Implementation

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.

❶ 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).

❷ 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

❸ 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.

🔧 **TOOL** Action Plan Criteria

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

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