

**Lines of Action for Mainstreaming Migration in the Implementation of
the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

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Glossary

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Commitment assumed, in 2015, by the 193 countries that make up the United Nations System, where they commit themselves to make every effort to eradicate poverty in the world, through a new paradigm of development, in which the generation of wealth in the present does not threaten the development opportunities of the following generations. ¹

Alignment with national planning: Action through which a topic (in this case migration) becomes part of the national development priorities of a country. It is evidenced through the identification and inclusion of goals and indicators on that topic within the set of development goals and indicators of that country.

Awareness about the 2030 Agenda and the inclusion of migration: A set of actions that seek to enhance knowledge about a topic among a set of stakeholders, with the aim of engaging them effectively. In this case, the importance of working towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the incorporation of migration into the national development process.

Cross-cutting topic in the national agenda: It is one whose management, status and evolution is reflected, affects or is affected, by at least most of the rest of the issues on the national agenda.

Coordination mechanism of the 2030 Agenda: Team composed of people from different national institutions responsible for coordinating the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in each country.

Indicators: Data or information used to know or assess the characteristics and intensity of an event or to determine its future evolution.

Indicators on migration and development: Data or information used to know and characterize the impact of migration and the migrant population on the pillars of national development in the countries of origin and destination.

Institutional capacities: Possibilities or abilities that an institution has for the performance of certain tasks or management of certain topics. These capacities can be of different natures, such as human, technological, political, among others.

Institutions responsible for migration management: National institutions, whose mission revolves around actions such as ensuring safe and orderly migration processes, promoting human rights and non-discrimination of the migrant population, integrating migrants as entities for the development of countries, among others.

¹ General Assembly of the United Nations, Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, October 21 of 2015, A/RES/70/1. Available at https://unctad.org/meetings/es/SessionalDocuments/ares70d1_es.pdf

Migrant person: IOM defines a migrant person as “any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of (1) the person’s legal status; (2) whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; (3) what the causes for the movement are; or (4) what the length of the stay is. ”.²

National Development Plan: A planning tool in which the vision of a country's development is established, through the identification of objectives and goals that constitute this vision. It is an instrument that allows the monitoring of the path towards the scope of the vision through the identification and inclusion of goals and indicators.

Official statistics: Data or information with which the topics of interest for the public and national development agenda of each country are monitored. They can be produced by different State institutions, not only by the Official Statistics Institution, but all must be recognized by this entity as officers.

Official Statistical Institution: State entity responsible for the coordination, production and dissemination of the official statistics of a country. Its organization and name vary in each country (e.g., office, address, institute), as well as the scope of its actions, depending on the national institutional arrangements.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): Set of goals agreed by the countries to monitor the progress towards the achievement of sustainable development in the world. There are 17 goals, of different social, economic and environmental themes.³

² International Organization for Migration, Migration and the 2030 Agenda: Guide for professionals (Geneva, 2018).

³ Ibid (footnote 1).

Introduction

*“Migration is a worldwide phenomenon that affects the lives of most people. It is estimated that 258 million people are international migrants (UN DESA, 2017), and in this increasingly interconnected world, millions more are [involved] through family ties, economic exchanges and cultural connections. **Migration is a powerful driver of sustainable development, for the migrants themselves and for their communities in the countries of origin, transit and destination**”⁴.*

Despite being inherent to world development and, particularly in the Mesoamerican region, migratory flows do not always form an active part of the development scheme of the countries. However, a State that seeks to promote a development process that ensures well-being for all its population must be able to take advantage of all the human, natural and material resources available in its territory. And, among those resources are those contributed by people who, for various reasons, migrate. According to global figures, international migrants contribute to 9% of the gross domestic product, in addition to providing new skills, experiences and innovation, increasing the workforce, work entrepreneurship and the economic and productive efficiency of the country.⁵

For the benefit of society in general, there is a need to include migrant populations in their development through a humane and integrating approach, in the countries of origin, transit and return, as well as in those of destination.

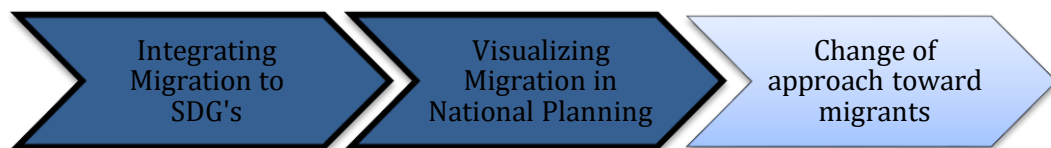


Figure 1. Process for the change of approach.

This change of approach must be assumed and promoted initially by the State, who must design and implement and evaluate public policies that take advantage of the contributions of migration flows to generate well-being for the entire population. For this, as illustrated in Figure 1, the visible integration of migration and migrants into national development plans and other short, medium and long-term planning instruments is indispensable, through proposals, targets and concrete indicators that promote their inclusion in the development of the countries.

The international community is aware of this need to reflect the positive contributions of migration to the development of countries and this is reflected in the new paradigm of global development of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals. Migration has been visualized in several parts of the set of goals and indicators of this universal approach. Given that the 193 Member Countries of the United

⁴ Ibid (footnote 2).

⁵ McKinsey Global Institute, *Global migration's impact and opportunity* (November 2016). Disponible en <https://www.mckinsey.com/featured-insights/employment-and-growth/global-migrations-impact-and-opportunity>.

Nations together with civil society, academia, international organizations and the private sector have subscribed to this commitment, which, to be fulfilled, must be reflected in the planning and implementation of policies in the countries, it becomes an excellent starting tool for the inclusion of migration in the planning instruments of the countries of the region.

Likewise, through the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, adopted during the first summit about migrants and refugees that took place on September 19th of 2016 in the United Nations General Assembly, there is a recognition of the need for a comprehensive approach to address human mobility and of the importance to strengthen cooperation on a global level through the creation of mechanisms that protect migrant populations. Consequently, on December 10th of 2018, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration was adopted by 165 countries. This marks the first inter-governmentally negotiated agreement, prepared under the auspices of the United Nations, covering all dimensions of international migration in a holistic and comprehensive manner, and which was framed in a way consistent with target 10.7 of the 2030 Agenda.

Commitments included in the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants⁶:

- Protect the human rights of refugees and migrants, regardless of their status.
- Ensure that all refugee and migrant children are studying within a few months of their arrival.
- Prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence.
- Provide support to countries that rescue, receive and welcome a large number of refugees and migrants.
- Work to end the practice of detaining children to determine their immigration status.
- Reinforce the positive contribution of migrants to the economic and social development of the host countries.
- Implement a comprehensive response for refugees, based on a new framework that establishes the responsibility of Member States, civil society partners and the United Nations system.
- Expand the opportunities for refugees to resettle in other countries through, for example, labor mobility plans or educational programs.
- Strengthen the global governance of migration by incorporating the International Organization for Migration into the United Nations system.

In accordance with what is stated in this “Introduction” section, this document is a non-binding regional proposal for the inclusion of the phenomenon of migration and migrants on the national prioritization of the 2030 Agenda in the region, as a step prior to it becoming visible in the national and sectoral development plans and other planning instruments of the countries. It is a general document that seeks to become a useful and practical tool for the Member States of the Regional Conference on Migration (RCM), respecting the particularities and sovereignty of each country, and may implemented ensuring due respect to the domestic legislation of each country.

⁶ General Assembly of the United Nations, New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants: resolution / adopted by the General Assembly, October 3, 2016, A / RES / 71/1, available at <https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/es/declaration>

Taking into account the differences both in the migration context of each country, and in the level of progress toward the integration of migration in the development policies, it is expected that at the time of its application, countries will conduct a detailed analysis of the situation, establishing where each one's process begins and which of the recommendations mentioned here could be applied in their national context.

How to Use this Document

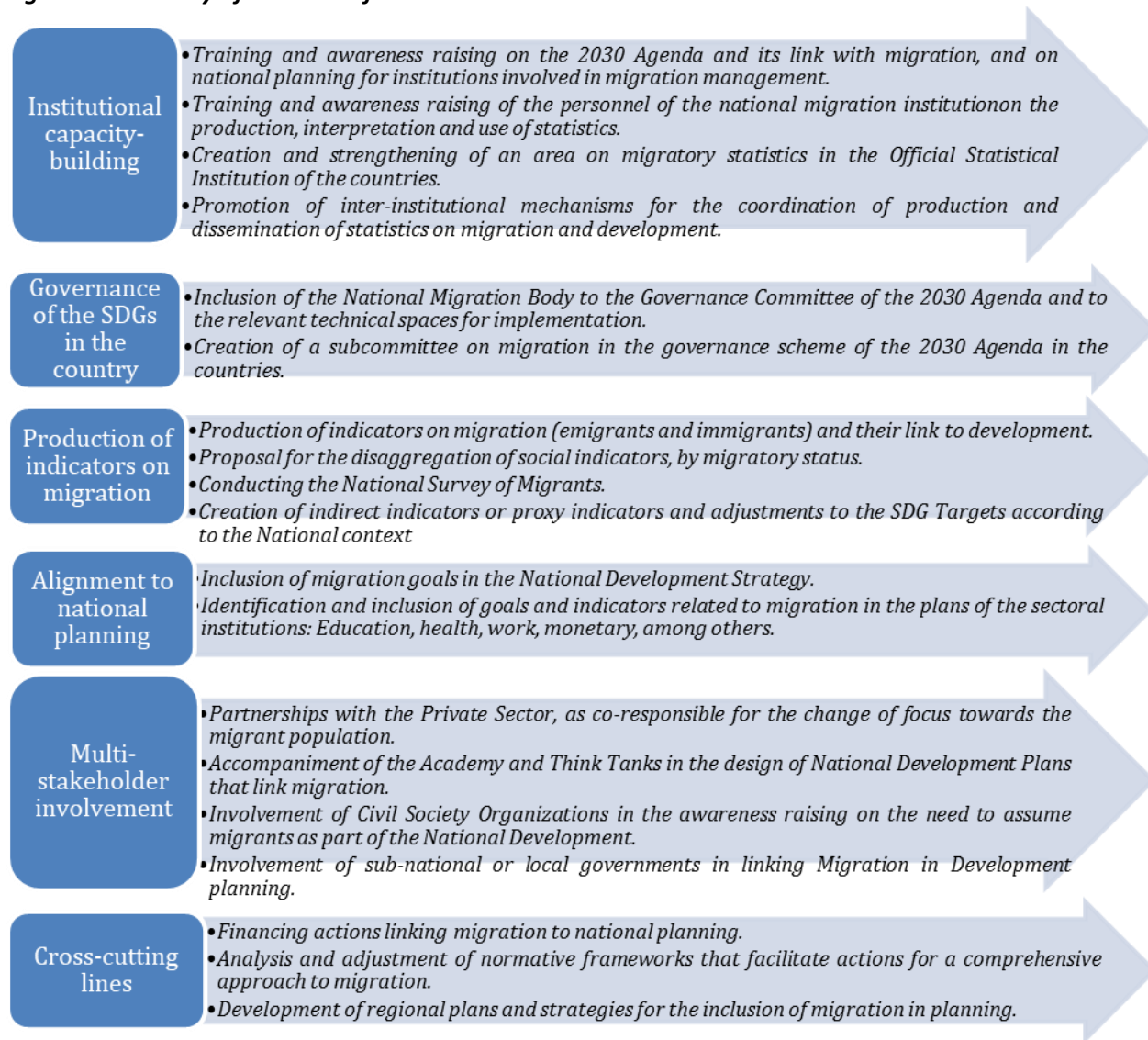
The document is mainly targeted to the authorities and technical-level personnel of the institutions responsible for migration management, as well as of the official statistical institutions and of other institutions related to migration, and the institutions related to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in order to provide them a series of possible actions for the visibility of migration and migrants in planning and, consequently, in national policy agendas.

In the “Introduction” Section, in addition to contextualizing and motivating the need to integrate the migration issue in planning, the general proposal of the way forward is summarized and outlined, depending on national particularities, for the integration of migration in the management of the 2030 Agenda in the countries. Likewise, as a guide for national actions, it is illustrated on the link, at different levels, between the Declaration of the 2030 Agenda and the migration issue. Central levels of relationship are visualized, others of direct relationship, and other intersectoral connections. In the “Objectives” Section, the general and specific objectives are outlined. The specific objectives lay out the short-term steps that should be taken in order to accomplish the general objective.

The “Lines of Action” Section aims to present a series of non-exhaustive actions, grouped into six areas, that the countries may take as a reference for integrating migration in national planning. As there is no single approach to implementing the SDGs and targets, each country is encouraged to adapt this process to fit its unique context. The process outlined in this document does not need to be carried out sequentially and not every step will be relevant to each implementation process.

The Path Towards the Integration of Migration in the Management of the 2030 Agenda, Development Planning⁷ and other short, medium and long-term Planning Instruments of the Countries

Figure 2. Summary of the lines of action.



Mesoamerica is considered a region of origin, transit, destination and return of migrants. In response to these migration flows, some countries have already begun the path towards integrating migration in their planning, while others are in the early stages of this process. Taking into account the different levels of progress of the countries, recommendations that aim to facilitate the construction of the bases to bring this integration to all the countries of the region have been included.

⁷ In some countries in the region, the term utilized for “planning” in Spanish is “planeación” rather than “planificación”. For example, in Mexico the Planning Law and the National Democratic Planning System establishes the utilization of the term “planeación”. However, in this document, the term “planificación” will be utilized due to the fact that the majority of the countries in the region utilize that term.

Figure 2 outlines a series of actions, grouped by lines, which the states may implement, depending on the particular starting point of each one.

The first set of actions includes awareness raising and strengthening of institutional capacities to defend and propose means for the inclusion of migration in planning. There is a great opportunity to improve the capacities of planning and budgeting based on results, as well as on management and use of the evidences and statistics as an input for the management.

Once the authorities have been sensitized and technical staff have been trained, they will be able to influence national planning scenarios, both in the 2030 Agenda and in development planning and other short, medium and long-term planning instruments. At this point, it is recommended that the migratory managers analyze the political and institutional scenario, plan their strategy and manage to be included in planning mechanisms. Once there, they will have the opportunity to actively advocate, propose and promote the awareness of others about the importance of migration, to achieve concrete evidence (goals and indicators) of their integration into the planning cycle.

When the migration management institution is part of the national coordination mechanism of the SDGs, the issue will be how to include the aspects of migration in the SDGs. In this sense, the management of statistics and indicators will be decisive. A consistent production process of robust statistics on migration and its impact on the different pillars of national development must be developed. This includes the capacity of the migration body, as well as the awareness of the other sectoral managers.

Once within the areas of planning, with concrete measurement tools, comes the stage of proposing the inclusion or prioritization of goals related to migration and development, both in the national management of the 2030 Agenda and in National Planning for Development and other short, medium and long-term planning instruments. Here, it will be important the full knowledge of the national link with the subject, the investigation of good practices in other countries, the spaces of inter-institutional consensus, among other needs.

All these efforts should promote the participation of diverse stakeholders, whenever possible. Thus, it is advisable to involve the multiple stakeholders⁸ of each country. The selection of actors, the relevance and timing of their inclusion, must be determined by the countries themselves. In some cases, these will be incorporated in the planning from the beginning of the process, but in others they could enter at another time, depending on the situation of each country. What is common is that having the support of multiple stakeholders⁹ will allow the decisions made to be fully implemented in the population that needs it most. Actors such as the private sector, academia, civil society organizations and subnational governments, are examples of these national entities.

Finally, from the beginning to the end of these negotiations, it is necessary to have the financing of all these operations. This financing, which includes monetary as well as technical and even technological, can be from a fiscal source, from social contributions, from the private sector, as well as from international cooperation. Likewise, there must be flexibility so that possible changes in the national legal mandates

⁸ "Multiple stakeholders" refers to all relevant actors, which in some contexts may include actors who initially do not express interest but who nonetheless are related to a certain topic, and who could be approached at a more adequate moment in order to promote their participation.

⁹ Ibid (footnote 8).

that arise from this management can be carried out. It is possible that regulations, especially those related to planning and budgeting, should require modifications.

The final element and what represents the first way of concrete application of these proposals, is the design and implementation of programs and projects of a regional nature. Despite the national peculiarities, there are clear points of homogeneity in the region. Institutional sensitization and training, the need to improve the production of migration statistics and the inclusion of migration targets in national plans are some examples of this.

Figure 3 outlines the expected purpose, the lines, as well as the corresponding actions necessary for their scope.

Figure 3. Action Framework for the Integration of Migration in the Management of the 2030 Agenda and Planning for the Development of the Mesoamerican Countries.

Purpose	Lines	Actions
The authorities of migration management institutions understand the importance of mainstreaming it in the different phases of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the national level, they are able to plan their management based on results, use, interpret and produce the necessary statistics and the authorities Sectors understand the importance and include in their plans the migrant population.	Institutional Capacity-building	<i>Training and awareness raising on the 2030 Agenda and its link on migration, and on national planning for institutions involved in migration management</i>
		<i>Training and awareness raising of personnel of the national migration institution on the production, interpretation and use of statistics.</i>
		<i>Strengthening of the capacities for the generation of migration statistics in the Official Statistical Institution of the countries</i>
		<i>Promotion of inter-institutional mechanisms for the coordination of production and dissemination of statistics on migration and development</i>
The national migration authorities coordinate with the rest of the sectoral institutions that the implementation actions of the 2030 Agenda take migration into account and produce the statistical information necessary to follow up on their management	Governance of the 2030 Agenda in the countries	<i>Inclusion of the National Migration Body to the Coordination Committee of the 2030 Agenda of the country.</i>
		<i>Creation of a subcommittee on migration in the governance scheme of the 2030 Agenda</i>
Countries have a continuous and adequate production of robust statistical information on migration and its impact on the 2030 Agenda and national development, which allows authorities to make well-informed decisions.	Production of data and indicators on migration	<i>Production of indicators on migration and its link to development</i>
		<i>Proposal for the disaggregation of social and economic indicators, by migratory status¹⁰</i>
		<i>Conducting the National Survey of Migrants¹¹</i>
		<i>Creation of indirect indicators or proxy indicators and adapting the SDG targets according to the national context</i>
Countries recognize the importance of migration in the different pillars of national development and reflect it through concrete goals and indicators in the development plans and other short, medium and long-term planning instruments of the sectoral institutions	Alignment with national planning	<i>Inclusion of migration goals in the National Development Strategy</i>
		<i>Identification and development of targets and indicators related to migration in the sectoral plans of the institutions: Education, Health, Labor, Monetary, among others.</i>

¹⁰ The 2030 Agenda, through target 17.18 promotes data disaggregation by income, sex, age, race, ethnic origin, migratory status, disability, geographical location and other relevant characteristics depending on the national contexts.

¹¹ It is based on an exercise that was developed in a specific context, which was the National Survey of Immigrants (ENI for its acronym in Spanish), which was applied in Dominican Republic in 2012 and in 2017. Its target population was international immigrants and their first generation descendants who were born in the country. However, taking into account the diversity of the national contexts in the region, the reference here is to a survey of migrants in general.

<p><i>The different interested stakeholders participate actively and contribute with knowledge and actions to the inclusion of migration in the National Development Plans and other planning instruments.</i></p>	<p>Multi-stakeholder¹² involvement for the integration of migration into development</p>	<p><i>Partnerships with the Private Sector as co-responsible for the change of approach towards migration</i></p>
		<p><i>Accompaniment of the Academy and Thinking Centers in the design of the National Development Plans and other short, medium and long-term planning instruments that link migration</i></p>
		<p><i>Involvement of Civil Society organized in the creation of awareness on the need to assume migration as part of national development</i></p>
		<p><i>Involvement of subnational or local governments in the linkage of migration in development planning and other short, medium and long-term planning instruments</i></p>
<p><i>The necessary resources are identified and assigned, and the related regulatory frameworks are adjusted for the inclusion of migration in the management of the 2030 Agenda and national planning, while developing regional initiatives for the inclusion migration in the development of the countries.</i></p>	<p>Cross-cutting Lines: Financing, Regulations and Regional Coordination</p>	<p><i>Financing actions linking migration to national planning</i></p>
		<p><i>Analysis and adjustment of normative frameworks that facilitate actions for the integral approach to migration</i></p>
		<p><i>Development of regional plans and strategies for the inclusion of migration in planning</i></p>

“Leave no one behind”¹³ is a core principle of the 2030 Agenda, thus the inclusion of diverse populations in the text of the 2030 Agenda is essential, among these migrant populations. Along these lines, the implementation of the actions included in the action framework above directed at promoting the inclusion of migration within national SDG prioritization and development planning, paves the way for the implementation of policies that include migration and migrant populations in the path to development of the countries, while generating benefits for all.

Migration in the 2030 Agenda: The Importance for the Region

“We recognize the positive contribution of migrants to inclusive growth and sustainable development. We also recognize that international migration is a multi-dimensional reality of great relevance for the development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses. We will cooperate at the international level to guarantee the security, order and regularity of migration, fully respecting human rights and providing humane treatment to migrants, whatever their immigration status, and to refugees and displaced persons. Such cooperation should also strengthen the resilience of the communities that host [refugees], particularly in developing countries. We emphasize that [people] migrants have the right to return to their country of nationality and we remind that States must ensure that nationals who return to their country are properly received.”¹⁴

From the introductory statements of the new agenda, the importance of migration and migrants for the development of countries is considered. Likewise, they are explicitly included when it is stated that it is necessary to provide conditions for the empowerment of people in vulnerable situations¹⁵ and that they "must have access to lifelong learning opportunities that help them acquire the knowledge and skills

¹² Ibid (footnote 8).

¹³ Ibid (footnote 1).

¹⁴ Ibid (footnote 1).

¹⁵ Ibid (footnote 1).

necessary to take advantage of them. the opportunities that are presented to them and participate fully in society”¹⁶.

By adopting the 2030 Agenda, the "States committed themselves to mobilize the necessary means for their implementation through alliances focused especially on the needs of [people in situations of poverty and vulnerability] .”¹⁷ This also implies that countries have the responsibility of monitoring and monitoring progress. In general, the monitoring of such a broad agenda with as many variables as the 2030 Agenda is one of its main challenges for the countries. In addition, the challenge is greater when it comes to measuring the indicators for specific populations, such as the case of the migrant population.

Within the set of targets and global indicators of the 2030 Agenda there are some that make explicit mention of migration, however, "it is possible to link migration to each goal of the 2030 Agenda.”¹⁸ Many of the SDGs cannot be fully achieved without taking into account migration and migrants, since they have an impact on the results in all development sectors and vice versa. "The complex and bi-directional links that migration has among sectors of development require that synergies and trade-offs in the implementation of all of the goals be identified and taken into consideration.”¹⁹

SDG 10 proposes to reduce inequality within and among countries. Within this context, target 10.7²⁰ makes the central reference to migration, with its indicators 10.7.1 (Cost of hiring by the employee as a percentage of annual income obtained in the country of destination) and 10.7. 2 (Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies).

SDG 8 proposes to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. Given that 65% of international migrants are workers (ILO, 2016), after SDG 10, SDG 8 has the greatest number of targets and indicators that can be disaggregated by migratory status. Among these are the following indicators: 8.3.1 (Participation of formal employment), 8.5.1 (Average labor income), 8.5.2 (Unemployment rate by sex, age group and persons with disabilities), 8.6.1 (Percentage of young people, who are not in education, employment or training for work) and 8.7.1 (Child Labor).

Another issue highlighted by the 2030 Agenda, of interest to the migration agencies, is violence, including trafficking in persons and exploitation, specifically mentioned in the following: Target 16.2 and its indicators 16.2.2 (Number of victims of trafficking in persons). people per 100,000 inhabitants, by sex, age and type of exploitation) and 16.2.3 (Proportion of young women and men between 18 and 29 years of age who suffered sexual violence before reaching the age of 18); Target 5.2 and its indicators 5.2.1 (Proportion of women and girls over 15 years of age who have suffered physical, sexual or psychological violence at the hands of their current or previous partner in the last 12 months, disaggregated by violence and age) and 5.2.2 (Proportion of women and girls over 15 years of age who have suffered sexual violence

¹⁶ Ibid (footnote 1).

¹⁷ Organization of the United Nations, "The General Assembly adopts the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," September 25, 2015. Available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/es/2015/09/la-asamblea-general-adopta-la-agenda-2030-para-el-desarrollo-sostenible/>

¹⁸ Ibid (footnote 2).

¹⁹ Ibid (footnote 2).

²⁰ Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

at the hands of people who were not their partner in the last 12 months, disaggregated by age and location it took place. Additionally, target 4.b on student mobility and its indicator 4.b.1 (Volume of assistance for scholarships) and target 17.18 on migration data and its indicator 17.18.1 (Proportion of indicators with full breakdown), have direct links to migration.

The linkage of migration with the 2030 Agenda is not limited to the aforementioned objectives and targets, as it can be identified in others. There are intersectoral links between migration and several SDGs "where a particular issue may affect the migration or be affected by it."²¹ Some of the most obvious connections with migration can be seen in the goals related to poverty and growth, social protection, health, education, gender, children, cities, climate change, citizenship, the state of law and inclusion, the diaspora and partnerships for development. "For example, migrant children constitute a large part of the world's child population and, therefore, should be taken into consideration when implementing educational objectives. If governments proactively include migration and migrants when implementing this broad diversity of goals, their chances of achieving them in an effective and sustainable manner will be improved."²²

It is recognized that migrants make positive contributions to countries of origin, transit and destination for inclusive growth and sustainable development. In addition, it is recognized that international migration is a multi-dimensional reality of great relevance for development. The links between migration and the SDGs "imply the integration of migration in the different sectors of governance."²³ By strengthening coherence between migration and development agendas, migration policies can improve development outcomes, and development policies can improve the results of migration. "²⁴

²¹ Ibid (footnote 2).

²² Ibid (footnote 2).

²³ The 2030 Agenda emphasizes the promotion of a more effective, reasonable and gender-sensitive migration governance in all sectors (Ibid footnote 1). It is understood that this also implies the inclusion of the gender perspective in national development plans and other planning instruments, programs and public policies related to the implementation of the SDGs.

²⁴ Ibid (footnote 2).

Figure 4. Listing of previously mentioned SDGs, targets and indicators related to migration.²⁵

SDG10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

- 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
- Indicator 10.7.1. Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination
- Indicator 10.7.2. Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies

SDG 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

- Target 8.3. Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
- Indicator 8.3.1. Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
- Target 8.5. By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
- Indicator 8.5.1. Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
- Indicator 8.5.2. Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
- Target 8.6. By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
- Indicator 8.6.1. Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
- Target 8.7. Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
- Indicator 8.7.1. Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

SDG 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

- Target 16.2. End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
- Indicator 16.2.2. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
- Indicator 16.2.3. Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

SDG 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

- Target 5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- Indicator 5.2.1. Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
- Indicator 5.2.2. Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

SDG 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

- Target 4.b. 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
- Indicator 4.b.1. Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

SDG 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

- Target 17.18. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
- Indicator 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

²⁵ The list is not exhaustive, as it is possible to link migration to each SDG.

Objectives

General Objective

Promote the mainstreaming of migration in the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals for the Member States of the Regional Conference on Migration, with the aim of making visible the migration phenomenon and migrants as assets in the National Development Planning and other short, medium and long-term planning instruments.

Specific Objectives

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to take measures and actions with respect to:

- Contribute to the creation of institutional capacities for planning management and migration statistics.
- Include the institutions related to migration in the governance scheme of the 2030 Agenda in the countries.
- Promote the integration of migration in national planning documents.
- Generate changes in the official statistical production, tending to the visibility of migration and migrants and their link with development.
- To sensitize and integrate the multiple stakeholders²⁶ to the process of change of approach of the approach of the migration in the countries.
- Promote the necessary adjustments in the national development financing schemes and the legal planning frameworks of the countries for the inclusion of migration the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as well as the development of relevant regional-level actions.

²⁶ Ibid (footnote 8).

Lines of Action

1. Institutional Capacity-building

1.1. Training and awareness raising on the 2030 Agenda and its link with migration, and national planning to institutions involved in migration management.

With the thematic scope of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs, countries need to prioritize their planning and budgeting. In this process, it will be important that those in charge of national migration management have sufficient knowledge and capacity to take an active part in national priority discussion spaces and actively defend the relevance of migration management for national development. This is true for the planning of the 2030 Agenda, but the same is true for National Development Planning and other short, medium and long-term planning instruments. The Planning based on Results, the logic of measuring, implementing and re-measuring, are subjects in which training is required.

Given the importance of this action for the prioritization of migration in development plans and other short, medium and long-term planning instruments, ***it is recommended to carry out continuous training on the principles, content and other details of the 2030 Agenda and its link with migration and the national planning management targeted at the personnel of the institutions responsible for migration management, including their statistics personnel, and awareness-raising of decision-makers from these institutions.***

Suggested activities:

- Prepare a diagnosis of the current level of knowledge and skills on the 2030 Agenda and its relation to migration, and the national planning, of the personnel of the institutions responsible for migration management, including managerial-level personnel.
- Prepare a linkage analysis of goal 10.7 of SDG 10, with the other objectives, to identify cost-effective actions in this area.
- Generate continuous training programs²⁷ for the personnel of the institutions responsible for migration management, and awareness-raising activities for the authorities of these institutions. Carry out other complementary activities to the formative ones, tending to generate culture of planning and monitoring in the migratory institutions.

1.2. Training and sensitization of personnel of the national migration agency, in the use, interpretation and production of statistics

One of the obstacles identified for the inclusion of migration in national plans is the difficulty of monitoring the indicators required to measure progress towards the targets set, which are not traditionally measured in the countries. This creates the opportunity to train and sensitize the necessary personnel in their internal capacities for the statistical production in this matter that until now have not been strengthened.

²⁷ Capacity-building sessions about this topic may be included as a part of already-established regular mandatory programs or courses for the personnel.

This need includes the statistical production through intentional surveys carried out from these entities, as well as the transformation into statistics of the administrative records that occur in the daily institutional work. Another capacity, many times more necessary, is the interpretation of the available statistical information and its use as a basis for the planning and implementation of its public plans and policies. This activity must be promoted, especially with decision-makers, at all levels, of national institutions related to migration

Therefore, ***it is recommended to undertake sensitization and training processes for all the personnel of the migration management institutions in the countries of the region so that they have the capacity to read, interpret and use the statistics available for their public policies, as well as transforming your daily transactional records into statistical information capable of supporting your own decision making.***

Suggested activities:

- Survey of the current statistical capacity of the personnel of the migration management entities in the countries.
- Design and implementation of continuous training programs for technical personnel on use, interpretation and statistical production.
- Creation of professionalization programs for personnel dedicated exclusively to the production of statistics on migration and development, in the production of statistics and indicators.
- Sensitization of the institutional authorities on the importance of managing statistics for better decision making.

1.3. Strengthening the capacities for the generation of migration statistics in the Official Statistical Institution of the countries.

In the framework of the well-doing of official statistical institutions, their functions go hand in hand with National Development Planning and other short, medium and long-term planning instruments. This is the consideration that official statistics are not ends in themselves, but instruments for the constant monitoring of public policies and issues prioritized by public management. Therefore, there is evidence of the need for an important relationship between the national priority and the priority of statistics produced and, likewise, between the statistics produced and the organizational structure of these offices.

This relationship is observed in the case of migration. Generally, the statistics that are compiled are more related to the regulation of migrations. In order to facilitate the implementation of actions to strengthen the capacities of the generation of migration statistics in the national official statistics institutions, it will be key to promote the importance of migration for national development and to make visible the specific needs of the migrant population.

In order to include migration in National Planning for Development and in other short, medium and long term planning instruments, ***it is necessary that the entities responsible for the official statistics initiate this process, creating, increasing their hierarchy and strengthening the work units on migration, while expanding the thematic offer of these units, going on to include the main issues associated with migration and their impact on national development.***

Suggested activities:

- Collaboration agreement between the migratory entity and the entity in charge of official statistics.
- Training actions for personnel of the national statistical office on migration-related issues, particularly for personnel who work on demographic, social and cultural statistics, so that the statistics that they produce may be disaggregated and analyzed by migratory status.
- Strengthen or create an area that allows to consolidate and integrate, within the national statistical offices, the production and methodological consolidation of migration statistics.
- Creation of the Statistical Committee or coordinating office for migratory statistics, involving the staff of the national statistical office, the migratory entity and other important expert and sectoral stakeholders for the subject in question.

1.4. Promotion of inter-institutional mechanisms for production coordination and dissemination of evidence and statistics on migration and development

The thematic proliferation and quantity of the statistics, together with the need to prioritize the resources available for their production, has prompted the new practice and international recommendations in the official statistical production point to models of centralized coordination and decentralized production. This requires a statistical institution with sufficient quality and capacity to lead, guide and order statistical production plans, as well as sector institutions with statistical capacity, which can execute the actions of that production.

This coordination could include both the migration management institutions, as well as the institutions that manage the sectoral development issues on which migration has an impact, as well as those that condition and determine the size and forms of the migratory flow in the countries. In countries where these mechanisms are already being implemented, there may be a need to strengthen. In others where there exists a non-exclusive mechanism for migration, its scope could be extended or adjusted to achieve the required objectives.

In this sense, depending on the institutional organization of each country, ***it is proposed to carry out the necessary analyzes and management for the creation and strengthening of inter-institutional coordination mechanisms for the production and dissemination of statistics on migration and its impact on development.***

Suggested activities²⁸:

- Preparation of a diagnosis on the need for information, capacity and institutional organization and possible existing mechanisms of interaction.

²⁸ It should be noted that, depending on the institutional particularities of each country, some of these activities may coincide or be complemented with other proposals in other actions of the document.

- Identification of the producing and user institutions of the information produced by the interaction of the mechanism.
- Definition of the responsibilities and rights of each of the participating institutions.
- Make a proposal for creation, functions and statistical production of the mechanism.

2. Governance

2.1. Inclusion of the National Migration Institution in the Governance Committee of the 2030 Agenda and in the Relevant Technical Areas for Implementation

The planning agenda (national and international) is very broad and resources are scarce, which leads countries to prioritize issues when planning State interventions. This prioritization process usually begins with traditional topics such as education, health and employment, on some occasions excluding more emerging issues, such as migration.

Migration entities should be part of the national coordination mechanisms of the 2030 Agenda, with strategic participation, advocating the importance of including the issue of migration in national prioritization.

Migration institutions could identify the steps to request their inclusion in the national coordinating mechanism of the 2030 Agenda and, once there, focus their attention on achieving that, among the prioritized goals at the national level, those related to migration management or the impact of migration on the situation of other issues or indicators are found.

The final objective of this action is that, given the national priority of the 2030 Agenda, this framework be used as an input so that the migration issue is oriented towards a development approach.

Suggested Activities:

- Review the status of migration in the current governance of the 2030 Agenda in each country.
- Request the national coordinating institution of the coordinating mechanism of the 2030 Agenda to include the institution of migration to said mechanism.
- Prepare material on the international importance of migration for sustainable development to be presented in the national committee.
- Proposal to address the issue of migration within the framework of the national coordination commission of the 2030 Agenda.

2.2. Creation of the subcommittee on migration in the governance scheme of the 2030 Agenda in the countries

One of the characteristics of the 2030 Agenda is its thematic multiplicity. The 17 SDGs and 169 targets contain a number of different disciplines which in order to be properly addressed require that the corresponding tasks be divided into working groups. In some countries, there are working groups for health, education, energy, water, production and sustainable consumption, which are topics that are directly linked to one of the objectives in particular. This need is even greater for thematic areas that are scattered throughout the agenda, such as migration, where targets and indicators associated with it are found in several of the SDGs.

Therefore, ***given that most of the national coordination mechanisms of the 2030 Agenda include the agency responsible for migration management, it would be advisable to take advantage of this presence to advocate for the importance of migration in the 2030 Agenda and create a subcommittee or working group focused on the impact of migration to the development of the 2030 Agenda.*** This small mechanism must have a multisectoral presence, as per the 2030 Agenda topics that are linked to migration, such as education, health, employment, justice, among others. Its conformation must be consistent with the governance of the 2030 Agenda in each country.

The following could be some functions of the mentioned equipment:

- Coordinate with the other teams and thematic axes of the National Coordination Mechanism of the 2030 Agenda, for the mainstreaming of the migration issue in all the SDGs that are related.
- Propose statistical methodologies (operations, indicators, sources) that promote the visibility of migration and migrants in the production of national information on the SDGs.
- Generate proposals for interventions associated with the welfare and development of the migrant, linked to the national SDGs priority
- Ensure that in the interventions proposed in the framework of the 2030 Agenda, migration and migrants are taken into account.
- Ensure that in the national management reports of the 2030 Agenda, data and actions related to migration and migrants are integrated.
- Development of proposals for awareness strategies directed to institutions related to migration at the national and subnational or local levels and to the general public "on how migration is reflected in the 2030 Agenda and how migration and development are they influence each other."

Suggested activities:

- Identification of indicators associated with migration, among those prioritized at the national level.
- Identification of key actors²⁹ for linking migration to the topics of the 2030 Agenda.
- Present and develop work proposal of this mechanism on migration.

Analysis of the current public policy mechanisms related to migration and migrants and evidence on the results of these mechanisms.

3. Production of data and indicators on Migration

The Global Pact on Migration and Statistical Needs³⁰

In the framework of the Global Pact on Migration, the need for the production of statistics has been made evident. The following actions can be identified:

1. Establish a comprehensive strategy of the National Statistical System.
2. Strengthen the measurement in Population and Housing Censuses.

²⁹ Among the key actors to include in this space, would be organized groups or associations that represent a direct voice of migrants and the diaspora.

³⁰ Contributions United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

3. Generate a program of specialized and general surveys.
4. Strengthen the system of administrative records, and
5. Strengthen the analysis capabilities through the combination of sources.

3.1. Production of indicators on migration and its link to development

The diversity in the national contexts on migration in this region, implies a complexity in relation to the challenges and opportunities that migration can generate in each country and the impact it can have in multiple sectors, such as health, education, work, among others. This, coupled with the myths and prejudices that may still persist about migration and its impact on development, requires a particular approach.

These and other issues related to migration should be characterized and quantified through the design and implementation of indicators produced from the national statistical systems of the region.

It is recommended to make a great effort in the production of statistical indicators related to the impact of migration on national development.³¹ These indicators can be produced through censuses or surveys. However, the initial effort should be directed at the **administrative records** that are already produced as a result of the mission activities of the institutions in charge of the migration issue, as well as by the sectoral institutions, whose statistics can be used as statistics on migration and their impact on migration. the development. The information produced could be accessible to the public, respecting the legal and institutional arrangements of each country and should have as much disaggregation as possible, in order to make visible the different gaps that cross the migratory condition.

Suggested activities:

- Creation of Tables or Statistical Committees on Migration. Its conformation will be subject to the institutionality of each country, more must have consistency with the expected functions of the same, which are stated in the subsequent activities. If the country already has this mechanism, the task is to focus its purpose towards statistics for the development of development indicators.
- Diagnosis of existing information and information that is required in the country, according to its link and interest on migration, institutional organization and level of advancement in the culture of monitoring and integration with development.
- Identification of indicators on migration measured in other countries or internationally recommended.
- Identification of possible sources of statistical information for the selected indicators.
- Survey and analysis of administrative records produced in migratory entities and in the plausible sectors to convert statistics on migration and development.
- Preparation of a proposal for national indicators on migration and development. This may include the redesign of statistical operations or existing administrative records.

³¹ A comprehensive proposal of common indicators on a regional level may be considered. It could promote the comparability of information and the possibility to generate regional policies and programs.

- Preparation of an action plan and implementation mechanisms, with the aim of integrating statistical information generated by the different entities involved in the migration issue.

3.2. Proposal for the disaggregation of social and economic indicators, by migratory status

A topic is considered cross-cutting for planning when it exerts influence on the rest of the issues on the development agenda. Some countries consider the following as traditional cross-cutting topics: gender, the life-cycle, territory, disabilities, among others. These issues, in general, have specific goals and indicators. Likewise, the indicators of priority topics, such as employment, health or education, are, as far as possible, disaggregated according to these populations considered. Both ways are valid when it comes to making these cross-cutting issues visible.

This same dynamic could be developed with migration, given its cross-cutting impact on almost all elements of the life of a country and, therefore, on the dimensions of its development. ***The possible sources of information should be identified so that the main population indicators of economic and social development issues are disaggregated according to the migratory status of the people.*** This applies to all available sources: Censuses, surveys and administrative records and the information produced could be accessible to the public, respecting the legal and institutional arrangements of each country.

Suggested activities:

- Identification of the socioeconomic indicators that are produced in the country and that are susceptible and of interest to be disaggregated to make visible the migrant population.
- Proposals of methodologies and modifications to the current sources of information for disaggregation by migratory status. It will probably be necessary to identify, test and refine new sources of information for some indicators, when it is not possible to redesign or modify other existing sources. Specifically, it would be necessary to rethink the sample sizes of household and business surveys, add new questions and collection methodologies of the already implemented questionnaires, among other possible changes.
- Awareness days of the institutions in charge of monitoring and those responsible for improving them, on the need to disaggregate them for migrants.

3.3. Conducting the National Survey of Migrants³²

Among the mixed migratory flows in the region, there is a significant amount that is in an irregular migratory situation. This population is usually difficult to count and the administrative records that should generate the most information, are sometimes incomplete or suffer a high rate of underreporting. For their part, the main social and demographic surveys generally do not contain the necessary variables or enough sample size to capture a phenomenon of not so high frequency or, their methodology is not the most adequate to capture a population that is sometimes difficult to identify.

³² Ibid (footnote 11).

There are special methodologies for the characterization of this population and its relationship with the main sociodemographic variables that affect the development of society. One of these tools is the National Survey of Immigrants, an intentional sample survey that was applied in Dominican Republic on two occasions, through a methodology specialized in this type of population, manages to estimate with high precision the quantity and characteristics of the international immigrant population and their first-generation descendants born in the country.

It is recommended that countries evaluate the periodic application of a National Survey of Migrants, in order to provide information on the main social, economic and demographic characteristics of the migrant populations; depending on the national contexts adjustments could be made to the methodology to include migrants who have been returned, who are in transit, who have emigrated and who have immigrated.³³

Suggested activities:

- Creation of a regional technical group for the transfer of methodology and experience among countries to carry out the survey, when there is available funding.
- Internal awareness about the socioeconomic benefits of having this information tool.
- Technical and Economic Proposal Design of the Survey.

3.4. Creation of Indirect Indicators or Proxy Indicators and Adapting SDG Targets According to the National Context

The global proposal of indicators for the monitoring of the 2030 Agenda tries to fulfill the difficult mission of being valid and useful for all the signatory countries of the Declaration for Sustainable Development, regardless of the political, economic, social and environmental differences between the same. That is why it has been proposed to generate indicators at different levels: global, regional and national. Recently, ECLAC has launched the proposal for indicators for the Latin America and the Caribbean region, which includes 121 global indicators and adds some 38 at the regional level that work as approximations, in our environment, of those proposed internationally.³⁴

The same applies at the national level. Countries have the prerogative and even the need to propose national indicators that, although not exactly those proposed internationally and regionally, are measures that allow monitoring of approaches adapted to their country contexts. This is an effective alternative so that, using the monitoring tools that already exist, one may follow up on the challenges of the 2030 Agenda.

³³At the regional level, with the existing regional experience, a gradual project could be designed, where technical support is provided through South South cooperation to the countries that require and are interested in this survey.

³⁴ CEPAL, Report of the prioritization process of indicators for the regional statistical monitoring of the SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean, October 2nd of 2018, Available at <https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/events/files/cea-comite-ejecutivo-17.3-informe-proceso-priorizacion-indicadores-seguimiento-estadistico-regional-ods-alc.pdf>

Something similar applies in the selection of national goals. A large part of the goals of the 2030 Agenda do not have quantitative data to be achieved. But those that do include them, do so in a way that tries, again with great difficulty, to find a balance between so many countries with realities so dissimilar. Given this, the countries are urged to define their own national goals, related to the indicators of the SDG targets, according to their realities and possibilities.

With all this, it is proposed to the countries to carry out the analysis of global SDG indicators, to add those that are national approaches to them, as well as to evaluate their capacities for implementing policies, for the establishment of quantitative goals to pursue, during the validity of the 2030 Agenda.

Suggested actions:

- Evaluation of the feasibility of measuring the indicators, especially those related to migration. The countries that have already done the initial evaluation can focus directly on the presentation of indicators that approximate the international ones.
- Proposal of approximate indicators, to monitor those phenomena related to migration and the SDGs, in which the international proposal is not applicable, in the short term, at the national level.
- Analysis of the policies and programs to be implemented on the issues related to the SDGs and migration, to establish realistic national goals to be achieved during the validity of the 2030 Agenda.

4. Alignment with National Planning

4.1. Inclusion of migration goals in the National Development Strategy

The clearest reflection of the change of culture towards migration is the inclusion of migration issues, through goals and indicators, in the National Development Plan and other short, medium and long-term planning instruments.

This is key, since it is possible that in the plans there are cross-cutting statements or affirmations about the improvement of migration management, but until these expressions become quantifiable goals, they do not lead to policies or programs to address them. Thus, ***the inclusion of goals and indicators on the impact of migration on the main pillars of development in the National Development Plan and other short, medium and long-term planning instruments of each country is recommended.***

Suggested activities:

- Creation of a Working Committee or Committee on the Impact of Migration on Development, with the identified actors.³⁵ This equipment can be the same proposed in other lines of action of this document. If the countries already have a similar mechanism, the task could focus its actions towards the creation of evidence and sensitization of the authorities and the general population.

³⁵ Among key stakeholders that could be included in this committee, one may consider organized groups, associations or organizations that represent the direct voice of migrants and of the diaspora communities.

- Search, in the National Development Plan and other short, medium and long-term planning instruments, of goals or indicators on migration or with an impact on it, that can serve as entry points for migration into the plan.
- Design and proposal of new goals not included before in the National Development Plan and other short, medium and long-term planning instruments that may be included, depending on the time horizon of each plan, in the modification spaces established in the plans of each country.
- Identification of priorities, needs and gaps for the fulfillment of each goal.
- Identification of the institutions related to the identified goals, which must devote efforts and budget for the achievement of these development goals associated with migration.
- Identification and implementation, for each established goal, of the indicators and instruments for their adequate monitoring and evaluation.

4.2. Identification and development of goals and indicators, related to migrants, in the plans of the sectoral institutions: Education, Health, Labor, Monetary, among others

In addition to having goals or indicators in the National Development Plan, there is another manifestation of thematic priority in the countries, and that is to have quantifiable statements in the Sectoral or Institutional Plans of the State. There are sectors that traditionally count on this type of plans, since historically they are related to the national development (education, health, employment, justice, etc.). There are also others who may not have specific plans, but who are part, cross-cuttingly, of those specific, because they are considered populations or issues related, globally, to development. That is the case of gender, aging, institutionality, among others.

The recommendation would be to identify and raise awareness of the importance of developing and implementing goals and indicators on the impact of migration on the main sectoral development programs of the countries.³⁶ Once the impacts of migratory flows, both those of entry and exit, have been identified, in the priority issues of development, a process of awareness and conviction will be required so that, in the sectoral goals or indicators, a disaggregation or a specific program of each sector focused on the development of the migrant population. Additionally, another possible action would be to identify if these programs have their respective goals and systems to monitor their progress.

Suggested activities:

- Mapping of sectoral programs related to migrant populations.
- Identification and analysis of planning instruments (short, medium and long term) and other types of instruments (public policies and action plans), intervention and actions linked to the achievement of the goals.
- Identification of those development issues that do not have plans in the country but do have plans in other countries. Awareness raising plan targeting the relevant stakeholders.
- Proposal to include goals and indicators to measure the progress of those identified programs.
- Creation and strengthening of intersectoral work to improve planning on the subject.

³⁶ Best practices on this may be share don a regional level, and other interested countries may identify how they could be adapted to their national context for implementation.

5. Multi-stakeholder Involvement³⁷

“All implementation efforts should have a multi-stakeholder approach, as much as possible. Inclusion and collaboration of multiple stakeholders are crucial for the realization of the SDGs, especially with regard to migration. By addressing so many different migration issues, the objectives can involve actors beyond the domain of legislators. For example, labor migration objectives can unite central banks and employers, and disaster-related objectives can involve migration specialists in disaster risk reduction for the first time. In addition, some migration objectives combine development approaches and have the potential to involve more development stakeholders³⁸.”

When thinking about the State in its broadest definition, it must include, besides the government, other important stakeholders when planning and implementing development policies and programs for society. Depending on each country, these actors may come from sectors such as subnational or local governments, the private sector, academia, organized civil society, international organizations, the church, the press, trade unions, among others. For the purposes of the document, an approach is made to the first four. Each country, depending on the institutional and legal arrangements, will decide the actors of interest, as well as the best time for this involvement. Respecting those same national conditions, this support can include tasks such as support in the elaboration of public policies and action plans, implementation processes, monitoring and evaluation of these.

5.1. Partnerships with the Private Sector as co-responsible for the change of focus towards the migrant population

A combination of efforts that is very useful when you want to carry out a project that requires the will of other social actors, are alliances with the private sector. In the case of migration, there is a great impact and a great responsibility of the private sector when it comes to transforming the vision of tackling migration. The private sector is the main employer of the migrant population, so it has a lot to contribute, not only in terms of their knowledge about this segment, but also because of their ability to influence their insertion into formal working life, health and social security, among other elements necessary for the passage from passive to social assets of the development of these people.

It is recommended to make the necessary preparations for the generation of alliances with the private sector, so that they contribute in the linking of migrants as active entities of development, from the conception of the strategies to the implementation of these.

Suggested activities:

- Mapping of the main stakeholders of the private sector in terms of the insertion in the labor market of immigrants.

³⁷ Ibid (footnote 8).

³⁸ Ibid (footnote 2).

- Review of literature, recommendations and best practices of this type of alliances about migration.
- Constant awareness of the private sector on its responsibility and advantages of integrally addressing migration in national development.
- Proposed adequate articulation scheme for the support of the private sector to this effort.

5.2. Accompaniment of Academia and Think Tanks in the design of National Development Plans and other short, medium and long-term planning instruments that link migrants

Academia and Think Tanks have great advantages when it comes to generating changes in the way of thinking or assuming issues in society. On the one hand, they tend to be producers of knowledge and thought, both through the dynamics of the classrooms and the research centers that develop them.

It has been written about the different effects, both positive and negative, that migration has on the development of countries. Therefore, social research centers would be key in producing knowledge about the impact of migration in the particular context of each country and based on that discernment, to propose and design the best way to link it to national development.

Likewise, they are high-reaching platforms for the dissemination and internalization of new ways of thinking, given the very function of teaching, which is to transmit ideas. To the extent that society is more educated, the greater the scope of this platform for knowledge transmission.

Another function of the educational centers, in fact, more specific on the topic of migration, is through the inclusion of migrant populations in the official educational cycle. Their inclusion would lead them, like the rest of the population, to gain sufficient skills to participate actively in the labor market and, consequently, in the generation of wealth in society.

For all these reasons, ***it is convenient to accompany the academic and research sectors in the processes of inclusion of migrants as a key part of national development plans and other short, medium and long-term planning instruments.***

Suggested activities:

- Identification of universities or other higher learning institutions, schools and research centers with study or research programs related to the effort of social inclusion of migrants.
- Proposal of actions to be carried out with the academies in the effort to create awareness and ways for the inclusion of migrants in the national development.
- Development of ongoing projects and joint research on the impact of migration to national development.

5.3. Involvement of Civil Society Organizations in Raising Awareness about the Need to Include Migration as a part of National Development

The organized representation of society, through non-profit organizations, are usually effective mechanisms for monitoring, support and awareness about causes related to the welfare of the population in general. This becomes more evident when the cause to defend affects some population considered a minority within society. The alliances with these entities are very efficient when it comes to disseminating

the actions that are being developed from the State, especially to those more distant places where the state apparatus is more difficult to penetrate.

It is recommended to take advantage of the possible coincidence of causes between State entities, which want to take advantage of migration to promote development, and the social entities interested in the welfare of the migrant population to generate alliances in order to design development plans that enhance the benefits of this migrant population, as well as ensuring its effective compliance throughout the territory.

Suggested activities:

- Mapping of social entities interested in the topics related to the linking of migration in national development.
- Identification of territories or populations to which it could be more effective to reach through social organizations.
- Creation of an articulation mechanism between the State and the selected social actors, for the development of initiatives for the inclusion of the migrant population.
- Development of proposals for awareness strategies directed to institutions related to migration at the national and subnational or local levels and to the general public "on how migration is reflected in the 2030 Agenda and how migration and development are they influence each other."³⁹

5.4. Involvement of Subnational or Local Governments in Linking Migration to Development Planning and other short, medium and long-term Planning Instruments

*"Without involving the government at the local level, the national government cannot adequately understand, reflect or respond to the migratory realities of the country. In the context of the SDGs, this means that it is especially important that actors at the local level be included in the implementation process. This will require enhanced vertical political coherence between government levels ..."*⁴⁰

The effect, link and importance of migration is not homogenous throughout the national territory. There are localities where this human mobility is more determinant for development than in others. Such is the case of the municipalities.

On the other hand, it is in the subnational localities where the effect of migrations on society is produced. It is the subnational or local governments that face the most direct effect of migration in its population, economic and cultural dynamics. Therefore, by promoting the vertical coherence of the government, the effort to integrate migration into development planning at the national level must land on the particularities of subnational planning (regional, provincial, state, municipal, etc.).

In this regard, ***it is proposed to establish mechanisms for the involvement of subnational or local governments in the effort to integrate migration and migrants into SDG management, planning for***

³⁹ Ibid (footnote 2).

⁴⁰ Ibid (footnote 2).

development and other short, medium and long-term planning instruments. term, allowing a direct effect in the territory, through the incorporation of the national proposals in the local planning tools.

As in all the proposed actions, this must begin by analyzing the institutionality and particular situation not only of each country, but, internally, the particularities of its territorial organization.

Suggested activities:

- Analysis of the institutionality and territorial organization of each country, identifying the best ways for this landing.
- Identify in each locality the possible actors of importance for the alignment of migration with their territorial planning.
- Identify, design and implement measures at the subnational or local level in coherence with the proposals of the national level.
- Design and implement the production of official statistical information, of subnational or local scope, for the monitoring of the established measures.

6. Cross-cutting Lines: Financing, Regulations and Regional Coordination

6.1. Financing actions linking migration to National Planning

Both the implementation and modifications to public plans and policies generate a need to manage financial resources. The path towards the change in the way migration is addressed within the framework of national development is not the exception. Several of the recommended actions require the mobilization of resources in order to be implemented.

On the one hand, the processes of changes in governance and alignment with planning require the hiring of technicians to develop the methodological proposals, as well as for the implementation that emerges from them.

Likewise, changes in the production of official statistics require the implementation of new methodologies and technologies, as well as new sources of information or to modify existing ones (whether census, sampling or administrative records). This involves hiring for the development of methodologies, the recruitment and mobilization of new personnel for the collection or collection and processing of data, computer equipment, including the creation of new institutional units (institutional statistical areas), among other requirements that, at the same time, generate resource requirements.

Depending on the reality of each country, the convenience of strategic alliances with different actors such as the private sector, international organizations or other interested actors, which could complement government financing, can be weighed.

With all this, ***it is recommended to analyze the needs and establish the responsibilities, alliances and institutional mechanisms for the mobilization of necessary resources for the financing of these lines of action and activities, necessary for the change in the approach towards migration and migrants within the development framework of the countries.***

Suggested activities:

- Costing of each line, action and activity approved to be implemented.
- Establishment of institutional responsibilities, according to the legal mandates and institutional capacities.
- Analysis of actors and interests, in order to establish possible complementary alliances to the financing of the State, such as from international cooperation.
- Identification of the mechanisms through which the mobilization of these resources can be operationalized.

6.2. Analysis and Adjustment of Normative Frameworks that facilitate the actions for the integral approach of the Migration

Depending on national legal and institutional arrangements, those countries that have not done so *are urged to analyze* different regulations, especially those related to national planning, management of migration flows and coordination for the implementation of the Agenda 2030

This is particularly evident in the lines of action for changes in the governance of the 2030 Agenda in each country, as well as in actions to align migration to national planning. In both cases, the main challenges are, precisely, finding the places where to generate normative changes that make possible the inclusion of migration with all its impact, both on the coordination process for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as well as on the normative frameworks of national planning. The same applies to the production of official statistics on the impact of migration on society.

In this sense, ***it is recommended that, for each action to be implemented, the legal framework (s) involved be analyzed and the necessary elements identified to be modified so that the actions aimed at making migration and migrants visible in national development plans and other instruments of short, medium and long-term planning, can be implemented.***

Suggested activities:

- Creation of an inter-institutional work team to assess, propose and implement the necessary changes in the legal frameworks identified. If the countries already have a similar mechanism, the task should be to include the subject in the framework of it.
- Legal analysis of each action to be implemented by the countries, in search of the normative frameworks that will be possible to affect and modify.
- Analysis of the relevant international conventions and standards, in order to generate the greatest possible coherence between national and international standards.
- Awareness raising of relevant decision makers for the implementation of these changes: Ministries of Planning, Ministries of social sectors, Migration Management, Congress, among others.

6.3. Development of Regional Plans and Strategies for the Inclusion of Migration in Planning

Although with different variations, disaggregations or scopes, the development plans of the countries of the region are essentially very similar. There are four omnipresent dimensions: Economic and productive development, social development and well-being of people, institutional strengthening of the State and security, care and respect for the environment. Some also include coherence and territorial development and alliances for development.

This evident relationship in the development concerns of the countries in the region, facilitates the possibility of defining and proposing regional strategies for the inclusion of migration in planning. Despite the sovereignty and peculiarities of each country, broadly speaking, the entry points for the inclusion of migration in the national plans are similar.

It is then proposed to generate the necessary consensus to establish some points or possible regional actions that can be carried out taking advantage of the capacities already created in other countries of the region (South South Cooperation) and exchange them with the other countries of the region, for the prioritization of migration in national development plans and other short, medium and long-term planning instruments.

Suggested activities:

- Creation of a working group within the framework of the RCM for the development of regional strategies for the inclusion of migration and migrants in planning.
- Identification and coordination with international organizations interested in providing technical and financial assistance for the development of the work plan of the working group.
- Further evaluation of the priorities and planning and public policy documents of the Member States of the RCM, for the identification of entry points for migration or regional similarities.
- Design of concrete and applicable regional proposals for the Member States of the RCM interested in strengthening their comprehensive management of migration. These proposals may include: Socialization and training on the lines of action in each country, implementation of monitoring mechanisms on the progress on the lines of action, and activities to share good practices and lessons learned.