

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. 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.