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 MDPRs 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 Carribean**

*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.