

Annex -- Overview of PfP Presentations

Round I

1. Tools to Advance Sustainable Development Outcomes

Proponents: Switzerland, IOM and UNDP

The presentation will showcase the strategic approaches and tools developed or being developed by IOM and UNDP to support the SDG implementation with a view to fostering sustainable development outcomes (including tools such as Migration Governance Indicators, Migration and the 2030 Agenda Guide for Practitioners, Guidance for UNCTs and governments on mainstreaming migration into MAPs and UNSDCFs). Additionally, the presentation serves as a platform to present to governments IOM's Migration and Sustainable Development Strategy, which further established IOM's commitment to working in closer partnership with UN Country Teams.

2. EU Diaspora Facility Proponents: Portugal, in partnership with the ICMPD

Proponents: France and ICMPD / EU

The EU Diaspora Facility (EUDiF) is an EU-funded project implemented by ICMPD that aims to become a trusted partner in helping governments of origin and diaspora organizations to engage and collaborate more effectively with each other and with the EU in development efforts. Diasporas have long been acknowledged as actors for development, but until now the dialogue and collaboration between diaspora organizations, countries of origin, the EU and its Member States has been fragmented. This is hoped to be changed through a combination of mapping diaspora engagement, capacity building, mobilizing dialogue expertise, and exchanging ideas.

Round II

3. KNOMAD 1.2

Proponents: EU and World Bank / KNOMAD

KNOMAD is an open, inclusive, multidisciplinary knowledge partnership. Since its inception, it has served as a brain trust for the global migration community, generating a menu of policy choices based on analytical evidence, evaluation of policies, data collection, and quality control. KNOMAD 1.2 signals a new phase with a stronger commitment to provide technical assistance and undertake pilot projects to support countries to adjust their policies and programs amidst a changing and challenging landscape on migration.

The presentation will showcase the strategic approaches and tools developed or being developed by KNOMAD/World Bank to support the migration-related SDG implementation (including tools such as recruitment cost indicators (with ILO) and remittance costs).

4. Migration and Development Policy Reviews (MDPRs)

Proponents: Italy and OECD Development Centre

The OECD Development Centre is an independent platform for knowledge sharing and policy dialogue between OECD member countries and developing economies, allowing these countries to interact on an equal footing. Leveraging its convening power and extensive data-driven knowledge on migration and development, the OECD Development Centre proposes regional and cross-national analytical reviews on migration and development. The MDRs provide an overall assessment of the potential of migration and development policy in countries – either evaluating existing migration and development strategies, or support countries to establish new ones. Their goal is to ensure that migration and development strategies are comprehensive (consider all aspects of migration) and ultimately maximise the benefits of migration and minimising its costs, assisting countries in reaching the MDGs and the objectives of the GCM. Notably, this includes accounting for the inadvertent effects of a variety of public policies, the interaction of different levels of government and the influence from outside factors.

Round III

5. Monitoring progress on migrants’ socioeconomic integration in Latin America and the Caribbean

Proponents: Government (TBC), in partnership with the OECD and UNDP

“Monitoring progress on migrants’ socioeconomic integration in Latin America and the Caribbean” is a new joint OECD/UNDP initiative that ambitions to measure migrants’ socioeconomic integration in LAC countries. Several of these countries have adopted a series of measures aimed, for instance, at fostering the access to health, education and labour markets, and promoting migrants’ entrepreneurship and financial inclusion. The project, building on the experience of both OECD and UNDP with respect to migrants’ integration, will support migrant-receiving countries in the LAC region by building a set of specific indicators to measure the national and local efforts in terms of socioeconomic integration and monitor over time the progress done in this field by each country. The purpose of these indicators is to help LAC countries improve their efforts to integrate migrants, including refugees and asylum seekers, into their economies and societies. The presentation at the PFP session would be a way for the OECD and UNDP to present this new initiative to the participants and receive manifestation of interest from the LAC countries that would like to benefit from this new tool.”

6. Red Cross and Red Crescent Humanitarian Service Points: Reducing Vulnerability and Enhancing Resilience of Migrants

Proponents: Ecuador (TBC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in partnership with Adrienne Arsht-Rockefeller Foundation Resilience Center (AARFRC)

Red Cross and Red Crescent Humanitarian Service Points are designed to save lives and reduce suffering along migratory trails by helping ensure that all vulnerable migrants, irrespective of legal status, are able to access critical humanitarian assistance. This assistance may include emergency first aid and maternal healthcare, shelter, food, psychosocial support, Restoring Family Links for families that have been separated, information about rights and/or referrals to specialized services. In the interest of meeting emergency needs and fostering longer-term resilience of highly at-risk mobile populations, the AARFRC will work alongside the IFRC in advancing and scaling Humanitarian Service Points for vulnerable migrants, with an initial operational focus in the Americas region.