

TC Document RG-T3504

I. Basic Information for TC

▪ Country/Region:	REGIONAL
▪ TC Name:	Innovative indicators and technology solutions for international migration
▪ TC Number:	RG-T3504
▪ Team Leader/Members:	Harris, Jeremy Tyler (SCL/MIG) Team Leader; Delvasto Otalora, Nicolas (SCL/MIG) Alternate Team Leader; An, Kyungjo (SCL/MIG); Negret Garrido, Cesar Andres (LEG/SGO); Sobral De Elia, Mariana (SCL/MIG)
▪ Taxonomy:	Research and Dissemination
▪ Operation Supported by the TC:	N/A.
▪ Date of TC Abstract authorization:	02 Mar 2020.
▪ Beneficiary:	Regional
▪ Executing Agency and contact name:	Inter-American Development Bank
▪ Donors providing funding:	Public Capacity Building Korea Fund for Economic Development(KPC)
▪ IDB Funding Requested:	US\$500,000.00
▪ Local counterpart funding, if any:	US\$0
▪ Disbursement period (which includes Execution period):	24 months
▪ Required start date:	15 September, 2020
▪ Types of consultants:	Individuals and Firms
▪ Prepared by Unit:	SCL/MIG-Migration Unit
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	SCL-Social Sector
▪ TC included in Country Strategy (y/n):	N
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	N
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020:	Social inclusion and equality

II. Objective and Justification of the TC

- 2.1 **Background:** Migration is a key issue currently facing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and to address the challenges posed by sudden and large migration flows the IDB launched the Migration Initiative (MIG) in 2018. Now part of the Social Sector, MIG is developing databases and documenting success cases to promote convergence of regional migration policies towards global best practices.
- 2.2 Economic and political factors, as well as humanitarian crises have driven more than 7.7 million Latin American and Caribbean people from their home countries since

2005. Migrants from LAC currently total 37 million worldwide and account for around 13% of the total migrant population globally – equivalent to about 5% of the region's population.

- 2.3 In 2017, 5.5 million of the 34 million migrants from LAC lived in another LAC country. Between 2005 and 2017, their number has increased at a higher cumulative rate (65%) than the 50% increase in the total number of migrants in LAC (both from the region and from other regions). This is in line with an overall growth of South-South migration (SSM) flows in recent years. Standing at 103 million last year, SSM was 66% higher in 2017 than it was in 2005 (62 million).
- 2.4 To support LAC in this endeavor, the IDB launched the Migration Initiative, now the Migration Unit (SCL/MIG), to establish with borrowing member countries a regional mechanism to coordinate migration policies and institutions to benefit both receiving countries and migrants. To carry out such an endeavor, the Bank seeks expand knowledge, policy dialogue, and capacity building on migration-related issues and provide concessional lending to assist mass migration-receiving countries and communities, so that migrants are properly integrated. Furthermore, the magnitude of the regional challenge implies that effective solutions will have to go beyond traditional approaches.
- 2.5 To address these challenges, it is first necessary to have a clear, measurable understanding of both the policies currently in place and the socio-economic outcomes for existing migrants. The first component of this TC will make progress in this dimension by developing two sets of indicators through collaborations with institutional partners that have extensive experience in these matters. That experience will be brought to bear in Latin America and the Caribbean, where such endeavors have traditionally had only limited coverage. Furthermore, as the Migration Unit integrates into the Social Sector, these data outputs will be integrated into the Sector's Data Ecosystem, to ensure that both a) the data produced are of high quality, are well documented, and apply Sector standards for comparability; and b) are easily accessible with in the Sector to all users of the data.
- 2.6 Within the context of the IDB Group's Migration Action Framework currently under development for publication in Q3 2020, the measurement of economic opportunities and migrant integration outcomes will focus primarily on migrant destination countries, and to a lesser degree on return migrants and their reintegration into their origin countries. While it is recognized that migrants often spend more time in transit countries than expected, by nature of their transitory status the settlement opportunities and degree of integration achieved in transit countries is less relevant.
- 2.7 Secondly, it is necessary to identify a clear path forward in terms of best practices that have been developed in terms of public administration of migration flows and migrant integration. The second component of this TC will advance in this regard, with

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emphasis on the experiences of Korea in developing and implementing migration policies and procedures as Korea evolved from a net emigrant country to one with net immigration.

- 2.8 Finally, there is a never-ending need for new solutions, especially from the private sector, to the difficulties that arise when sudden, large migration flows that place stresses on migration administration, procedures, and policies, and also on urban infrastructure and the capacity of social services. The third component of this TC will identify a set of innovative solutions, from both private and public actors, to provide a showcase of innovations to be presented to high-level migration policymakers at a regional policy dialogue event.
- 2.9 **Objective:** The objective of this TC is to expand knowledge of migration policies and migrant integration outcomes to facilitate policy dialogue, and to identify existing solutions that address some of the problems faced by countries with rapid migrant inflows.
- 2.10 **Strategic Alignment:** This TC is aligned with the Second Update to the Institutional Strategy (UIS) (AB-3190-2); specifically, regarding the priority of social inclusion considering that the initiative will finance activities that generate broader and more precise knowledge regarding policies that promote the integration of migrants into society and the integration outcomes for existing migrants. By providing better metrics of migrant integration in labor markets, living conditions, education and skills development, and social integration, it will be easier to target policies and operational interventions to close gaps with native populations. Furthermore, it is aligned with the Sector Strategy on Institutions for Growth and Social Welfare (GN-2587-2), specifically in the area of improving the conditions for growth and social welfare. The Public Capacity Building Korea Fund for Economic Development (KCP) supports TCs that include activities such as the design, implementation, improvement and evaluation of the direction for national or regional development. This TC corresponds to its criteria contemplated in the agreement for the establishment of the KCP (Article 2.2) dated as March 19th, 2012 ("KCP Agreement"). The donor provided its approval to this TC, as required under Article 2.5 of the KCP Agreement.

III. Description of activities/components and budget

- 3.1 **Component 1: Development and Collection of Migration Indicators (US\$200,000).** SCL/MIG is developing an information system on migration flows and policies in IDB borrowing member countries. Compilation of widely dispersed data to inform policy dialogue, research, and programming will be conducted. This component will finance the following activities:

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- 3.2 Refugee Opportunity Index (ROI) (US\$100,000): Collaboration with the Refugee Investment Network and the Economist Intelligence Unit on the development of a series of indicators to measure the policy environment's conduciveness to the economic success of migrants. These will include indicators both of basic opportunities to reside and work, and more complex indicators of the rights to skills training programs and to own businesses and operate in the economy. The indicators can be used to identify areas where policy intervention can lead to better outcomes for migrants.
- 3.3 The Refugee Investment Network (RIN) is the first impact investing and blended finance collaborative dedicated to creating durable solutions to global forced migration. They connect investors with refugee ventures, build the field of refugee investment, change the narrative around the contribution of refugees, and advocate for more inclusive refugee policies, with the ultimate goal of creating quality jobs, economic growth, and measurable improvements to the livelihoods of millions of refugees and host community members. In addition to this initiative on indicators, the RIN is also collaborating on projects with IDB Lab in Colombia (with other collaborations under consideration). These separate initiatives will be coordinated to ensure opportunities for cross-fertilization and synergies are taken advantage of.
- 3.4 The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) is the research and analysis division of The Economist Group, the sister company to The Economist newspaper. Created in 1946, they have over 70 years' experience in helping businesses, financial firms and governments to navigate the ever-changing global landscape. In particular, the EIU was a key partner in the development of the Migration Governance Indicators with the International Organization for Migration (part of the UN system). The IOM, along with the EIU, has used the benchmarking enabled by the MGI's to help policymakers improve migration governance by adopting best practices identified under the MGI methodology. The objective is to begin to replicate that experience for economic integration migrants.
- 3.5 By virtue of collaboration in this project with these two organizations with global reach, the indicators that are developed will follow the same methodology that is being applied to other countries outside the region, providing extra-regional benchmarks on the indicators, placing policies in LAC countries in their global context. This can better inform regional policy dialogues as well as consultations with national stakeholders regarding potential operations.
- 3.6 The Migration Unit has already hosted a preliminary meeting of the advisory committee assembled by the RIN and EIU for this project in late 2019, in which IDB specialists participated in discussions of the methodology and conceptual coverage of the ROI. Refinements and adjustments to the initial draft framework have been incorporated, and the next step is to proceed with data collection, which is planned to begin in late Q3 2020. All data gathered for the ROI will be derived from public sources, including

national legislation and regulations. Even where consultations with national official may be necessary to ensure correct interpretation and the differences between de jure and de facto implementation of policies is necessary, the underlying information will be public. Therefore, there is no expectation that any sensitive data will be included in any part of the process, and no special arrangements to safeguard sensitive information will be necessary.

- 3.7 The Migration Unit is managing a migration-related data system, DataMIG, which collects, organizes, and disseminates data on migration flows and policies in the region, part of which is supported by the TC RG-T3572 Improving Knowledge to Promote Integration of Regional Policies on International Migration. This TC, a component will complement that work by enabling an expansion of the Policy Indicators in the DataMIG system. While only 5-7 LAC countries can be fully included in the formal ROI project¹, IDB staff and consultants will be able to expand coverage of selected indicators and still benefit from the ability to benchmark against the formal ROI data. Broader coverage of migration policy issues will enable better analysis of the migration policy framework in LAC countries.
- 3.8 Because the vast majority of the work required to complete the methodology and to gather data is expected to be done remotely, the evolution of the COVID-19 pandemic is not expected to materially impact that process. The feasibility of in-person launches events once the data is collected will depend on the possibility of international travel at that point in time, and may need to be virtual.
- 3.9 Migrant Integration Indicators (US\$100,000): Collaboration with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to translate OECD migrant integration indicator methodologies to the Latin American context. This set of indicators will complement the previous set, as it will measure outcomes more than policy inputs, completing the picture of migration policy inputs and migrant outcomes in the region, the project will endeavor to calculate indicator for all IDB borrowing member countries for which sufficient data exists.
- 3.10 The OECD publishes the “Settling In” report every two years, presenting a detailed statistical analysis of the economic and social integration of migrants within the OECD member countries, as well as selected G20 countries and prospective OECD members. The report focuses on Labor Market and Skills, Living Conditions, and Civic Engagement and Social integration. This publication and its underlying methodology will serve as the starting point for the work under this component.

¹ Countries will be selected based on the level of recent immigration, as well as existing evidence of immigration policy innovations.

- 3.11 The UNDP in Latin America and the Caribbean works to help countries in the LAC region build and share solutions in their sustainable development pathways, with inclusive and effective democratic governance, building climate and disaster resilience. In all activities, they encourage the protection of human rights, capacity development, knowledge and experience-sharing and the empowerment of women. In this context, the UNDP will collaborate in this project promote better information for policymaking to promote the successful integration of migrants in the countries of the region.
- 3.12 Following the OECD methodology, as adapted to the LAC context, these indicators will cover basic descriptive metrics of the size and composition of the migrant population in each country, as well as the their participation in the labor markets, their education and skills, their living conditions, health outcomes, and social integration. Finally, some policy indicators will be included in the analysis.
- 3.13 The The analysis will include all countries for which adequate data exists. Indeed, the universe of countries analyzed will vary by indicator, based on which countries have sufficient public data available to enable calculation of the indicators. The analysis will involve a distribution of tasks for in-house development and hiring of consultants. The objective is to ensure that knowledge and expertise developed will be maintained within the IDB for future application, while leveraging the OECD experience and the UNDP's network of on-the-ground staff to support data collection².
- 3.14 Within the IDB, MIG will seek collaboration with other divisions and sectors that have knowledge of the statistics covering the different topics (although not necessarily with respect to the immigrant population). This will in principle include all of the other divisions of SCL, as well as CSD/HUD and potentially others. The project will also coordinate as needed with IFD/ICS specialists that have worked with national statistical offices.
- 3.15 Another outcome of this analysis will be a mapping of national statistical capabilities with regard to migrant populations. Countries for which it is not possible to calculate comparable indicators reliably (or at all) can be targeted in future operations for capacity building operations.
- 3.16 Dissemination: Products from both sets of indicators will be included in the DataMIG portal and be featured in joint publications with the partner institutions. The Bank owns the rights on the published properties.
- 3.17 **Component 2: Best Practices (US\$170,000) – Knowledge Sharing on Migration Policies.** Beyond the basic migration policy and outcome measurements in

² Activities related to this project that take place in the field, whether carried out by Bank staff or personnel of other collaborating institutions, will be coordinated with Chiefs of Operations the respective countries.

Component 1, identification of best practices and success cases are required to identify a path forward. This component will finance following activities:

- 3.18 Analysis of Best Practices (US\$30,000): Consultants will be hired to prepare background case studies on migration control and administration in Korea and Europe. These background papers will be compiled into a report and used to guide the organization of a Capacity building event in Korea. The study is mainly to analyze the best practices on migration from Korea and Europe which are not only successful cases but also practical and adaptable to LAC region. The experts will also be providing on-site assistance so that the government officials dispatched from the region can receive prompt support with deepen understandings.
- 3.19 Key references for this analysis with respect to labor markets will include the Korean Employment Information System (KEIS), the Public Employment Service, and the Human Resource Development Service of Korea, which includes in its portfolio the settlement of migrants in Korea. In particular, the Employment Permit System will be included, as it is Korea's formal system for recruiting and hiring foreign workers, in collaboration with the domestic private sector and recruiting centers in multiple third countries. Additionally, with respect to practices for migrant settlement and integration, the KTNET, part of the Korea International Trade Association, provides vocational training in a number of international trade-related topics with a focus on migrants and refugees.
- 3.20 Also to be considered at the municipal level are a number of programs the work both to help migrants settle, promoting financial inclusion and employment search, as well as preparation for return, linking migrants with subsidiaries of Korean companies in their home countries, with participation from the Ministry of Labor. Lastly, the Immigration Information System administered by the Ministry of Law is a world class solution for registration of migrants, whose experience will be relevant in these studies, along with biometric solutions for tracking migrants that have been developed and implemented by KTNET.
- 3.21 Capacity Building Event (US\$140,000): A visit to Korea for government officials from selected LAC countries to learn about experiences of managing migration controls especially at airports and seaports (for example, i-Prechecking, APIS, FBIS, SES, KIAS systems of Incheon Airport Immigration, immigration systems of Busan port, etc.), as well as use of ICT in education for migrants and migrant-impacted communities, labor market management, and any other topic identified in the background research under 3.10. This activity will leverage further use of the project that can seek way to implement mentioned systems into the region.
- 3.22 Given the realities of the COVID-19 pandemic, there is a risk that this component will have to be restructured, as international travel between Latin America and Korea may remain difficult for some time. The expectation is that travel will be possible within the

execution period of the TC. However, if by the midpoint of the execution period it seems that this will not be possible, mechanism will be sought to accomplish these activities through virtual or hybrid means, such as a series of webinars over a period of several weeks with the possibility of some presenters or participants travelling and others not.

- 3.23 Seminar on Migration Policy and Control: A two-day seminar organized with Migration Research and Training Center (MRTC) and Korean Development Institute (KDI) to present and discuss with Latin American participants and Korean and international experts (such as OECD, IOM, and UN) on best practices on the topics mentioned above.
- 3.24 KDI is a leading economic think tank focused on the economic and social development of Korea. The scope of their research is not limited to Korea but also actively cooperates with international organizations in topics such as social policies, inequality, and social security. Among their affiliated research groups include the MRTC which has collaborated with other institutes in Korea in migration-related activities and also have deep understanding of LAC built throughout past research projects in the region.
- 3.25 Participants from LAC countries will include a mix of officials from migration and foreign affairs agencies. The objective is to include a mix of policymakers and operational officials charged with implementation of migration policies. Academic experts from the region will also be invited as presenters. Selection of participants will prioritize those from countries that have experienced sudden large migrant inflows, as indicated by eligibility for access to the GRF. Invitations will be extended to senior ministry officials, who may designate appropriate representatives. The organizers will obtain all necessary non-objections from country representations prior to the commencement of any activities in the countries where activities will be carried out, or from which participants will be invited.
- 3.26 **Component 3: Showcasing New Technologies for Migration-related Problems (US\$130,000)**. International migration presents numerous challenges, from the border control to migrant integration, as well as leveraging the diaspora for development. This component will undertake a survey of existing and possible applications of innovative technologies to mitigating such problems and bring pertinent information on these innovations to high-level decision makers in the region. This component will finance following activities:
- 3.27 Identification of technological innovations that can be brought to bear on migration issues. This will include, but not be limited to the following:
- a. Border Control Technologies: such as machine-readable passports, facial recognition systems, visa issuance and administration, as illustrated at the Incheon Airport.

- b. Modular Housing solutions: Providing rapid, low cost shelter solutions, as pioneered by the KICT, can ease shortages in locations with housing shortages caused by migrant inflows.
- c. Management and emergency response for communicable diseases: Application of monitoring and communication systems developed at KCDC are an example of such solutions.
- d. Applications of innovative data sources, such as modern imaging platforms (satellites or drones) data science and network analysis for forecasting of migrant flows, analysis of migrant geographic and social integration, and “demand management”.
- e. New technologies for language acquisition for immigrants, and implementation of technology in education with the Korean Education Research Information System (KERIS).
- f. Modern approaches to labor market management, for example with the Korean Employment Information System (KEIS).

Given the COVID-19 pandemic, priority will be given to innovations that address public health or are effective under social distancing and/or remote provision of services.

- 3.28 A showcase of technologies and solutions to migration-associated problems. The project will invite providers of goods and services under the identified activities to show their solutions and present to high-level government officials in sessions parallel with a Regional Policy Dialogue event to be organized (under separate funding) by the Migration Unit in Washington or in Latin America..
- 3.29 Each provider will be given space and time to present their solutions to the policy dialogue participants. The TC will cover the expenses incurred by their participation.
- 3.30 Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the exact timing of the Regional Policy Dialogue is uncertain. MIG has undertaken a virtual mini-dialogue, but the objective remains to hold an in-person event as soon as is practical.

Indicative Budget

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Activity/Component	Description	IDB/Fund Funding	Counter part funding	Total Funding
Component 1:	Managing Migration Related Data – Migration flows, policy and machine learning	200,000	0	200,000
1.1 Refugee Opportunity Index	Hiring consultants (2 individuals)	80,000	0	80,000
	To publish results on DataMIG	10,000	0	10,000
	Dissemination and miscellaneous	10,000	0	10,000
1.2 Migration Indicators	Migrant integration indicators	80,000	0	80,000
	Hiring consultant to conduct the research (2 individuals)	15,000	0	15,000
	Publication of the final report/dissemination	5,000	0	5,000
Component 2:	Best Practices – Knowledge Sharing on Migration-related Issues	170,000	0	170,000
2.1 Background research and survey	Hiring consultants (2 individuals)	20,000	0	20,000
	Dissemination and miscellaneous	10,000	0	10,000
2.2 Trip to Korea (Capacity Building)	Travel and accommodation, 5 days (15 government officials)	90,000	0	90,000
	Seminar on Migration Policy Best Practices	50,000	0	50,000
Component 3:	Showcasing New Technologies for Migration-related Problems	130,000	0	130,000
3.1 Showcase of Innovations	Travel and accommodation (Trip to Washington DC or LAC country, 15 people)	100,000	0	100,000
	Event-related spending	25,000	0	25,000
	Miscellaneous	5,000	0	5,000

IV. Executing agency and execution structure

- 4.1 As this is a Research and Dissemination Technical Cooperation, and pursuant to the policies and guidelines pertaining to Technical Cooperation operations (Appendix 10 of OP-1155 and/or Annex 10 of GN-2629), the executing agency will be the Bank, acting through the Migration Unit within the Social Sector.
- 4.2 The Bank, through the team leader, will supervise the technical and operational activities related to the project. Annual reports on the progress of the TC operation with information about activities, products, results, and lessons learned will be provided by the team under the team leader's supervision.
- 4.3 All activities to be executed under this TC have been included in the Procurement Plan (see Annex IV) and will be contracted in accordance with Bank policies as follows: (a)

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AM-650 for Individual consultants; (b) GN-2765-4 and Guidelines OP-1155-4 for Consulting Firms for services of an intellectual nature and; (c) GN-2303-28 for logistics and other related services

V. Major issues

- 5.1 The main expected risks relate to difficulties in identifying partners with whom to collaborate. This has been mitigated by establishing preliminary agreements with the RIN/EIU, the OECD and UNDP, as well as the referenced institutions in Korea.
- 5.2 Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic presents substantial challenges to any activities that require travel. Depending on the evolution of the pandemic, the aspects of Components 2 and 3 that involve international travel may need to be postponed to later in the execution of the project or restructured to deliver the content by virtual or hybrid means.

VI. Exception to Bank Policy

- 6.1 This project does not foresee any exceptions to Bank Policy.

VII. Environmental and Social Classification

- 7.1 No environmental or social risks associated with the activities established under this operation have been identified, and it has been classified as a category “C” operation pursuant to the Bank’s Environment and Safeguards Compliance Policy (Document OP-703) (See [Safeguard Policy Filter Report](#) and [Safeguard Screening Form](#))

Required Annexes:

[Results Matrix_89410.pdf](#)

[Terms of Reference_73639.pdf](#)

[Procurement Plan_14242.pdf](#)