given there is such a wide range of migration-related Goals and targets, to streamline the process participants could be given a shortlist of targets to discuss in sessions, pre-selected by the implementing body. Alternatively, implementing bodies could ask participants to provide written inputs on proposed targets before the sessions for discussion. This could be useful when engaging with civil society organizations. Each organization could be asked to submit one written input on which targets they think are most important.

Discussion questions for each target may include:

- Why should this be prioritized?
- How is this applicable to local/national migration and development issues?
- What migration and development sub-issues for local/national attention are under this?
- If target 10.7 is considered, which areas are the most important to address locally/nationally?
 - Institutional capacity
 - Migrant rights
 - Safe and orderly migration
 - Labour migration management
 - Regional and international cooperation and other partnerships
- How might migration and development issues relating to this target change before 2030 locally/nationally?
- What are the main challenges in addressing this locally/nationally?
- What extra resources are needed to address this locally/nationally?
- How does this target link to local/national/other relevant development plans?
- Are there any local or national migration and development issues that should be addressed, that are not reflected in the chosen targets? What could be ways to include them?





Applicability

Identifying SDG targets that are of particular relevance to a local or national context, taking into account its migration and development situation and objectives, and identifying sub-issues of particular interest within them.

Linkages

Explicitly linking targets to relevant local and national plans and strategies, ensuring objectives in these targets are considered, and mapping to them where possible. This also includes linking to relevant United Nations frameworks that are already aligned to national priorities, such as United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks. Linking the prioritization exercise to relevant development plans is key as it can help boost buy-in among stakeholders, help strengthen outcomes of local/national development objectives and overall help work towards policy coherence. Consideration could also be given to linking with relevant actions in the Global Compact for Migration that will be prioritized.

Impact

Recognizing where progress in a particular migration and development topic holds a significant and necessary challenge for the country at local or national levels, and where attention would have a large impact. It is necessary to consider the potential synergies and trade-offs between selected targets and other targets, whether they are linked to migration or not. As explored above, integrating migration into implementation of certain targets can yield positive knock-on effects in other areas; these effects and any potential trade-offs should be identified and considered.

Future Consideration

Taking a forward-thinking perspective to consider and address the area or country's possible migration and development needs and scenarios over the years until 2030. Doing this helps ensure that possible emerging objectives can be identified and prioritized.

Constraint Recognition

Identifying and considering any challenges or constraints that could affect intervention success, and to realistically consider the ability to meet targets.



Migration

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

- 2015 Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF). IOM, Geneva.
- n.d. Migration Governance Indicators. IOM's Global Migration Analysis Centre. IOM, Geneva. Available from <http://gmdac.iom.int/migration-governance-indicators>.
- n.d. Migration & 2030 Agenda: Armenia Project Report. Internal document, IOM, Geneva.

International Organization for Migration and Global Forum on Migration Development (GFMD)

- n.d. Migration Profiles Repositories. Available from www.gfmd.org/pfp/policy-tools/migration-profiles/repository.

Global Migration Group (GMG)

- 2010 Situation analysis and assessment and How to identify strategic goals and priorities. In *Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning: A handbook for policy-makers and practitioners*. GMG, n.p.

General

Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)

- 2017 *SDG Index and Dashboards 2017 Report*. SDSN, n.p. Available from www.sdgindex.org.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- 2016 Conducting a needs assessment to define priorities and localize the SDGs. In *Roadmap for Localizing the SDGs: Implementation and Monitoring at Subnational Level*. UNDP, New York.
- 2017 *Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA) Tool to facilitate mainstreaming of SDGs into national and local plans*. UNDP, New York.
- 2017 *SDG Accelerator and Bottleneck Assessment*. UNDP, New York.
- 2017 Section B3: Adapting SDGs to National, Sub-national and Local Contexts. In *Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Reference Guide to UN Country Teams*. UNDG, New York.



This step involves translating migration and development priorities into concrete interventions.



Stakeholders may be engaged in this step by:

- Actively participating in consultation and planning
- Implementing role in interventions where relevant
- Mobilizing resources

The implementation step is significant because it is when tangible activities can be designed and implemented to further migration and development objectives under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with the overall aim to improve migration governance and ultimately contribute to sustainable development. It is best that this exercise is carried out as part of wider SDG implementation and/or development planning efforts. In these cases, the steps taken to choose, design and implement migration interventions may follow those of the other efforts and this section may be used as additional guidance.

Actors should engage with all relevant stakeholders, including as far as possible civil society organizations and migrants in finalizing the design and implementing interventions. Actors should also keep in mind that in many cases, for example in migration mainstreaming exercises across ministries, strong political support will be needed to push forward the implementation process. Transparency and wide consultation, as well as ongoing awareness-raising, capacity-building and knowledge sharing may help towards this. Capacity-building and knowledge sharing are key ongoing steps to help build an inclusive and proactive culture of continuous learning around migration and the SDGs.

The guidance here is applicable for policymakers focusing on taking action around SDG targets that explicitly reference migration, as well as targets where migration is a cross-cutting theme. Those focusing on the latter type of targets, where migration will be mainstreamed into different sectors, would benefit from further specialized advice on designing interventions in their particular area. Guidance in this section will help policymakers navigate the process of these interventions, i.e. how to mainstream migration into a particular sector. When looking at designing specific interventions, actors can also consult other resources, such as the *Interrelations between Public Policies, Migration and Development* by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the *Handbook on Migration Mainstreaming* by the Global Migration Group, which includes a compilation of programmes and activities across sectors, and other resources referenced at the end of this section.



1 Choosing Approach and Interventions

Actors must determine what interventions are most effective and appropriate in the context of the targets they are prioritizing. A number of different interventions could be taken forward in different contexts: at a policy level or at a programmatic level, or a combination of both.

Conducting a review of existing relevant structures and mechanisms may be a useful exercise to start developing ideas on what interventions would be best. This involves assessing institutions, strategies, legislation, policy frameworks, plans and projects that are relevant to migration and development against prioritized SDG targets. This will help to map and review potential synergies and trade-offs between migration-related interventions, help identify any incoherence, which could be horizontal (within policy areas) or vertical (between levels of governance), and help ensure there is no duplication of effort.

TOOLS FOR REVIEWING FRAMEWORKS

The MGI: This tool is for national level actors. If a Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) assessment has taken place for the country, policymakers can use this tool to strengthen policy coherence across migration governance domains. As the framework is based on policy inputs, the assessment can help governments diagnose where there may be gaps in the way they formulate their national migration governance.

Policy coherence indicator tools: Tools have been developed that use specialized indicators as a diagnostic tool for policy coherence. For example, the UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative's *Guidelines on Mainstreaming Migration into Local Development Planning* can be used as a tool for governments to identify institutional, policy and intervention gaps or weaknesses in their migration governance. Indicators are offered across issues such as migrant rights, inclusive education, inclusive employment, inclusive health care that focus

on the processes and structures needed to promote policy coherence. These indicators have accompanying questions that practitioners can answer to identify any specific incoherence, helping them design ways to amend them. This tool is tailored to the 2030 Agenda; indicators are linked to SDG targets and implementing bodies can consult the ones they wish to focus on depending on the targets they have prioritized. Although the tool is designed for subnational-level actors, national actors may also use this by adapting indicator questions slightly.

United Nations Development Programme's Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA): Where a wider mainstreaming exercise is taking place, RIA can be used to help review readiness regarding SDG implementation in certain areas. Specifically, it can help actors map out existing relevant migration and development frameworks, with a view to identifying gaps that new interventions can help address.

Consultations or meetings can be held to discuss all of the chosen targets (and indicators if these have been established) and brainstorm ways to progress them given existing policies, legislation and other frameworks. Alternatively, sessions could be held for each target. These sessions should include all actors directly involved in formulating or reporting the indicators for that target, as well as those from other areas indirectly related, such as from other ministries, to help ensure policy coherence.

The number, nature and format of these sessions will depend on context, including factors such as timeframes, resources and capacity. Discussions should include the definition of target beneficiaries of interventions, identification of stakeholders relevant to implementation (including governmental and non-governmental actors), discussion of resources needed, and possible ways to increase these if needed. There should also be an assessment of existing technical capacity to carry out interventions; some capacity-building may need to be undertaken. Where interim targets have been set, actors should consider how to meet them given their timeframes.

Implementing bodies may also wish to consult with IOM or other organizations on potential interventions. Organizations can have significant experience in various SDG target areas and can help propose interventions tailored to local or national context that are policy- or programme-based. Past examples of migration mainstreaming projects can also be consulted, for example, the UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative's Success Stories highlights some of these and links them to the 2030 Agenda.⁸

Examples of possible interventions

Implementing a new policy and/or legislation

Governments may wish to implement a new policy and/or legislation as a way to address the migration-related Goals and targets they have prioritized. This can be an effective way to bring about a transformative change across one or multiple targets. For example, in Ecuador the government implemented a human mobility law in 2017. This piece of legislation makes a direct contribution to SDG target 10.7 ("Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies"). Other possible interventions under this category could include developing and implementing specific plans and policies at the national and/or local level that connect development agendas to migration. For example, in Jamaica a National Policy on Migration and Development was finalized in 2017 to provide a framework for integrating international migration into developing planning.

Mainstreaming migration into other policies, strategies and/or legislation

A policy coherence approach that considers how other policies in areas such as labour, housing, health or agriculture affect and are affected by migration can be applied by mainstreaming migration into other policies. For example, a government may integrate migration into its labour and education strategy and policies, factoring migration dynamics and migrants' skills into labour market forecasts and planning of national demand and supply of skills.

Mainstreaming migration into development programming

There may be development programming that has not necessarily been designed with migration in mind, but where it could be beneficial to incorporate migration objectives. This could be relevant to development programming in any sector. The aim here would be to understand whether migration issues are relevant to that programme and how the programme could be adapted to address them. The scale of this type of intervention will vary. The migration-SDG exercise as a whole could already be considered part of this.

Designing and implementing migration programming

For some SDGs/targets designing and implementing migration programming will be appropriate. For example, if a government decides to take action on target 8.8 (“Protecting labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment”) they may decide that a specific programme that promotes ethical recruitment will contribute towards progress on this target.

Adopting rights-based approaches

Actors can use human rights-based approaches to address various SDG-migration linkages. For example, to further certain prioritized targets, governments may choose to strengthen migrant access to justice, improve access to basic services for urban internally displaced people, provide assistance in protracted refugee crises, uphold internationally set labour rights, or address various issues around child migrants, using rights-based approaches.

Technical capacity-building and knowledge sharing

These are necessary interventions to build an inclusive and proactive culture of continuous learning around migration and the SDGs. They should be continuous and take place at all levels of government. Specific capacity-building activities might involve a workshop series on the SDG implementation process or specific training on migration and development. For example, the International Training Centre of the International Labour Organization delivers training on mainstreaming migration into both national and local policy planning processes. Knowledge sharing activities might include peer-to-peer learning or online knowledge management platforms such as the Migration for Development portal (www.migration4development.org).



CASE STUDY: ECUADOR

In this migration mainstreaming implementation, actors designed and implemented various policies and programmes relating to migration and development in the region, through mainstreaming migration into different government units' planning. For example, units within the Provincial Government, including Food Sovereignty, Health Services, Domestic Violence and Disability and others, started including migrants and displaced persons as their beneficiaries.

 See full case study → p. 137

2 Mobilizing Resources

Sources of funding may need to be identified for interventions. If this is taking place under a wider SDG implementation process, implementing bodies should follow whichever resource mobilization strategies this entails. If not, or in addition to this, a resource mobilization plan can be drafted to show which proposed interventions require additional resources, and strategies for approaching development cooperation partners and other funding sources. This could be especially useful if many interventions are planned and/or substantial new resources would be required.

Care should be taken to budget not only for the immediate intervention, but for any supporting activities as well. For example, mainstreaming migration across legislative frameworks in different sectors may require significant capacity-building across some ministries or departments.

When considering how to mobilize resources, government actors may hold bilateral meetings and group consultations with development cooperation partners and other potential partners to explore funding options. These sessions should also include relevant government agencies and any other actors who may be involved in implementation. They should discuss government actors' objectives and funding gaps, and funding partners' interests in particular areas. Possible funding sources include:

- Existing local and national strategies and sources of funding for development activities
- Other SDG-related funds (e.g. the Joint Fund for the 2030 Agenda available for United Nations country teams)
- Migration specific funds from development cooperation partners and multilaterals
- Innovative migration-related sources of finance, for example, remittances, especially to help achieve projects at a local level and other diaspora contributions that could help fund any interventions, including through any dedicated foundations or private sector initiatives

3 Develop and Implement Action Plan

Government actors should finalize details of intervention planning and adopt these plans formally. If this is taking place as part of wider SDG implementation, they should follow whichever formalized planning processes this entails. If not, or in addition to if they choose, they should draft a working Migration-SDG Action Plan. This will summarize prioritized SDG targets, interventions towards addressing them and provide more detail on their design and implementation. See Implementation Tool: Action Plan Criteria.

The plan should undergo review before adoption. If taking place at the national level, the plan can be discussed at an interministerial workshop. If taking place at the local level, the plan can be discussed at multi-stakeholder local workshops. Ideally, the review process will include representatives from civil society, academia, international agencies and others. Such workshops should aim to validate and approve the plan by discussing interventions identified, confirming they relate effectively to the SDG targets and the local or national context, reviewing actions required, timeframes, stakeholder involvement, budget and other details. The implementing body should finalize the plan as per any input from all review processes before adopting the plan.

It is advisable to maintain the plan as a living document. This is to account for updates or potential changes in SDG-migration interventions, and also to allow for more SDG-migration interventions to be designed and added before 2030.





LOCAL OR NATIONAL OBJECTIVES	SDG TARGETS ADDRESSED
.....  
.....
.....
.....

Interventions

A list of interventions to address these targets. For each include:

- A description of the intervention, type of policy process, legislative change, programmes or projects.
- The rationale behind this intervention
- Roles and tasks of implementing actors at each stage of the intervention (including the relationship and coordination between them)
- Timeframe
- Expected outcomes and outputs
- Any supporting activities, such as training, capacity-building or advocacy
- Resources required for the intervention and description of funding arrangements
- How monitoring and evaluation will take place (This will be informed by indicators and monitoring and reporting mechanisms as established in Monitoring and Reporting.)

Note: Where interim targets have been set, timeframes of activities and expected results must reflect how to achieve them.



Migration

Alliance 8.7

n.d. Alliance 8.7 website. Available from www.alliance87.org.

Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC)

n.d. CTDC website. Available from www.ctdatacollaborative.org.

European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM) and International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)

2013 *Migration and Development Policies and Practices: A mapping study of eleven European countries and the European Commission.* ECDPM/ICMPD, n.p.

Foresti, M. and J. Hagen-Zanker

2017 *Migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.* Overseas Development Institute (ODI), London.

Global Migration Policy Associates (GMPA)

2016 *The Sustainable Development Goals and Migrants/Migration: Regarding the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.* GMPA, n.p.

Hong, A. and A. Knoll

2016 *Strengthening the Migration-Development Nexus through Improved Policy and Institutional Coherence.* Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD), n.p.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

2011 *Labour migration from Colombo Process countries: Good practices, challenges and ways forward.* IOM, Geneva.

2014 *Handbook to develop projects on remittances: Good practices to maximize the impact of remittances on development.* IOM, Geneva.

n.d. *The Essentials of Migration Management.* IOM, Geneva. (Updated version forthcoming.)

International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Global Migration Group (GMG)

2010 *Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning: A handbook for policy-makers and practitioners.* IOM/GMG, Geneva.

International Organization for Migration (IOM) and Migration Policy Institute (MPI)

2011 *Developing a Road Map for Engaging Diasporas in Development: A handbook for policymakers and practitioners in home and host countries.* IOM/MPI, Geneva.



International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMIDI)

- n.d. *Comment intégrer la migration dans la planification locale? Guide Méthodologique: A l'attention des collectivités territoriales Marocaines.* IOM/JMIDI, Maroc.
- 2015 *White Paper: Mainstreaming migration into local development planning and beyond.* IOM/JMIDI, n.p.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

- n.d. *Interrelations between Public Policies, Migration and Development.* OECD, Paris.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- n.d. *Promoting Development Approaches to Migration and Displacement: Five UNDP Specific Focus Areas.* UNDP, New York.
- 2015 *Guidance Note: A Development Approach to Migration and Displacement.* UNDP, New York.
- 2017 *Municipalities and People on the Move: Cities' Development Policies for Successful Local Management of Migration and Displacement.* UNDP, New York.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

- 2016 *Cities Welcoming Refugees and Migrants Enhancing effective urban governance in an age of migration.* UNESCO, France.

United Nations Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMIDI)

- n.d. My JMIDI Toolbox. Available from www.migration4development.org/en/resources/toolbox/training.
- n.d. *Guidelines on Integrating Migration into Decentralised Cooperation.* JMIDI, Brussels.
- n.d. *Migration for Development: A Bottom-Up Approach.* JMIDI, Brussels.
- 2012 *Mapping Local Authorities' Practices in the Area of Migration and Development.* JMIDI, Brussels.
- 2015 *The Local Agenda on Migration and Development: The Second Mayoral Forum on Mobility, Migration and Development Quito Outcome Document.* JMIDI, Brussels.
- 2016 *Migrants' Integration as a Pre-requisite for Development: The Role of Cities.* JMIDI, Brussels.
- 2016 *Summid Calabarzon: The LGU's Guide to Mainstreaming International Migration and Development in Local Development Planning and Governance.* JMIDI, Philippines.
- 2016 *Mainstreaming Migration and Development in Local Governance: A Local Governance Approach and Experiences from Region 4A-Calabarzon.* JMIDI, Philippines.
- 2017 *Success Stories: A collection of good practices and lessons learnt by local actors harnessing the development potential of migration.* JMIDI, Brussels.
- 2017 *Policy Brief: Policy Coherence in Migration and Development at the Local Level.* JMIDI, Berlin.

World Health Organization (WHO)

- 2010 *WHO Global Code of Practice of the International Recruitment of Health Personnel: Sixty-third World Health Assembly.* WHO, Geneva.

General

Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, UN Habitat and UN Development Programme (UNDP)

n.d. *Toolbox for Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals. Localizing the SDGs* (website). Available from <http://localizingthesdgs.org>.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

2016 *Better Policies for Sustainable Development 2016: A New Framework for Policy Coherence*. OECD, Paris.

United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)

2015 *The Sustainable Development Goals: What local governments need to know*. UCLG, Barcelona.

United Nations Development Group (UNDG)

2016 *Building Awareness, Creating Horizontal Policy Coherence and Creating Vertical Policy Coherence*. In *Mainstreaming 2030 Agenda*. UNDG, Geneva. Available from <https://undg.org/2030-agenda/mainstreaming-2030-agenda>.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

n.d. *Development Finance Assessment and Integrated Financing Solutions: Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in the Era of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda*. UNDP, Bangkok.

2017 *Rapid Integrated Assessment (RIA): Tool to facilitate mainstreaming of SDGs into national and local plans*. UNDP, New York.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

2015 *Module 6, slides 55-60 and 64*. In *UNITAR-UN Development Group Briefing Kit for SDGs*. UNITAR, Geneva. Available from <http://cifal-flanders.org/new-unitar-un-development-group-briefing-kit-for-sdgs>.

United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC)

2017 *Foundational Course on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (online course). UNSSC. Available from www.localizingthesdgs.org/library/view/270.

United Nations Women

2018 *Chapters 5, 6*. In *Turning promises into action: Gender equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 2018*. UN Women, Geneva.

Universiteit Leiden

n.d. *SDG Initiative online courses*. Available from www.sdginitiative.org.

This step includes collecting, monitoring, reporting and analysing data relating to migration and the SDGs. It provides advice on how implementing bodies can take steps towards improving the overall quality of migration data.



Stakeholders may be engaged in this step by:

- Consultation as a potential data source
- Assistance in capacity-building

Understanding Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring of some kind is a necessary component of any activity relating to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Whether implementing bodies are carrying out one small-scale SDG-migration project or a whole-of-government migration mainstreaming exercise across ministries, they need to monitor progress towards SDG targets and report at the local, national and/or global levels. As the SDGs are a country-owned process, the responsibility of SDG reporting lies with national governments.

Establishing effective local and national reporting structures is a way to strengthen accountability towards the 2030 Agenda. It is key that regular reporting takes place at the local and national levels, because countries are only asked to report at the global level twice before 2030. Further, reporting enables government to use the SDG monitoring process as an ongoing management tool. A strong indicator and reporting framework can be highly valuable, as it can help turn the SDG framework into a tool for government to inform migration policy and programmes.

Monitoring and reporting also has a strong capacity-building dimension to it. Meeting follow up and review requirements for the Goals is challenging and can present a significant burden to governments, in particular to national statistical offices. To globally monitor SDG progress, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG) on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators developed a list of 232 individual global indicators, including some on migration. Collecting and monitoring data for the indicators is difficult and, as will be explored in this section, especially so for some of the indicators relating to migration. If governments develop alternative indicators or monitoring mechanisms, their migration data capacity will likely also need to improve. In all cases, therefore, large amounts of new migration data will be required, and there is a

need to improve migration data locally, nationally, regionally and globally for the purpose of SDG monitoring. This will in turn require new methodologies, funding and capacity-building. 2030 Agenda initiatives can be seen as a key opportunity to strengthen migration data, and there are a number of steps that governments can take to this end.

Monitoring and reporting can involve undertaking a data mapping exercise, developing new indicators, improving disaggregation of data, establishing reporting systems, and taking steps to improve migration data capacity in the context of the SDGs.

The approach suggested in this guide is to choose SDG priorities, develop indicators to measure progress for these priorities, and then design and implement specific interventions. It should be noted that some actors may not implement interventions relating to the SDGs, and may only be able to or choose to report on the SDGs without taking implementation action. Alternatively, in some cases implementing bodies may decide to choose SDG priorities, design and implement interventions, and only then develop indicators. It should be noted that if indicators are developed first around migration priorities, interventions can be more meaningful as they strive to meet the indicators that reflect priorities.

Government actors will have to report back on SDG targets, specifically using indicators established or chosen. Necessary data on indicators must be reported as previously agreed to the assigned reporting body, or reported directly. Once interventions are operational, it may be necessary to refine or make some changes to indicator methodologies, for example adding actors or adjusting the timing of data collection. Methodologies for indicators should be revisited and adapted as appropriate.

SDG monitoring need not end at indicator reporting. There is a need to continuously evaluate interventions and other formal or informal methods of monitoring and evaluating can be established for this.⁹ Implementing bodies may establish evaluations to assess changes in indicators in relation to particular interventions, through regular inspection, appraisal, research and other processes, helping move towards an evidence-based approach to intervention design and decision-making on migration and development. There should be feedback loops between any monitoring mechanisms and the refinement of interventions, or design and planning of future interventions. Ideally interventions would also include mechanisms to allow for feedback from citizens, including migrants. Creating opportunities for voices to be continuously heard on the intervention is especially key if this is a permanent legislative change.

Implementing bodies should ensure others can learn from their interventions and the SDG implementation process as a whole. This can be done by making programme or project results available online, promoting knowledge products based on interventions and organizing and/or taking part in events on knowledge sharing in migration and/or development to promote good practices and lessons learned.

Integrating into a Larger Initiative

Where the monitoring and reporting step is integrated into activities led by a wider SDG process, the guidance in this section should be adapted as appropriate. Each of these activities – the data mapping, indicator development and reporting – can be either carried out independently and integrated into a wider SDG process, or can be used to help inform a wider SDG process where they wish to focus on migration. For example, if there is a country-level exercise taking place to gauge the feasibility of producing different SDG indicators across sectors, implementing bodies can use the data mapping template or areas of suggested migration data to help identify existing migration data sources, such as censuses, administrative data, household surveys, big data sources and more.

Acting a Different Levels of Government

The guidance in this section applies broadly in the same way to actors at all levels of government; where activities should differ, this is noted and differentiated advice is provided. However, there are some initial points to keep in mind at different levels.

National Statistical Offices (NSOs) should take a leading role in SDG monitoring, reporting and any other data-related activities. In consultation with national-level policymakers, NSOs should lead the process of indicator development, gather and coordinate data provision, and report indicators. Alternatively, another body such as the migration or development planning agency or the main implementing body of the SDG process could lead. If this is the case, there should be close collaboration of this body with the NSO. If the country has taken part in any migration data initiatives with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in the past, such as conducting a Migration Profile or a Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) assessment, any technical working groups or other bodies that were formed to enable this process could lead.

At the local level, implementing bodies will need to decide how to engage with national statistical offices. If there are local-level, regional or federal-level statistical offices, they could lead this step. If there are no such bodies and statistical offices only exist at the national level, local implementing bodies may agree to collaborate with them if needed. The NSO could provide input and guidance in agreed stages of the process. The nature of this collaboration will depend on the context and capacities of local-level policymakers and statisticians.

At all levels, close collaboration between implementing bodies and relevant statistical bodies during monitoring and reporting is important. This helps ensure that SDG targets and general planning are broadly measurable, and in turn that indicators are accepted and relevant for policymakers.

1 Migration Data Mapping

To formulate SDG monitoring systems that are as meaningful as possible, it is advised to carry out a data mapping exercise to comprehensively evaluate migration data available. Implementing bodies may choose to carry this out for each target chosen, or only for some as needed. Once targets have been chosen, implementing bodies need to take stock of existing data relevant to the targets to establish what is available and what the indicator options may be. This can be done with a data mapping stage to gather information on what data is already captured that may be relevant to that target and how it is used. If there is already a sufficient overview of migration data available or local or national indicators in place that can be used for the targets, the data mapping step can be skipped.

If the aim is to monitor the migration-specific targets, implementing bodies should first examine if they can already produce the global indicators that relate to migration as set by the IAEG. Note that many of the global indicators that relate to migration have relatively under-developed methodologies; many are classified Tier III indicators, meaning they do not have internationally established methodologies or standards, and relevant data are not regularly produced by countries.¹⁰ Nevertheless, countries should check if they are able to produce these indicators as described by the IAEG, as this facilitates global comparability of migration data. On page 96 below are the global indicators that directly reference migration, and their custodian agencies. Note that for many of these indicators, the development of methodologies is still ongoing, and efforts are ongoing across United Nations agencies to refine these indicators and offer guidance to States.

Data mapping will involve a stock-taking of the data availability for each of these indicators by consulting the metadata and comparing data availability against this, including the level of disaggregation.¹¹ The data mapping exercise will need to go further, even if aiming to measure the targets referenced here. Governments should build an overview of data available in each area that goes beyond this.

A list should be created of potential data sources and actors, including government agencies, local offices or others, who may hold data relevant to a particular target (see the Comprehensive SDG Target and Migration Correlation in the Annexes for further guidance). For example, in the case of target 10.C, at the national level this may be the central bank and the finance ministry and, in the case of a health-related target where migration is to be integrated at the local level, this may be the local health units who collect relevant administrative records. It is important to ensure that existing data sources on migration are used as effectively as possible, and to try to build on data processes that already exist. Therefore, common migration data sources such as population and housing censuses and household surveys should be included, as well as different administrative data sources and, if possible, non-traditional sources of migration information such as from big data.¹²

International, non-governmental and other actors can also be included, for example the World Bank or national human rights institutions (NHRIs); however, implementing bodies should keep in mind that data used for indicators must be accurate and reliable. Implementing bodies should also check whether a migration profile is available for their country by visiting the Global Forum on Migration and Development repository.¹³ As these profiles



contain comprehensive information on migration data sources available in each country, if one has recently been conducted they can be used to support this process. If there is a profile available but it is not recent, implementing bodies should determine whether the information on data availability is still applicable and whether it can be used or not. Local actors may also make use of the profiles, as these outline sub-regional data available in countries. Actors should also consult IOM's Global Migration Data Portal,¹⁴ which may contain relevant information on existing migration data.

Following this, interviews or consultations should be held with chosen stakeholders to gather or consolidate information on relevant data to be captured and processed for the target. Note the suggested data areas are for targets that directly reference migration and do not cover the data needs for targets in other sectors. For targets in other sectors, the data mapping exercise may focus on investigating the extent of disaggregation by migratory status of all data collected in a particular sector.



TOOL Data Mapping Template



TOOL Suggested Areas for Data Mapping

Information gathered should include the following specifications:

- What relevant data is collected or received, including variables by which this is disaggregated
- How and how often it is collected or received
- How it is stored
- If, how and when it is shared with other organizations
- If and how it is reported.

Once this has been done with each stakeholder, there will be a comprehensive view of all available data for a target. The results of the data mapping should be analysed to determine if there is adequate data around a particular migration topic, whether there are any key gaps where data is not collected but may be needed and, if so, how these could be addressed.

GLOBAL INDICATORS

CUSTODIAN AGENCIES

3.C.1 Health worker density and distribution	WHO (see metadata)
4.B.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study (quantifying the public effort that donors provide to developing countries for scholarships)	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (see metadata)
8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	International Labour Organization (ILO) (see metadata)
8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	International Labour Organization (ILO) (see metadata)
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	World Bank (WB) and ILO; under development (see work plan)
10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	UN DESA and IOM; under development (see metadata) Note as explored below, it is not possible for governments to directly self-report on global indicator 10.7.2 as it is formulated.
10.C.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	World Bank (see metadata)
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) (see metadata)
17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP	World Bank (see metadata)
17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.	Under development; see UN Stats work plans for Tier III indicators page for information.



CASE STUDY: ARMENIA

The implementation actor conducted an extensive review of national migration data sources, including statistical and administrative data sources, to evaluate data availability across migration topics. The exercise examined migration data capturing, storing, processing, sharing, dissemination and publishing. As a result of this data mapping, national proxy indicators were developed for the five prioritized targets.

 See full case study → p. 125

2 Developing Indicators

Once there is a view of the data available for prioritized targets, implementing bodies should consider which indicators can be reported on. If the mapping exercise reveals that global indicators can be reported, these indicators should be used so that progress can be comparable to that of other countries. If global indicators cannot be reported, or as an addition to the process, governments may develop proxy indicators to monitor targets separately at the local or national level.

This could be a good approach for governments for several reasons. Firstly, not all global indicators are appropriate for national use. For example, some do not allow for self-reporting at the country level, such as indicator 10.7.2 “number of countries that have implemented well managed migration policies”. Secondly, as seen above many of the global indicators that relate to migration have relatively under-developed methodologies. Thirdly, proxy indicators can be valuable as they are tailored and context-driven in that they can build on existing migration data capacities and reflect migration priorities for local or national government. Proxy indicators enable governments to monitor progress towards particular local or national migration objectives that are not reflected in global indicators.

This will be especially relevant much of the time in the context of integrating migration across SDG implementation, because most global indicators do not mention migration. For example, if actors are mainstreaming migration into certain education targets, they will find the relevant global indicators will need to be adapted as they do not mention migration – at the very least by introducing the migratory disaggregation of these (see next section for guidance on disaggregation). By monitoring these indicators every year until 2030, governments can track progress in prioritized migration issues.

In this way, although proxy indicators may not always be comparable with those of other countries, they can generate meaningful reporting on migration and strengthen accountability for governments in achieving migration objectives under the 2030 Agenda. To strike a balance between global SDG monitoring and local/national relevance, implementing bodies may wish to use a mix of global-level and proxy indicators. Where this is taking place outside a wider SDG process in a country, representatives from this process need to be kept informed of steps to ensure any other monitoring

processes are aligned as closely as possible. In some cases, the NSO may be leading both processes already; where they are not they should be kept informed of activity in this area by any other actor.

Implementing bodies can choose how many indicators to create for each target depending on capacity and resources; often each has between one and three. The following principles should be used to guide the development of indicators:¹⁵

- Indicators should reflect local or national priorities and measure aspects of the target that are relevant to context.
- Indicators should be constructed from reliable and well-established data sources.
- It should be possible to collect the data for the indicator on a regular basis over time.
- Indicators should build as far as possible on existing data capture and processes, to keep the additional burden low and to help ensure the sustainability of measurement. Use the data mapping to help ensure this.
- Indicators should be straightforward to interpret and easy to communicate to the public and civil society.
- Preference should be given to outcome indicators, rather than process or input indicators. Indicators should measure outcomes as much as possible; for example, rather than 'number of returnee training programmes available', use 'proportion of returnees graduating from training programmes who are employed within a year'.
- Indicators should be as consistent as possible with relevant international standards and guidance. While the indicators themselves will be different than SDG global indicators, they should still follow internationally set terminology and definitions where possible, for example, those included in the *UN Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration*.¹⁶



TOOL Indicator Template



TOOL Indicator Development Checklist

Data systems and processes may need to be adapted to ensure data are collected appropriately. For example, implementing bodies may learn that data needed for an indicator may already be captured, but not reported or analysed. How far new data systems and processes can be developed will depend on resources and capacity available. Often processes can be adapted relatively easily. For example, often relevant data is collected by different stakeholders but not collated by one agency; in these cases, it may not be too burdensome to set up a data sharing mechanism between the stakeholders so that one actor can compile and disseminate the data.

Each indicator should be accompanied by a brief description of metadata and methodology. In addition to this, where baseline data is available this may be included – if the data are available or in the case of an indicator already operational. See the following example of proxy indicators for target 10.7.

If a country has taken part in an MGI assessment with IOM, governments can use these results to report on progress in achieving target 10.7 and other migration-related targets by reporting and tracking their score across the various migration governance domains. While these only measure inputs, the MGIs provide a useful metric to measure progress in migration governance.¹⁷ Where a country-level assessment has taken place, it is a good idea to keep track of this assessment and use it as one possible way to measure progress towards the SDGs. The final list of indicators should be formally reviewed and adopted by the implementing body and all other relevant stakeholders.

EXAMPLE: DEVELOPING PROXY INDICATORS FOR TARGET 10.7

In some countries, governments developed proxy indicators for target 10.7, recognizing that global-level indicators for the target are not fit for this purpose. In these cases, indicators were developed taking into account local and/or national context, as well as relevant migration and development

strategies and objectives. As a result, the indicators in each case highlight particular priorities for that country under 10.7, as diverse as asylum and fair recruitment.¹⁸ These allow countries to measure incremental progress in those areas until 2030, and support future evidence-based policymaking.

COUNTRY	NATIONAL INDICATOR(S)	BACKGROUND
Republic of Moldova¹⁹	<p>Number of bilateral agreements on employment abroad</p> <p>Number of bilateral agreements on social security</p>	<p>In 2016 the Government of the Republic of Moldova and UN country team undertook a process to prioritize and modify SDG targets, and to develop relevant indicators for them. A mapping exercise took place to consider data availability against global indicators, identify any gaps in national data towards these indicators, and propose additional proxy indicators where relevant.</p> <p>One of the Republic of Moldova's priorities under target 10.7 was to improve regular, equitable and well-informed processes for migrants by facilitating bilateral migration agreements and improving certain labour rights provisions. The proxy indicators for this target reflect these priorities.</p>
Nepal²⁰	<p>Proportion of migrants receiving complete orientation before migration</p> <p>Recruitment cost borne by migrant labour (average cost in USD for Malaysia, the Republic of Korea and Middle East)</p>	<p>A baseline report on the SDGs was drafted by the Government of Nepal's National Planning Commission (NPC) in consultation with sectoral ministries, civil society, the private sector, development partners, and academia institutions. This report included the development of national proxy indicators for some targets.</p> <p>Indicators developed for target 10.7 reflect a focus on labour migration, and relate to increasing migrant training and reducing recruitment costs. Further, the latter focus is made especially relevant as it monitors costs in three specific common migration corridors for Nepal.</p>

Armenia²¹

Per cent of returned migrants who undertook paid work during the last seven days

Proportion of individual asylum applications granted

In 2016, the Government of Armenia started a process of migration-SDG nationalization, led by the NSO with the help of IOM. This included the development of proxy indicators for selected SDG targets.

These indicators reflect identified national priorities of improving the labour market integration of return migrants, and of strengthening the efficacy of national asylum systems. These also take into account national data capacity and use a range of existing data sources; the former uses a regular household survey and the latter records from the migration ministry.

Georgia²²

Increase in number of agreements on circular migration

Number of beneficiaries of circular migration agreements

Number of employed migrants (in Georgia)

Number of Georgian citizens employed abroad through intermediary recruitment agencies

In 2015, the Government of Georgia established a joint technical working group including the National Statistics Office, experts from different line ministries and UN country team. Government bodies were asked to provide priorities and relevant indicators in line with the SDGs, and several of these included migration.

To measure target 10.7, stakeholders chose to monitor circular migration and labour market integration of immigrants and emigrants, showing a focus overall on labour migration. By monitoring both the number of agreements and beneficiaries of circular migration agreements, these indicators attempt to measure both inputs and outputs.

The EU²³

Number of first time asylum applications (total and accepted) per capita

In 2016, the European Commission adopted the report *Next Steps for a Sustainable European Future*, which presents the EU's plan to integrate the SDGs in the European policy framework. This includes an indicator framework to monitor progress towards the SDGs in an EU context.

These indicators aim to measure how EU policies contribute to the 2030 Agenda, and preference was given specifically to indicators measuring impacts and outcomes of EU initiatives. These indicators were built using data that was already available and regularly produced. This indicator was developed to help measure Goal 10, and uses existing Eurostat data.

3 Disaggregation by Migratory Status

Strengthening disaggregation of data by migratory status is called for specifically in the SDGs and is key to integrating migration across the 2030 Agenda. This disaggregation helps practitioners see beyond statistical averages in development data and understand migrants' socioeconomic and other characteristics, such as their health, education, employment and income status. Improving disaggregation is a particularly important area of focus because it is linked to migration mainstreaming. Disaggregating data in health, education, agriculture, labour market and other sectors by migratory status will provide new information on migrants in these areas. This will shape discussions on migrants' situation and needs in these sectors, enabling policymakers to address them. In this way, improved disaggregation is a prerequisite for successful migration mainstreaming, as it makes it easier to consider migration as a cross-cutting theme across sectors.

As a result of data mapping, implementing bodies may find that new indicators are not needed to measure certain targets, and instead the objective may be simply to add disaggregation by migratory status, or other migration variables, to existing indicators. These could be indicators that are already produced in a certain sector by a certain government agency, for example annual mental health statistics from the national health ministry. They could also be global-level SDG indicators, for example indicator 4.3.1, "Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex". The IEAG recommends that 24 global SDG indicators can be disaggregated by migratory status,²⁴ however, governments using global indicators may find they can disaggregate more than that. While some indicators cannot be disaggregated at the global level as they are composite indicators or collected by different countries, individual countries may indeed be able to disaggregate more than twenty-four.

In practice, disaggregating data by migratory status involves including the following variables into administrative registries and census-based data collection:²⁵

- Country of birth, including foreign-born and native-born population
- Country of citizenship, including non-citizens (as well as stateless persons) and citizens.

Governments may wish to take further steps and collect variables on:

- Reason for migration
- Duration of stay in the country
- Country of birth of individual and parents (to determine first- and second-generation migrants)
- Refugees and asylum seekers
- Internal migrants or internally displaced persons (IDPs)²⁶
- Regular and irregular migrants.

It may be possible to use existing census microdata to achieve this. Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) data can disaggregate many global SDG indicators by nativity status for different countries; therefore, statistical offices or relevant stakeholders should make full use of this, if possible.²⁷



Where relevant, practitioners should also work to strengthen disaggregation of migration data by variables such as age, sex, occupation, employment status and others to gain deeper insights into migrant populations. For example, disaggregation by these variables for victims of trafficking and forcibly displaced people will help practitioners better address their needs.

4 Reporting Indicators

The follow-up and review process for the 2030 Agenda is intended to be “open, inclusive, participatory and transparent for all people and will support the reporting by all relevant stakeholders.” At the same time, managing SDG reporting efficiently requires extensive coordination, as it can be complex; there are four layers to SDG follow-up and review at the global, regional, national and thematic levels. Therefore, local and national indicator reporting mechanisms are needed that are systematic and transparent and, at the same time, minimize the reporting burden. Governments may choose different reporting approaches depending on capabilities and context.

A mechanism should be set up to report migration indicators. Reporting mechanisms could establish new processes or indicators could be integrated into existing reporting platforms, such as those reporting other local or national development progress against plans. At the national level, either NSOs, migration or development planning agencies, or another coordinating body, should publish indicators. At the local level, the relevant government agency or implementing body should do so using a locally owned platform such as the website of the relevant local administration, and could consider additionally reporting through a platform managed by the NSO. Ideally this information should be published in the national language(s), as well as English.

Whichever approach is taken, these should be features of any indicator reporting platform (UNECE, 2017):

- **Transparency:** An outline of relevant metadata and methodology should be included, including definitions of indicators and data sources.
- **Timeliness:** Reporting of indicators should be timely. Depending on the periodicity of measurement and on government capacity, indicators could be published either on a continuous basis or at agreed regular intervals. The time series should begin from 2015 if older data are available, otherwise at the first available date.
- **Accessibility:** The public should be able to access the indicators and they should be presented in an accessible way. For example, a simple table on a dedicated part of the website, or an Excel table available for download.

SDG monitoring and reporting processes provide a useful opportunity to create and strengthen vertical coherence on migration data. For example, the use of online monitoring and reporting systems can provide easy methods for vertical coordination in government. This means coordinating with levels and actors to work towards aligned and, where possible, integrated reporting and monitoring across local, national, regional and global levels.

At the local level, actors must consider coherence with national-level reporting. Care must be taken to ensure that information gathered by local government is used in national reporting in so far as it can be, possibly through additional reporting through a platform managed by the NSO, national development planning agency or another national-level body. Where local and national-level indicators are the same and use the same methodology (for example, for more standardized metrics such as for trafficking), local indicators should be fed directly into national-level reporting. In other words, local indicators should aggregate up to national indicators.

At the national level, all migration indicators and information should be reported alongside any other national-level SDG reporting. Member States are encouraged to develop specialized national reporting platforms (NRPs) for reporting SDG indicators. If the country already has an NRP in place, migration indicators should be integrated on this platform so they are reported alongside other SDG indicators.

National-level actors also must consider coherence with regional and global level reporting. Where national indicators are the same as any regional or global indicators, these should be fed into appropriate systems and aggregated directly. Again, care should be taken to ensure data integrated vertically shares the same methodology and is of the same standard of quality.

Regional mechanisms for engagement include the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (de la Mothe et al., 2015). Implementing bodies seeking to coordinate with regional-level migration data processes should also consult the Global Migration Data Portal to take stock.

The High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) is an intergovernmental platform to oversee 2030 Agenda follow-up and review processes at the global level, at meetings held every four years. One of the HLPF's functions is to facilitate SDG progress review of Member States through Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), which are voluntary and State-led reports. Where these are taking place in a country, implementing bodies should ensure migration indicators and any other migration-SDG developments are included. Note that while the format of VNRs is open to adaptation by countries, reporting to the HLPF often takes place by Goals, rather than targets. Where a country is planning to report to the HLPF on a particular Goal – such as 10 on reducing inequalities – the implementing body should ensure that any relevant migration targets under this Goal, such as 10.7, are reported. Where a sectoral target is reported against using data disaggregated by migratory status, implementing bodies should also ensure this disaggregation is present in the final reporting. For example, any reporting of targets under Goal 3 on health should include information on the migratory status indicators, where available.

Before 2030 there will be a number of annual thematic reviews which could feed into the HLPF. These reviews will be led by specialized agencies or commissions and offer in-depth technical reviews of specific issues. Though not country led, where they exist for migration, trafficking or other migration-related topics, implementing bodies should ensure that their migration-SDG activity and monitoring are included. The GFMD could play a role in helping broker this in the future; the body submitted migration-specific recommendations to the HLPF in 2017²⁸ and will continue to report to the HLPF in the future.



Overall, countries and regions can take different approaches to SDG reporting at the national, regional and global levels. To keep abreast of these approaches and consider how migration can be integrated into them, actors should consult various relevant resources on an ongoing basis, including those from the SDG National Reporting Initiative.²⁹

EXAMPLE: VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEWS

A number of Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) to-date mention migration. Out of 43 VNRs for 2017, 29 included the terms *migration/migrant, refugee, human trafficking/traffic in persons, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and/or remittances*. Several reported on migrants in the context of leaving no one behind, highlighting migrant-specific vulnerabilities in certain sectors and sharing good practices to mitigate the impact of these vulnerabilities. For example:

- Thailand reported that it provides health insurance for documented and undocumented migrant workers and their dependents. Further, all children in Thailand, regardless of nationality or legal status, can enroll in any educational institution (including the children of documented and undocumented migrant workers).
- Slovenia reported that it recently published a dictionary to facilitate communication between immigrants and medical staff.
- Jordan reported that a sector-wide collective bargaining agreement (CBA) was signed in the garment sector in 2013 and renewed in 2015, a sector in which 80 per cent of workers are migrants.
- Chile reported that it had improved access to health for migrants through its Supreme Decree No. 67 (2015), which provides health system access to migrants in an irregular situation, without a visa or without documents, by making these equal beneficiaries of Chile's financial entity for health state funds (Fonas, Fondo Nacional de Salud).

Some chose to highlight developments in migration governance at the national or regional level. For example:

- Kenya reported that under its Intergovernmental Authority for Development, a Regional Migration Policy Framework was established and it operationalized the National Coordination Mechanism on Migration (NCMM). The NCMM is a platform for government ministries, state departments and agencies to address migration-related challenges in the country.
- Portugal reported on its *Strategic Plan for Migration 2015-2020*, the national interministerial political instrument that aims to address Portugal's changing and complex migratory dynamics, and on its *Plan for Immigrant Integration*.

Some chose to highlight the importance of migration to development and the economy, for example remittances and labour market contributions. For example:

- Sweden reported that to reduce transaction costs for remittances sent from Sweden, the Swedish Consumer Agency established a free price comparison service online called Money from Sweden, which allows for a simple comparison of costs and transfer times of various service providers.
- Qatar reported it had high and increasing labour demands, which surpass national labour supplies. As a result, it is experiencing an influx of migrant workers to help build structures for the reception of the 2022 World Cup.

Some highlighted particular migration topics such as human trafficking, and policies and laws put in place to help prevent it. For example:

- Uruguay reported that in 2015 an Inter-Agency Table for the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons was created, and highlighted the adoption of the Agreement against the Smuggling of Migrants between several Mercosur States.
- Belarus reported on its ongoing strong collaboration with UN agencies in combating human trafficking.

Some mentioned refugees and IDPs as a consequence of human-made and natural disasters. For example:

- Nigeria reported that the government had embarked on several peace building initiatives and programmes to manage IDP movements, after security crises such as those in the North-East and in the Niger Delta regions led to multiple IDP camps.

Once monitoring and reporting mechanisms for SDG indicators are established, implementing bodies need to go further to evaluate progress made against the SDGs. Independent reviews may be conducted, regularly or on an ad-hoc basis, analysing progress made towards migration targets. Indicators reflect progress against certain metrics, but a wider process of evaluation is needed to assess what is behind changes in the indicators.

5 Building Migration Data Capacity

Data is a particular challenge in migration governance, where current information is so scarce and data capacities are constrained across countries and topics. Policymakers need timely, reliable, accessible and comparable data on international migration to manage migration effectively and protect the rights of migrants.³⁰ While the lack of data can be an immediate challenge for SDG monitoring, the 2030 Agenda is a key opportunity to improve the collection, analysis, sharing and management of migration data. For governments implementing targets relating to migration, their capacities will improve across a number of migration topics and target 17.18 should encourage the practice of increased disaggregation by migratory status across data. However, governments would benefit from going further and considering ways in which migration data could be strengthened in the longer term. Improving migration data is a crucial step to improving migration governance, and the SDG implementation process can help kick-start efforts to do this.

There is an urgent need for improved development data across the board in all SDG implementations. Meeting the requirements of SDG follow up and review mechanisms is difficult for most countries, especially for many developing countries with low statistical capabilities. The challenge is even greater when considering that as of late 2017, no data exist for two-thirds of the 232 official internationally set SDG indicators (OECD, 2017). This means that not only should practitioners mobilize around improving migration data for SDG reporting, they should do so alongside other stakeholders and under ongoing efforts of the 'data revolution' in the context of the 2030 Agenda.

HOW CAN WE IMPROVE DATA?³¹

Using existing data capture tools better. Governments should ensure that they are using and compiling all available sources of migration data, including population and housing censuses, household surveys and administrative sources. Further, these existing data collection tools should collect as much meaningful migration data as possible. For example, censuses should collect information on country of birth, country of citizenship and year of arrival, and household surveys could include a set of core migration questions and periodic specialized migration modules. Administrative data tools should also ensure migration is considered effectively, for example by ensuring that data from population registers, work and residence permit databases, asylum applications, and border points collect adequate migration variables (CGD, 2009).

Optimizing data processes. Very often migration data are scattered between government agencies, making it difficult to gain an accurate overview of the situation and trends, and to assess the efficacy of a policy or programme. Administrative data may also be a useful tool for local government, who may collect relatively little statistical data. These sources could capture data on migrants' use of basic or other government services at a city or regional level. Governments benefit from sharing migration data and this improves the potential for policy coherence. Therefore, they could focus on increasing the integration of migration data from different sources, including surveys and administrative data from different agencies. Compiling data from different sources also helps build a richer picture of migration by capturing differ-

ent features and socioeconomic characteristics. Governments could also strengthen and expand integrated survey systems. Further, governments should consult what data other actors collect in their country – academia or international organizations may collect data at the local or national level on a variety of migration topics through their research or operations, which may be helpful for SDG monitoring. This can be done by including diverse actors in any data mapping exercise.

Mainstreaming migration. Working towards migration mainstreaming into local or national development planning can help improve migration data. If migration is integrated into local or national development plans, collecting migration data becomes more of a political priority, and more resources for migration data capacity-building could become available. Hence, aside from integrating migration into the SDGs, all relevant stakeholders should push for migration to be considered more systematically as a parameter in different development sectors going forward.

Tapping into non-traditional data sources. Governments can help efforts to increase the availability and quality of migration statistics that use innovative data sources. This could include untapped sources of big data. For example, in emergencies and post-disaster situations it is difficult to find accurate data on migration flows. Several recent studies have used call detail records (CDR) from mobile phone networks to track population movements in these scenarios.³²

EXAMPLE: MIGRATION DATA ANALYSIS UNIT, EGYPT

In April 2017, Egypt's Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) and IOM launched a Migration Data Analysis Unit. The Unit aims to fill information gaps on migration by conducting assessments and producing key statistics on migration issues to support the development of evidence-based policy and enhance overall migration management in Egypt. This will also help produce migration data relevant to the SDGs. IOM or-

ganized several trainings and a study visit to IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre for CAPMAS and other government officials, to build staff's capacity regarding migration data collection and management.³³ In this way, the Unit is helping fulfil migration-related SDG monitoring and reporting requirements, as well as introducing significant capacity-building efforts on migration data within the national statistical office.

Activities on migration data capacity-building should be ongoing. They can and should be undertaken during and after any migration-SDG implementation effort. If a specialized interagency working group or body was established to lead the monitoring process for migration-SDG efforts, it is a good idea to maintain continuity and have them lead these activities. Throughout efforts to do this, there should be ongoing cooperation of data representatives with policymakers, so that developments in migration data can be used to improve policy and, in turn, policy needs are reflected in data activities. Further, efforts should be made to ensure activities are as cross-sectoral as possible and to coordinate with other institutions and stakeholders, remembering that migration data and specifically disaggregation should be improved across different governance and policy areas.

Activities on migration data capacity-building might include (Laczko, 2016):

- **Creating local, national or regional SDG-migration data action plans**, setting out priorities and strategies to improve the availability and quality of migration data in the context of the 2030 Agenda. Where relevant, these plans should be fully integrated with local or national action plans for statistics.
- **Working towards creating institutional and legal frameworks for statistics** that proactively support the development of best-practice legislation, standards, policies and practices on migration data.
- **Strengthening cooperation and coordination between national statistical offices, ministries and other organizations** that produce migration data, with a view to better harmonize migration data concepts, and improve data sharing and integration mechanisms.
- **Making concerted efforts to strengthen and expand quality migration data collection** in areas that are especially lacking, and helping advance the creation of concepts, methodologies and data quality assurance frameworks in these areas. Training could be devised for policymakers on certain migration topics.
- **Organizing workshops or consultations with government representatives and other practitioners** to build capacity and share best practices on migration data:
 - Based on particular themes: Sessions could explore the key challenges or barriers to successfully collecting data in this area, and ways around them. They could explore topics which are difficult for all to collect data on, such as irregular migration, human trafficking or hate crimes. Or they could dig deeper into investigating selected research topics such as the impacts of different types of migration on development.
 - In particular sectors: Sessions could be organized in specific governance or development sectors to take a whole-of-sector approach to addressing migration data in that area. These sessions should focus on assessing how to disaggregate that sector's data by migratory status across the board. They could also explore research topics particular to that sector and migration, for example, examining the effects of certain labour market policies on migration, such as vocational skills provision. These sessions within a particular sector would be highly valuable, as they are necessary to intelligently mainstream migration.



- **Developing and strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships** across government, academia, civil society, private sector and others involved in the production and use of migration data, locally, nationally, regionally and internationally. This should also include collaboration with key migration partner countries to facilitate data exchange on migration statistics and areas such as recruitment and migrant labour rights.
- **Creating or contributing to open data or data sharing initiatives** to lower information costs and make migration data available to a range of different stakeholders to develop the evidence base for migration policymaking and programming.³⁴
- **Mobilizing resources for migration data capacity-building.** This could mean seeking this as part of any development assistance available for statistics, as well as seeking this under any financing available through migration-specific development assistance.
- **Engaging with IOM and other relevant international agencies to improve migration data capacity through specific tools**, for example:
 - Developing or updating an existing Migration Profile. These profiles enable governments to comprehensively take stock of their migration data, as they identify data using standardized templates and reports, produce various migration indicators, and offer data recommendations. This helps work towards improving and better using the evidence base for migration policy, and constitutes capacity-building in itself as governments are involved in their production. It also creates opportunities for greater international comparability and coherence of migration data.
 - Consulting guidance on migration data capacity-building and best practice examples from IOM's Global Migration Data Portal.³⁵ The portal provides information on international data sources on migration and reports on a list of standardized international-level migration indicators for countries. Governments should engage with the platform as a learning tool, for example by consulting its background analyses and other evaluative resources.
 - Taking part in available data capacity-building activities offered by IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre. Technical workshops and training are held in many different countries on migration data needs and solutions under the SDGs, including specifically on global-level indicators and disaggregation by migratory status.³⁶
 - UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) will start a migration data capacity programme and conduct a number of trainings across Latin America and Asia from 2018.³⁷
- **Participating in regional and international dialogues on migration data.** There is increased international attention on improving migration data,³⁸ and governments should use this momentum to share experiences with others and improve their own migration data practices. Governments should take part in relevant fora such as the IOM, UN DESA and OECD International Forum on Migration Statistics, and keep abreast of any initiatives in migration statistics led by the IAEG and other UN bodies. Further, they should open dialogues with relevant states on how to support bilateral or regional migration data improvements, and take part in relevant regional initiatives.

- **Participating in regional and international dialogues on development data.** There is a call in the international community to start a ‘development data revolution’.³⁹ This presents an opportunity to make a stronger case for migration data capacity-building. Migration should be integrated into wider efforts to improve data on development, and governments should stay abreast of developments in this area and adhere to international guidance on development data, such the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data Prepared by the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for statistics (HLG-PCCB, 2017), and any regional initiatives.





TOOL Data Mapping Template

SDG target:

10.C By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.

Suggested data areas:

- Remittances, for example, transfer costs, volumes remitted
- Impact of remittances, for example, proportion for consumption/investment

Institution (Department if relevant)	Data collected or received Disaggregation.	How and how often collected/ received? (monthly, quarterly, annually)	Stored how? (Paper, Excel, Other)	Shared with whom? (Institution/ Department)	Shared how and when? (Paper, Excel, other)	Reported where, in what format, how often?
World Bank	Transfer fees to and from the country, for USD200 and USD500	Mystery shopping exercise (researchers pose as customers to contact diverse service providers) ⁴⁰	Database	Public	Shared online quarterly (see reported)	Online: http://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/en
Central Bank	Total volume of remittances sent in and out of the country, by destination country	Automated from commercial banks, monthly	Database	Ministry of Economics	Monthly, Excel	Public reports online, quarterly
	Information on household remittance use, including proportion spent on consumption and investment	Specialized household surveys, ad hoc	Isolated Excel records of survey results	-	-	Studies are shared online as reports; ad hoc
Statistical Agency	Whether households received remittances in last 12 months (Yes/No)	Household survey, annual	Database of integrated household survey results	-	-	Raw data and qualitative reports on household survey including this online, annual

Any other relevant data collected in this area:

-

What are key challenges or barriers to successfully collecting data in this area?

It is difficult to capture data systematically on usage of remittances and on non-formal remittances flows.

How could data collection be improved in this area?

More data collection on the usage of remittances, either through regular specialized surveys or adding a question in the annual household survey.





TOOL Suggested Data Areas for Mapping

Target	Suggested data areas
4.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Education for country's nationals abroad, for example, data on access and enrolment → Education for migrants within country, as above (include access to education and learning opportunities for migrant minors especially)
5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Trafficking of women and girls, including the proportion of identified victims who are female and the purpose for which they have been trafficked → Any violence against or exploitation of women related to migration, including sexual or gender-based violence → See also targets 16.2 and 8.7
8.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Human trafficking standardized metrics such as number of identified victims of trafficking, number of traffickers arrested/charged/prosecuted/convicted, number of trafficking investigations started/completed. Metrics should aim to include whether detected trafficking happens across international borders and, if so, which ones, type of exploitation for which people were trafficked, and gender and age of persons involved → Other forms of modern slavery, including forced labour, forced marriage, and child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers → Kinds of government policy, legislation and practice are in place to address human trafficking and other forms of modern slavery → Data on child migrants → See also targets 5.2 and 16.2
8.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Labour migration statistics, for example, volume of migrant workers per industry, including seasonal workers → Labour migration governance, for example, ratification, implementation and compliance of ILO instruments → Female labour migration, including on domestic workers → Other data for example on recruitment costs, labour rights violations including occupational injuries, irregular migrant workers, migrant contributions to economies
10.7	<p>Migration Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Adherence to international standards and fulfillment of migrants' rights → Whole-of-government approach to migration policies → Engagement with partners to address migration-related issues → Advancement of the socioeconomic well-being of migrants and society → Effective action on the mobility dimensions of crises → Assurance that migration takes place in a safe, orderly and dignified manner <p>IOM's MGI framework may be consulted to identify sub-areas under the six domains above, which can inform a government-led data mapping exercise</p> <p>10.7.1 Recruitment Cost</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination



-
- 10.C**
- Remittances, for example, transfer fees, total volumes remitted
 - Impact of remittances, for example, proportion used for consumption/investment
-
- 16.2**
- Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000
 - Population disaggregated by sex, age and form of exploitation
 - Trafficking of children, including the proportion of identified victims who are children and the purpose for which they have been trafficked
 - Any violence against or exploitation of child migrants
 - See also targets 5.2 and 8.7
-
- 17.18**
- Existence of and compliance to local or national migration data plan, migration data legislation
 - Extent of disaggregation across development and governance sectors by migratory status and other migration variables
 - Overall ability to report on SDGs and migration
-

Data Sources Data mapping should focus on gathering information from government ministries, agencies and other bodies. However, implementing bodies may also consult international data sources. These could include, for example:

- Compiled diverse data on the Global Migration Data Portal
- The Migration and Remittances Database by the World Bank, on remittances
- The UN Population Division's Global Migration Database, OECD Database on Immigrants in OECD countries and UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database on migration patterns and human rights
- Gallup World Poll (GWP), on migration patterns
- UNESCO UIS, on international student mobility
- The Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative, IOM, www.ctdatacollaborative.org/
- Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage, ILO and Walk Free Foundation, in partnership with IOM

For more information on data sources, view the Global Migration Data Portal.



Target and Goal addressed

Target 4.B on international student mobility: “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 programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.” Under Goal 4 on education.

Indicator

Number of scholarships awarded to nationals for enrolment in higher education abroad, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.

Definition(s)

Scholarships: Financial aid awards for individual students. Financial aid awards include bilateral grants to students registered for systematic instruction in private or public institutions of higher education to follow full-time studies or training courses abroad (OECD).

Unit of measurement (e.g., expressed as %)

Total number of scholarships awarded for higher education abroad.

Relevant international standards (if any)

Further information on defining scholarships under target 4b:
<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002455/245570e.pdf>

Global indicator 4.B.1 “Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study.”

Data source(s)

Records from Ministry of Education on nationals studying under scholarship agreements abroad.

Methodology (detail on data collection)

The Ministry of Education will consolidate all of its records on different scholarships awarded into a single spreadsheet or document, to be disaggregated as per the specifications below. They will send this information to the National Statistical Office, who will report total figures.

Periodicity of measurement

Annual

Disaggregation

- Gender of scholar
- Country of study
- Level of award (diploma, Bachelor’s Degree, Master’s degree/postgraduate diploma, PhD, post-doctoral research)
- Subject of programme

Lead actor involved / other actor

Ministry of Education
National Statistical Office

Baseline, if available

-





TOOL Indicator Development Checklist

- ↳ **Reflect local or national priorities and measure aspects of the target that are relevant to context**
- ↳ **Constructed from reliable and well-established data sources**
- ↳ **Possible to collect the data for the indicator on a regular basis over time**
- ↳ **Build as far as possible on existing data capture and processes, to keep additional burden low and help ensure sustainability of measurement**
- ↳ **Straightforward to interpret and easy to communicate to the public and civil society**
- ↳ **Preference given to outcome, rather than process or input, indicators and should measure outcomes as far as possible**
- ↳ **As consistent as possible with relevant international standards and guidance and follows internationally set terminology and definitions where possible**



Migration

Bilsborrow, R.E.

2016 *The Global Need for Better Data on International Migration and the Special Potential of Household Surveys.* University of North Carolina for IOM, n.p.

Centre for Global Development (CGD)

2009 *Migrants Count: Five Steps Toward Better Migration Data.* CGD, Washington.

Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD)

2014/15 Roundtable 2.2: Migration in the context of the post-2015 Development Agenda. Available from www.gfmd.org/docs/turkey-2014-2015.

Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD)

2015 *Human Rights Indicators for Migrants and their Families.* KNOMAD, n.p.

Global Migration Group (GMG)

2017 *Handbook for Improving the Production and Use of Migration Data for Development.* GMG, Washington.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

n.d. Global Migration Data Portal (GMDAC). IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre, Berlin. Available from <http://migrationdataportal.org>.

2017 *IOM Thematic Paper: International Migration Statistics.* IOM, Geneva. Available from www.iom.int/iom-thematic-papers.

Migration & Development in Armenia: Priorities and Data in the Context of the Sustainable Development Goals. IOM, Geneva (forthcoming).

2018 *A Pilot Study on Disaggregating SDG Indicators by Migratory Status.* IOM, Geneva. Available from https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/a_pilot_study_on_disaggregating_sdg_indicators.pdf.

International Organization for Migration (IOM) Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC)

Regional Guidelines for Ecowas And Mauritania: Migration Data Capacity Building. Report to the FMM West Africa Project. Support Free Movement of Persons and Migration in West Africa. IOM GMDAC (forthcoming).

International Organization for Migration (IOM), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)

2018 *Data Bulletin: Informing a Global Compact for Migration – Improving Data for safe, orderly and regular migration.* IOM/UN DESA/OECD.

Jeffers, K., J. Tjaden and F. Laczko

2018 *Leaving no migrant behind: A pilot study of measuring progress towards SDG Goal 17.18 through disaggregating harmonized census data by migratory status.* International Organization for Migration (IOM), Geneva.



Laczko, F.

- 2016 *Factoring Migration into the Development Data Revolution*. IOM's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre, Berlin.
- 2017 Improving data on migration: A 10-point plan. *Migration Policy Practice*, 7(3):28-23.

Laczko, F. and M. Rango

- 2014 Can Big Data help us achieve a “migration data revolution”? *Migration Policy and Practice*, 4(2):20-29.

Laczko, F. and S. Ardittis

- 2017 Introduction: Improving data on migration—Towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Global Compact on Migration. *Migration Policy Practice*, 7(3):2.

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

- 2017 *Improving Migration Data in the Context of the 2030 Agenda*. United Nations Expert Group Meeting, New York.

General**Amnesty International**

- 2016 *Sustainable Development Goals: A Practical Guide for National Action and Accountability*. Amnesty International, London. Available from www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/ACT1046992016ENGLISH.PDF.

Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data

- n.d. Website. Available from www.data4sdgs.org/.

High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (HLG-PCCB)

- 2017 Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data. HLG-PCCB, Cape Town. <https://undataforum.org/WorldDataForum/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Cape-Town-Action-Plan-For-Data-Jan2017.pdf>.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

- 2017 *Development Co-operation Report 2017: Data for Development*. OECD Publishing, Paris. Available from <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/dcr-2017-en>.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)

- 2016 *Strengthening the Demographic Evidence Base for the Post-2015 Development Agenda*. UN DESA, New York. Available from www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/pdf/trends/ConciseReport2016/English.pdf.
- 2017 *The Sustainable Development Goals Report*. Available from: <https://undesa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=9f608346a69644c387ddc9df29f12b43>

United Nations Development Group (UNDG)

- 2017 Section B7: Monitoring, Reporting and Accountability. *Mainstreaming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Reference Guide to UN Country Teams*.

n.d. *Guidelines to Support Country Reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals*. Available from: <https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Guidelines-to-Support-Country-Reporting-on-SDGs-1.pdf>.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

2017 *Institutional and Coordination Mechanisms for Monitoring SDG Progress at the Country Level*. In *Institutional and Coordination Mechanisms: Guidance Note on Facilitating Integration and Coherence for SDG Implementation*. UNDP, New York.

2017 *Guidance Note: Data for Implementation and Monitoring of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. Available from: www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/poverty-reduction/guidance-note--data-for-implementation-and-monitoring-of-the-2030.html.

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

2017 *Conference of European Statisticians' Road Map on Statistics for Sustainable Development Goals*. UNECE, New York and Geneva. Available from: www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/publications/2017/ECECESSTAT20172.pdf.

2017 Note by the Steering Group on Statistics for SDGs. *Extract of the Conference of European Statisticians' Road Map on Statistics for Sustainable Development Goals*. UNECE, Geneva. Available from www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/documents/ece/ces/ge.32/2017/mtg1/CES_2-Road_Map_on_statistics_for_SDGs.pdf.

UN-Habitat

2016 *Roadmap for Localizing the SDGs: Implementation and Monitoring at Sub-national Level*.

United Nations Independent Expert Advisory Group on a Data Revolution for Sustainable Development (UN IEAG on a Data Revolution for Sustainable Development)

2014 *A World That Counts: Mobilising the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development*. Available from www.undatarevolution.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/A-World-That-Counts.pdf.

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

2017 *SDG Indicators: Global Database*. Available from <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>.

2018 *Open SDG Data Hub*. Available from www.sdg.org.

United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network (UN SDSN)

2015 *Data for Development: A Needs Assessment for SDG Monitoring and Statistical Capacity Development*. Available from <http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Data-for-Development-Full-Report.pdf>.

UN-Women

2018 *Turning promises into action: Gender equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (Chapters 2- 3). Available from www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2018/2/gender-equality-in-the-2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development-2018.

Endnotes

- 1 See UNDP's *Roadmap for Localizing the SDGs: Implementation and Monitoring at Subnational Level*. Also see the Synthesis Report of the UN Secretary-General, "The Road to Dignity by 2030: Ending Poverty, Transforming all Lives and Protecting the Planet" (2014).
- 2 GMG, *Mainstreaming Migration into Development Planning* (Geneva, 2010). Available from www.globalmigrationgroup.org/system/files/uploads/UNCT_Corner/theme7/mainstreamingmigration.pdf.
- 3 See JMDI 2016a for more on CSO's potential role as migration service providers as well as in other migration and development functions.
- 4 See www.un.org/ecosoc/sites/www.un.org.ecosoc/files/files/en/qcpr/doco-summary-brief-on-maps-march2016.pdf.
- 5 See www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/sustainable-development-goals/sdg-accelerator-and-bottleneck-assessment.html.
- 6 If the country has been involved in an MGI assessment with IOM, the inter-agency working group established for this could lead the process.
- 7 See <https://emergencymanual.iom.int/entry/37151/migration-crisis-operational-framework-mcof>.
- 8 Available from http://migration4development.org/sites/default/files/en-jmdi-success_stories.pdf.
- 9 Detailed guidance on establishing robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms is available from OECD and UNDP at www.oecd.org/derec/guidelines.htm and <http://web.undp.org/evaluation/handbook/documents/english/pme-handbook.pdf>.
- 10 See <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/> for the latest on the indicators, and <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/tierIII-indicators/?selectGoal=Goal+10&selectTarget=Target+10.7> for information on Tier III indicators specifically. Note also that indicator 10.7.2 'Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies' is not included in this list as it cannot be nationally measured. See also UNSD, 2017.
- 11 Available from <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/metadata-compilation/>.
- 12 For more information on migration data sources, see <https://migrationdataportal.org/themes/migration-data-sources>.
- 13 Available from www.gfmd.org/pfp/policy-tools/migration-profiles/repository. Migration profiles may be produced by IOM, the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), the European Commission (EC) and other partners. See also *Migration Profiles: Making the Most of the Process* (IOM, 2011).

- 14 Available from <https://migrationdataportal.org>. The Portal features country pages with key global migration indicators, including information on Migration Governance Indicators for relevant countries.
- 15 Implementing bodies may consult suggested indicators in IOM's *Migration Profiles: Making the Most of the Process* to help guide indicator development. Available from https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/migrationprofileguide2012_1oct2012.pdf.
- 16 United Nations, 1998. Available from https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM_58rev1e.pdf. See also *United Nations Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*.
- 17 IOM and the Population Division of UN DESA have been working on developing a new methodology to measure “the number of countries having well-managed migration policies” at the global level for target 10.7. While this will be a measure at the global level, policymakers may consult the sub-indicators under this, and can consider reporting their progress in these, similarly as for the MGI. See <https://migrationdataportal.org/sdgs#10> and <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/tierIII-indicators/files/Tier3-10-07-02.pdf> for more information.
- 18 It should be noted that in some but not all of these cases, such as Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Armenia, countries also amended or modified the migration targets. More information to be found in each country source referenced.
- 19 Available from www.md.undp.org/content/moldova/en/home/library/sdg/na_ionizarea-agendei-de-dezvoltare-durabil-in-contextul-republ.html and www.md.undp.org/content/moldova/en/home/library/sdg/na_ionizarea-agendei-de-dezvoltare-durabil-in-contextul-republ/adaptarea-agendei-2030-de-dezvoltarea-durabil-la-contextul-repub.html.
- 20 Available from [www.npc.gov.np/images/category/SDGs_Baseline_Report_final_29_June-1\(1\).pdf](http://www.npc.gov.np/images/category/SDGs_Baseline_Report_final_29_June-1(1).pdf).
- 21 For further information, see the complete case study in this document.
- 22 Available from <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/georgia> and <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10683Annex%20-Preliminary%20version%20of%20Nationalized%20SDGs%20Georgia.pdf>.
- 23 Available from <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/276524/7736915/EU-SDG-indicator-set-with-cover-note-170531.pdf>.
- 24 Available from https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/meetings/2017/new-york-egm-migration-data/EGM%20Recommendations_FINAL.pdf.



- 25** See IAEG Recommendations available from https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/meetings/2017/new-york--egm-migration-data/EGM%20Recommendations_FINAL.pdf.
- 26** On forced displacement, this disaggregation may vary according to context. In some cases, governments may find it easier or wish to collect information by ‘asylum seekers and displaced people’ rather than by ‘refugees and IDPs’.
- 27** See <https://international.ipums.org/international/index.shtml>, and K. Jeffers, J. Tjaden and F. Laczko (2018), *Leaving no migrant behind. A pilot study of measuring progress towards SDG Goal 17.18 through disaggregating harmonized census data by migratory status*. IOM, Geneva. Also see IOM (2018), *A Pilot Study on Disaggregating SDG Indicators by Migratory Status*. IOM, Geneva.
- 28** Available from <https://gfmd.org/gfmd-and-2030-agenda>.
- 29** Available from http://reports.opendataenterprise.org/CODE_StrategiesforSDGreporting.pdf.
- 30** See IOM/GCM, *Thematic Paper: International Migration Statistics*, Laczko, 2016 and Bilsborrow, 2016.
- 31** See *Data Bulletin: Informing a Global Compact for Migration – Improving Data for safe, orderly and regular migration* UN DESA, OECD and IOM. Available from <https://publications.iom.int/books/data-bulletin-informing-global-compact-migration-improving-data-safe-orderly-and-regular>. Also see Laczko, 2017.
- 32** See Frank Laczko and Marzia Rango, “Can Big Data help us achieve a ‘migration data revolution?’”, *Migration Policy and Practice*, IV(2), April–June.
- 33** See <https://egypt.iom.int/ar/node/3113>.
- 34** For example, IOM, in partnership with US-based NGO Polaris, has recently launched the Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC) (www.ctdatacollaborative.org). CTDC is the world’s first human trafficking data portal to include data contributed by multiple agencies. The portal allows certain types of data to be publicly accessible for the first time in a secure manner.
- 35** Available from <https://migrationdataportal.org>. Background on topics is available from <https://migrationdataportal.org/themes> and tools on data, searchable by topic, is available from <https://migrationdataportal.org/tools>.
- 36** See IOM’s Global Migration Data Analysis Centre website for information (<https://gmdac.iom.int/>).
- 37** See <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/tierIII-indicators/files/Tier3-10-07-02.pdf> and UN DESA online resources on an ongoing basis for more information.

- 38** In 2013 at the UN High-Level Dialogue on Migration and Development, governments agreed on the need for more reliable statistical data on international migration and development. In the UN Secretary-General's 2016 report, "In Safety and Dignity: Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants", there is a call to improve data on migration. Available from http://refugeesmigrants.un.org/sites/default/files/in_safety_and_dignity_-_addressing_large_movements_of_refugees_and_migrants.pdf.
- 39** UN IEAG on a Data Revolution for Sustainable Development, 2014
- 40** Available from <https://remittanceprices.worldbank.org/en/methodology>.

