

TC ABSTRACT

I. Basic Project Data

▪ Country/Region:	REGIONAL/IDB
▪ TC Name:	Strengthening Migration Policy Coordination through Applied Knowledge Management
▪ TC Number:	RG-T3842
▪ Team Leader/Members:	MUNOZ GOMEZ, FELIPE (VPS/MIG) Team Leader; DELVASTO OTALORA, NICOLAS (VPS/MIG) Alternate Team Leader; SOBRAL DE ELIA, MARIANA (VPS/MIG); BJORKMAN, HANNA CAMILLA (VPS/MIG); TRES VILADOMAT, JOAQUIN (VPS/MIG)
▪ Taxonomy:	Research and Dissemination
▪ Number and name of operation supported by the TC:	N/A
▪ Date of TC Abstract:	19 Jan 2021
▪ Beneficiary:	Regional, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica
▪ Executing Agency:	INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
▪ IDB funding requested:	US\$570,000.00
▪ Local counterpart funding:	US\$90,000.00 (In Kind)
▪ Disbursement period:	24 months
▪ Types of consultants:	Individuals; Firms
▪ Prepared by Unit:	SCL/MIG - Migration Unit
▪ Unit of Disbursement Responsibility:	SCL/MIG - Migration Unit
▪ TC included in Country Strategy (y/n):	Yes
▪ TC included in CPD (y/n):	No
▪ Alignment to the Update to the Institutional Strategy 2010-2020:	Social inclusion and equality

II. Objective and Justification

- 2.1 This project seeks to strengthen the coordination of migration policies and investments at the global, regional, national and local levels to benefit origin, transit, destination, return and mixed migration countries in LAC through the use of knowledge management.
- 2.2 1. Migration in Latin America and the Caribbean: The LAC region has a long history of migration. As a migrant sending region, there were nearly 37 million migrants from the region in the world in 2019. However, recent trends in LAC show a dramatic increase in intraregional migration flows due to socio-economic conditions natural disasters and political crises (2015-2019). Over 5 million Venezuelans have fled their country since 2015, most notably since 2017. In addition to the Venezuelan exodus, there are tens of thousands of Northern Triangle immigrants in Belize, in Mexico, and hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans in Costa Rica, or of Haitians in Chile and the Dominican Republic.
2. Need for global, regional, national, and subnational coordination on migration. Migration and displacement are increasingly recognized as pressing humanitarian and development issues on the global agenda. Global coordination on the topic could be strengthened by systematizing the exchange of information, knowledge and practical experiences between different regions.
3. At the country level, national governments manage migration policies. However, local governments generally bear the brunt of addressing migration crises, as they

need to provide shelter and eventually adequate housing, water, sanitation facilities, sometime food, access to schools and healthcare. Migrant socioeconomic integration stands to benefit greatly from coordinated and timely responses from relevant public, private and civil society organization at every level of government by tapping into applied and operational knowledge to improve their efficiency and effectiveness.

4. Coordination failures. Evidence from IDB sponsored studies surveys in Venezuelan migrants host countries and from OECD countries underscore the importance of facing current immigration levels in LAC as a long-term reality requiring targeted action. Driven from their home countries, migrants have usually settled in underserved urban areas in destination countries, which already face their own significant development gaps. In LAC, many governments have made valiant efforts to meet the needs of these populations in spite of tight fiscal space. In addition to this new migratory reality, the COVID-19 pandemic is drastically amplifying existing development asymmetries for migrants and local populations. The pandemic also highlights the importance of having a differentiated approach for migrants (both documented and undocumented) and their host communities.

Knowledge Management as a Critical Input to Address Coordination Failures. Knowledge management (KM) is broadly defined as “the process of capturing, distributing and effectively using knowledge”. This practice has been touted as a key to innovation in the private sector, due to its ability to codify tacit knowledge (knowledge gained through the experiences, actions, and working procedures undertaken within an institution) and facilitate its transfer between a network of related actors, which creates a competitive advantage. Development cooperation on major issues such as global migration governance can evidently benefit from this: by using KM to exchange institutional information, the specific knowledge and insights gathered by different institutions at the global, regional, national and subnational levels are available to all partner institutions at relatively low cost

III. Description of Activities and Outputs

- 3.1 **Component I: Component 1. Identification, gathering and sharing relevant global migration content with KM processes (US\$190,000)..** This component will finance efforts at the global level to identify, collect, organize data, papers, studies, and reports, to be shared among relevant institutions for the benefit of the countries in the region and will feature Japan’s financial support. It will also finance the exploration of the appropriate and cutting-edge KM tools deployed under this TC, especially how to enhance a Community of Practice the IDB is piloting with the other MDBs.
- 3.2 **Component II: Component 2. Contributing to strengthening regional emerging migration agendas and platforms (US\$180,000.** This component will finance efforts to include migration in the emerging regional agendas and platforms. Regional cooperation agreements exist as political agreements; however, they lack systematization of their migration agreements and a real platform to exchange knowledge and experiences that could result in higher efficiency and policy influence. This will be furnished by their corresponding Secretariats through digital platforms and events, with the support of the IDB.
- 3.3 **Component III: Component 3. Enhancing the role of migration authorities to improve national coordination at government levels, private sector, civil society and donors through KM (US\$200,000).** . The IDB plays a key role in LAC as an honest broker, the main source of financing for inclusive solutions, and the leading source of support to countries facing migration challenges (origin, transit, destination, return migration). This component will finance implementation of the KM tools and techniques to support migration authorities’ in addressing horizontal (with other national departments) and vertical (with other levels of governments, subnational and local) coordination failures.

IV. Budget

Indicative Budget

Activity/Component	IDB/Fund Funding	Counterpart Funding	Total Funding
Component 1. Identification, gathering and sharing relevant global migration content with KM processes (US\$190,000).	US\$190,000.00	US\$49,300.00	US\$239,300.00
Component 2. Contributing to strengthening regional emerging migration agendas and platforms (US\$180,000)	US\$180,000.00	US\$10,500.00	US\$190,500.00
Component 3. Enhancing the role of migration authorities to improve national coordination at government levels, private sector, civil society and donors through KM (US\$200,000).	US\$200,000.00	US\$30,200.00	US\$230,200.00
Total	US\$570,000.00	US\$90,000.00	US\$660,000.00

V. Executing Agency and Execution Structure

- 5.1 1. The execution will be carried out by the Bank through the Migration Unit (SCL/MIG), which will operate in coordination with the beneficiary countries. The reasons behind this arrangement are aligned with in accordance with Appendix 10 of the Operational Guidelines for Technical Cooperation Products (GN-2629-1): (i) the KM processes comprises different analysis with different stakeholders at the global, regional, national and subnational levels that no single country can carry out, (ii) the need to ensure a regional coordination between different migration agendas and platforms at which the IDB is usually task with; and (iii) the initial beneficiary countries have asked the IDB to be the executing agency due to its experience in coordinating migration policy and investment dialogues.
2. IDB execution would be carried out in accordance with the Operation Guidelines for TC products (GN-2629-1) and its Appendix 10. All activities to be executed under this TC will be contracted in accordance with Bank policies as follows: (a) AM-650 for Individual consultants; (b) GN-2765-1 and Guidelines OP-1155-4 for Consulting Firms for services of an intellectual nature; (c) GN-2303-20 for logistics and other related services and; (d) GN-2629 for contracting by the Bank.
3. Procurement. Procurements conducted by the Bank as the executing agency of this operation will be carried out in accordance with applicable Bank policies and procedures: (a) contracting of individual consultants will follow the rules established in AM-650; (b) contracting of consulting firms for intellectual services will be carried out in accordance with document GN-2765-1 and its associated operational guidelines (OP-1155-4); and (c) contracting of logistic services and other non-consulting services will be carried out in accordance with policy set out in document GN-2303-20.
- 5.2 The TC will be executed by the Bank in order to coordinate regionally across the countries. The activities require strong coordination and collaboration with the Migration Authorities in each country, a role that the Bank will carry out given its solid relationships with authorities in the region. This will ensure successful completion of the TC activities. Finally, given that countries in the region face similar challenges in

the area covered under this TC, a regional perspective is a powerful instrument to identify synergies between countries and lessons to be learned.

VI. Project Risks and Issues

- 6.1 The main risks that should be taken into account during the execution of this technical cooperation program are: (i) institutional weaknesses and low technical capacity in certain potential partner institutions; and (ii) security requirements around knowledge sharing and data storage restricting the participation of potential partners. To mitigate these risks, meetings and monitoring sessions will be held with different stakeholders before and during execution of the technical cooperation program, and as needed, stakeholders with stronger institutional capacity will be relied on to facilitate operational efficiency in the areas in which other stakeholders lack capacity. Also, suitable data storage options will be presented to stakeholders before execution and reviewed throughout implementation, as necessary.

VII. Environmental and Social Classification

- 7.1 The ESG classification for this operation is "C".