Pipeline of Joint Programmes
On behalf of the Steering Committee of the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund, I am delighted to present this ‘Pipeline’ of joint programmes to support the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM).

The adoption of the GCM in December 2018 marked a stand-out achievement of the international community in the pursuit of enhanced cooperation and coordination around international migration for the benefit of all. Like all multilateral agreements, however, the challenge goes beyond finalizing the text; our ambition must be to ensure that its words are brought to life through action. This document provides a roadmap by which that can be done.

In the pages that follow you will find joint programmes covering all aspects of the GCM. For each, you will find a description of the purpose of the programme, its budget, its duration, how it aligns to the Agenda 2030 and who the participating United Nations entities and national partners are.

These programmes are the product of collaborative work by members of the United Nations Network on Migration working with national partners – in government, with local authorities and alongside stakeholders. As such they are testament to the commitment of the United Nations system to work better together, fully aligned with overall reforms of the United Nations Development System.

Viewed as a whole, these programmes embody the vital 360-degree approach of the GCM, which recognizes that any approach to migration must be holistic. Individually, each fully respects the Compact’s Guiding Principles – the DNA, of this landmark document.

This pipeline is a “living” document. Additional programmes can be added by the Steering Committee at each of its meetings just as some may be removed if no longer relevant or if funding has been secured from other sources. Concept notes for joint programmes are welcomed on an ongoing basis from the United Nations system and all will be considered by the Steering Committee. The Committee, too, has expressed particular interest in receiving joint programmes which, in pursuit of implementing the GCM, also take note of the potential impacts on migrants and migration presented by COVID-19.
Inherent in the notion of a ‘pipeline’ is flow. This booklet will be updated on a regular basis, following each Steering Committee meeting to reflect the change in status of the pipeline joint programmes and adding or removing projects in line with decisions taken.

For this pipeline to achieve its purpose, three elements are key.

First, Member States, the UN Network on Migration and all stakeholders must remain committed to implementing the GCM and to keep jointly putting forward programme ideas. The response thus far, in terms of interest and the innovation, teamwork and expertise displayed, should provide us with cause for confidence.

Secondly, the Migration MPTF governing structure and the teams whose programmes have been selected for implementation must maintain the pace and take all necessary measures to ensure timely disbursement and use of the funds.

And, finally, there is the need to ensure a strengthened, broadened, and constantly renewed donor base. We are immensely grateful to those States which have already contributed to the Fund just as we are mindful of the financial pressures all governments face.

It remains the case that, for relatively modest sums, this Fund can perform a vital service bringing positive impact to migrants and their communities through GCM implementation. The Multi-Partner Trust Fund on Migration is an essential tool to bring to life the international community’s commitment to better cooperation on migration; as such I commend this booklet to you.

António Vitorino

Director General of IOM
Chair of the Migration MPTF Steering Committee
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<thead>
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<th>THEMATIC AREA</th>
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<td>Colombia</td>
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<td>Costa Rica</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire, Burkina Faso</td>
<td>42</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone</td>
<td>44</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Promoting fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning
# BOTSWANA

## Participating UN Organizations

| International Labour Organization | IOM | UNDP |

## Key Partners

Statistics Botswana; Ministry of Nationality, Immigration and Gender Affairs; Ministry of Employment, Labour Productivity and Skills Development; Ministry of Defence, Justice and Security; Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning; University of Botswana.

## Budget (USD)

| 1,700,000 |

## Duration (Months)

| 36 |

## Most Relevant SDG Goals

1. No poverty
2. Zero hunger
3. Affordable and clean energy
4. Good health and well-being
5. Quality education
6. Gender equality
7. Clean water and sanitation
8. Decent work and economic growth
9. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure
10. Reduced inequalities
11. Peace and justice, strong institutions
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Life below water
14. Life on land
15. Partnerships for the goals
16. Peace, justice, and strong institutions
17. Partnership for the goals

## Status

Concept note approved by Steering Committee
SUMMARY

This project will focus on supporting the Government of Botswana in building on progress to date in ensuring that migration governance in the country is based on consistent, timely, complete and relevant data.

Migration dynamics and patterns in Botswana are complex and evolving. Since gaining independence in 1966, Botswana has transitioned from a developing and economically impoverished migrant sending country to a transit and migrant receiving country, attracting skilled professionals from across the continent and beyond. In addition, due to the ever changing economic and political climate in the Southern, East and Horn of Africa regions, Botswana has become a country of destination for many migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.

Building on various UN-Government ongoing and past collaborations, the joint programme responds to priority areas identified by Statistics Botswana, namely: a) Data collection digitization, data management and analysis; b) SDG monitoring, including development of SDG Indicators baselines; c) Support for open data platforms and interlinkages among data management information systems; and d) Establishment of partnerships for data collection among government, development partners, private sector and civil society, and strengthening of the National Statistical System (NSS) coordination mechanisms.

The joint programme’s close collaboration with Statistics Botswana will ensure that relevant migration context and SDG indicators are mainstreamed and incorporated in the 2021 census, having an impact on policies and programmes for the decade to follow.
INDONESIA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

KEY PARTNERS
Ministry of Foreign Affairs; National Development Planning Agency; Ministry of Manpower; Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection; National Board for the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers; Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration; Provincial/District level Departments for Development Planning, Placement of Migrant Workers, Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection, and Social Affairs; Civil society organizations

BUDGET (USD) 1,700,000 DURATION (MONTHS) 24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS

STATUS
Concept note approved by Steering Committee; Joint programme document solicited
Migration governance for sustainable development in Indonesia

Migration governance in Indonesia is emerging as a whole-of-government focus, but remains significantly diffused across national and sub-national government structures, amidst decentralized government policymaking and budgeting, including around key elements such as migrant services, vocational training, and protection of vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking.

These challenges highlight the importance of strengthening the integration of migration in national and local development planning in order to accelerate the realization of the SDGs.

The joint programme will help strengthen the Government of Indonesia’s capacity in evidence-based migration management at the national and sub-national levels, in line with the GCM. This will include support in establishing an inter-institutional coordination mechanism and a National Action Plan for GCM.

The engagement at the sub-national level is highly relevant in the Indonesian context given the challenges related to decentralisation. Ensuring whole-of-society and government approaches, the programme design involves local leaders, such as mayors and city administrators. It envisages strong ownership and empowerment at the sub-national level, emphasizing localized migration governance priorities, followed by the design, implementation, and monitoring of appropriate interventions.

It will further establish platforms for sub-national governments to exchange best practices on migration policies and programmes as regards the protection and empowerment of Indonesian migrant workers. Civil society partners will be central to all aspect of programming design and implementation.
# NORTH MACEDONIA

## Participating UN Organizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Partners</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Labour and Social Policy; Ministry for Diaspora; State Statistical Office; The Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative; Macedonian Young Lawyers Association; European Policy Institute; Reactor-Research in Action; Local communities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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## Budget (USD) and Duration (Months)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget (USD)</th>
<th>Duration (Months)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1,500,000</td>
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## Most Relevant SDG Goals

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG Goals</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 No poverty</td>
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<td>2 Zero hunger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Good health and wellbeing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Quality education</td>
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<td>5 Gender equality</td>
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<td>6 Clean water and sanitation</td>
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<td>7 Affordable and clean energy</td>
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<td>8 Decent work and economic growth</td>
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<td>9 Industry innovation and infrastructure</td>
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<td>10 Reduced inequalities</td>
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<td>11 Sustainable cities and communities</td>
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<td>12 Responsible consumption and production</td>
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<td>13 Climate action</td>
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<td>15 Life on land</td>
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<tr>
<td>16 Peace, justice, and strong institutions</td>
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<td>17 Partnerships for the goals</td>
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## Status

Concept note approved by Steering Committee; Joint programme document solicited
SUMMARY

North Macedonia is affected by strong mixed migration movements but lacks reliable data on which to build its migration policy. The joint programme aims at strengthening national capacity to collect, share and analyze data and at supporting the development of an evidence-based migration policy. The joint programme also focuses on using evidence gathered to raise awareness about migration amongst the general public and prevent xenophobia and stigmatization.

The initial needs assessment was carried out through a consultative process during which the UN agencies and the national government were actively engaged. With the emphasis placed on data exchange amongst key institutions and the active involvement of the State Statistical Office and three different ministries, this proposed joint initiative is strongly anchored on the whole of government principle. The proposed programme also integrates the whole of society dimension as evidenced by engagement with various stakeholders including regional intergovernmental organizations, national civil society organizations, think-thanks, private sector, academia and local communities.

Complementarities with existing or planned programmes have been identified and will guarantee sustainability. In particular, the programme will ensure the integration of the migration dimension in key existing data collection mechanisms such as the upcoming census and the annual labor force survey.

Innovation is also very present through the support provided to the country in experimenting for the first time with the usage of large sets of proxy data/“big data”.

JOINT PROGRAMME

Institutional support to enhance fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning
# VIET NAM

**PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS**

- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- IOM
- UN Women

**KEY PARTNERS**

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Public Security
- Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
- General Statistics Office
- Provincial Offices
- Viet Nam Women’s Union

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUDGET (USD)</th>
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<tr>
<td>DURATION (MONTHS)</td>
<td>36</td>
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</table>

**MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS**

- 1 No Poverty
- 2 Zero Hunger
- 3 Good Health and Well-being
- 4 Quality Education
- 5 Gender Equality
- 6 Clean Water and Sanitation
- 7 Affordable and Clean Energy
- 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth
- 9 Industry Innovation and Infrastructure
- 10 Reduced Inequalities
- 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities
- 12 Responsible Consumption and Production
- 13 Climate Action
- 14 Life below Water
- 15 Life on Land
- 16 Peace Justice and Strong Institutions
- 17 Partnerships for the Goals

**STATUS**

Concept note approved by Steering Committee
Since mid-2019 the Government of Viet Nam has been working towards a “Decree on the Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration of the United Nations”. In order to provide a timely contribution to complement the Government’s efforts and the priorities set forth by the Decree, this joint UN programme will support the establishment of a multi-stakeholder GCM Steering Committee, to be convened by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA).

The joint programme will further focus on strengthening fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning. First, it will provide technical, financial and training support to harmonize common methodologies for migration-related data collection, analysis, communication and dissemination. Second, it will strengthen Government capacity to address data gaps and assess key trends, with a focus on gender and labour migration, via production of a stand-alone annual international labour migration survey. Lastly, it will provide technical support for Government to produce a periodic migration profile and corresponding thematic policy papers, which will include disaggregated data on wide range of issues including immigration, international labour migration, recruitment costs, health, living and working conditions, wages, violence and harassment, and the wider impact on communities of origin.

Following the production of the migration profile and thematic policy papers, the joint programme will support national and provincial policy dialogues. These dialogues will be key to feed into development of laws and policies, notably the Law on Contract-based Vietnamese Overseas Workers and Human Trafficking Law, set to be revised during the joint programme timeframe. The data produced by the joint programme will also support mainstreaming migration into the National Action Plan for the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration.
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<th>MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS</th>
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<td><strong>17. Partnerships for the Goals</strong></td>
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**PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS**
- IOM
- UN Migration
- UNICEF
- UNFPA

**KEY PARTNERS**
- Ministry of the Interior
- Ministry of Women and Family
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Water
- Ministry of Health
- National Institute of Statistics
- Human Rights Commission
- UNFD
- CARITAS
- ADIM
- CRD
- ROOTS

**BUDGET (USD)** 1,500,000

**DURATION (MONTHS)** 24

**STATUS**
- Concept note approved by Steering Committee;
- Joint programme document solicited

**BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENT**
The objective of the joint programme is to contribute to humanely managed migration and reduce the risks and exposure of migrants, especially children, youth and women, to violence, abuse and exploitation.

Djibouti is a country of transit for Ethiopian migrants en route to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Estimated at 224,000 in 2019, this flow represents the equivalent of one quarter of the Djiboutian population. Migrants face serious risks of dehydration, malnutrition and communicable diseases. Many fall prey to traffickers and many, stranded, request assistance to return to their country of origin.

The joint programme aims at reinforcing the capacity of the Government of Djibouti to form coherent, evidence-based policies on migration which promote the rights of migrants, though intersectoral partnerships and cross-border collaboration with Ethiopia. In parallel, the project will undertake to establish a protection network along the corridor, offering increased access to basic health services, safe spaces for children, gender-sensitive counselling and an essential service package for gender-based violence.

With human rights, gender equality/empowerment and child rights as primary objectives, the proposed programme is aligned with GCM key principles. It has integrated both the migrant and host communities’ perspectives through consultations and a wide range of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders are engaged.
EL SALVADOR

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs; National Council for the Protection and Development of the Migrant Person and their Family (ConMigrantes); General Directorate of Migration and Foreigners; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education, Science and Technology; National Institute of Youth; Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women; Salvadoran Institute of Professional Training; Office of the Human Rights Attorney; Municipal authorities

BUDGET (USD) 3,400,000
DURATION (MONTHS) 24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS

STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee; Joint programme document solicited
SUMMARY

The proposed programme intends to respond to the challenges posed by the rapidly changing migration profile of El Salvador from a country of origin to one of transit and return. The country is currently confronted with needs related to the return of migrants from the United States and a socio-economic context that may push more migrants into the dangerous migratory routes of Central America.

Thanks to a clear geographic focus on four municipalities (Santa Ana, Ahuachapán, Sonsonate y San Salvador) amongst the most affected, this joint initiative is the expression of a strong partnership with both national and local governments.

The expected results are: (i) the availability of protection and humanitarian assistance to migrants in vulnerable situations, especially women, LGBTIQ persons and families who lost a relative in transit; (ii) strong models of sustainable financial reintegration for returned migrants with a particular emphasis on women and LGBTIQ persons; (iii) robust mechanisms of psycho-social assistance for migrants and their families; and, (iv) the rolling-out of an advocacy strategy that puts the premium on human rights.

This joint programme offers a very comprehensive approach to the protection of migrants by intervening and providing support at the different stages of the migration cycle: protection of migrants during transit, reintegration of returnees and reduction of risks of irregular migration.
**ETHIOPIA**

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<th>MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS</th>
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<th>DURATION (MONTHS)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>18</td>
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</table>

**KEY PARTNERS**

Ministry of Women, Children, and Youth; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; Ministry of Health; Office of the Federal Attorney General; National Coordination Mechanism on Migration and its regional branches; Ethiopian Immigration and Nationality Affairs; Ethiopian Red Cross Society; Digital Opportunity Trust Ethiopia; Agar Ethiopia; Bethany International; Hope for Justice; Save the Children; local government and communities.

**STATUS**

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.
SUMMARY

This joint programme will protect vulnerable children in Ethiopia from violence, abuse and exploitation through a strengthened child protection system; and communities will demonstrate increased resilience to the adverse drivers of irregular migration due to quality rehabilitation and reintegration interventions.

Yearly, thousands undertake journeys on the perilous Eastern Migratory Route, on which migrants – including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) – risk malnutrition, exhaustion, and violence from smugglers, traffickers, brokers and others. This Programme will contribute to improving the protection of children on the move in Ethiopia. It will include interventions along the Eastern Route, and reintegration assistance targeting communities of origin in the most migration-prone regional states.

The joint programme complements UNICEF and IOM’s on-going collaboration in support of the Government of Ethiopia’s (GoE) child protection authorities, which will be expanded to border crossing points on the Eastern Route. It will build on the post-arrival and reintegration assistance being provided to UASC returning from the Eastern Route and strengthen the capacity of the GoE’s child protection systems. Importantly, the joint programme reflects findings from assessments conducted in late 2019 at the community level in the main source regions for mixed migration in Ethiopia. Additionally, it will pilot the use of the recently adopted National Child Protection Case Management Framework for potential future scale-up, which includes operationalization in regional states and in prominent first points of contact with UASC.
### GHANA

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<th>Key Partners</th>
<th>Budget (USD)</th>
<th>Duration (Months)</th>
<th>Status</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection; Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations; Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development; Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Regional Integration; Ministry of Interior; Ghana Immigration Service; Ghana Police Service</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
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<td>Concept note approved by Steering Committee</td>
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The migration dynamics of Ghana are complex, being a place of origin, transit and destination, located strategically along the Lagos-Abidjan Corridor, a historic migratory route. Recent cases of Ghanaian women being trafficked for domestic labour have led the government to ban emigration to the Gulf region since 2017; and with the majority of recruitment agencies unregistered, there is limited promotion of ethical recruitment practices. There are also high incidences of child migrants.

The lack of a migration governance body as envisioned in the 2016 National Migration Policy, remains a major constraint to migrant protection. Migration management is compartmentalized, with no coordination platform beyond ad hoc mechanisms. Further, Ghana has not ratified key instruments for the protection of migrant workers, such as the ILO Convention on Migration for Employment and the Domestic Workers Convention.

The joint programme will reinforce the governance structures around migration management by supporting the establishment of a national migration commission. In addition, it will build on existing mechanisms to develop an integrated nationally applicable referral mechanism, including guidelines for case management and applying the best interests of the child principle. It will also reinforce the capacity of the Labour Department to promote fair and ethical recruitment and offer gender-responsive services to potential and returning migrants in the areas of business skills development. Furthermore, this intervention aims to collaborate with the national partners to develop dedicated portals and resource centres to provide migrants with information on rights enshrined in regional and national laws. This action will also include a community engagement and sensitization strategy aimed at the dissemination of migrant protection tools to communities.
MEXICO

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF

KEY PARTNERS

National Migration Institute; Migration Policy Unit; National Welfare System; National Comprehensive System for the Protection of Children’s Rights; Mexican Commission for the Assistance of Refugees

BUDGET (USD) 1,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS) 24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS

STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee
Traditionally a country of origin, Mexico recently became a country of transit, return and destination for migrants in the corridor between Central American countries and the United States. This proposed joint programme seeks to address the challenges posed by the sudden arrival of an estimated amount of 600,000 undocumented migrants in 2019, in particular the increased vulnerability of this population due to their exclusion from basic services and formal employment, and the lack of adapted protection mechanisms.

With participation of all key national institutions, the joint programme will strengthen national capacities to provide information and referral, considering age and gender specific needs, and will support the development of protocols that promote regularization of undocumented migrants, thus providing access to social services, work opportunities and integration. Children will benefit from a specific focus and will be provided access to strengthened protection procedures and alternative care options that protect their human rights and their best interest.

While building on on-going efforts of the Government of Mexico and the participating UN organizations, the joint programme proposes innovative approaches such as a tracking system and the automatization of registry procedures to clear pathways towards regularization for undocumented migrants and persons in need of international protection.
SOUTH AFRICA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities; Department of Justice; South African Human Rights Commission; South African Commission on Gender Equality; Regional and international human rights bodies; Community-based organizations including migrant women’s organizations; Local government agencies; Political actors and policy makers

KEY PARTNERS

BUDGET (USD) 2,000,000
DURATION (MONTHS) 24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS

STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee
Women migrants in South Africa are concentrated in the informal economy in sectors such as domestic work, informal trading, care work, sex work and agriculture, and their migration pathways and experiences place them at heightened risk of sexual violence, exploitation, forced labour, abuse and health vulnerabilities. The Making Migration Safe Programme will work to address the need for gender-responsive migration governance in South Africa, in order to ensure that migration is safe and regular for all women migrating from, into and through the country.

The joint programme will work with South African government institutions to develop and strengthen migration policies, laws and services, ensuring they are gender-responsive and human-rights based; and support migrant women and their organizations to advocate for the promotion and protection of migrant women’s rights. The joint programme brings together women’s organisations with a broad range of UN partners, government counterparts and CSOs. In doing so, it adopts a people-centered, whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach to the development and implementation of gender-responsive migration policies and laws to address the specific needs, challenges and vulnerabilities of women and girls in migration. It will support South Africa to implement the GCM at the grassroots (migrant women and their organizations), national (laws, policies, and institutions) and global (normative processes on migration, human rights, and gender equality) levels.
TAJIKISTAN

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

KEY PARTNERS
Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population; Ministry of Health and Social Protection; The Committee of Women and Family Affairs; Committee on Youth Affairs and Sports; Ministry of Agriculture; Women-led community groups

BUDGET (USD) 2,200,000
DURATION (MONTHS) 24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS

STATUS
Concept note approved by Steering Committee; Joint programme document solicited
This joint programme aims at reducing the vulnerabilities of families adversely affected by migration in one of the most remittance-dependant countries in the world.

Approximately 10% of the Tajik working age population have migrated to Russian Federation; 85% of this group are men. Many of them gradually cease sending remittances and opt to build a new life in Russia, leaving behind an extremely vulnerable and marginalized group in Tajik society, the “abandoned families” of migrant workers. Conservative societal values and understandings of gender roles contribute to a strong dependence on men, leaving abandoned women more vulnerable, facing dispossession and lacking equal access to property, land, and credit. They can also lack access to legal remedies and often face discrimination in the application of law.

The joint programme will provide a comprehensive response to the issue by (1) providing psychosocial support, (2) increasing economic resilience, and (3) protecting the rights of abandoned women. The project, designed as a pilot, will focus on two districts but could easily be replicated and scaled up across other regions. Activities will be carried out by a wide range of national and local government entities as well as by NGO partners and women-led community groups.

Policy level support will be provided by the Participating UN Organizations to the government for better inclusion of abandoned women in development plans and for preparing a national action plan on responding to the needs of abandoned families.
## Uganda

### Participating UN Organizations

- UN Migration
- UN Women
- United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner
- UNICEF

### Key Partners

- Ministry of Internal Affairs
- Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
- National Coordination Mechanism on Migration
- Non-governmental and civil society organizations

### Budget (USD)

- **3,000,000**

### Duration (Months)

- **36**

### Most Relevant SDG Goals

![SDG Icons]

### Status

- Concept note approved by Steering Committee
Hundreds of women and girls in Uganda are trafficked annually for sexual exploitation and forced labour. This joint programme will contribute to the Government of Uganda’s efforts to address trafficking in persons (TiP) through strengthening existing protection systems and building the capacities of government officials, civil society organisations and vulnerable communities. To date, most counter-trafficking interventions focus on Uganda’s Central region (Kampala city). However, there is a need to expand the geographical scope of the response. Karamoja sub-region remains one of the main areas of origin for victims of trafficking (VoTs), with anecdotal evidence reflecting that the majority of intercepted trafficking victims brought to cities for labour and sexual exploitation are children from this region. The joint programme will thus focus on Karamoja.

The joint programme responds to a need to create a coherent system that protects vulnerable populations within Uganda’s broader social protection system – including migrants, women and children – from all forms of violence. Currently, there are insufficient resources at the local government level to support specialized systems for vulnerable groups. This joint programme will enhance protection for vulnerable groups through a strengthened national and subnational protection system, including: improved protections for VoTs in legislative, policy and institutional frameworks; and increased capacities for at risk populations and local administrative actors to identify risks, prevent and respond to TiP and other forms of violence.

Based on the outcome of national consultations towards implementation of the GCM held in September 2019, the joint programme aligns closely with national and regional policy agendas on migration and the prevention of TiP. It builds on the existing EU-UN Spotlight Initiative to end violence against women and girls, and supports the GCM’s guiding principles on human right, gender responsiveness and child-sensitivity.
Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combatting transnational crime
## COLOMBIA

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<tr>
<th>MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS</th>
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### PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

- IOM (International Organization for Migration)
- UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund)
- UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)

### KEY PARTNERS

- Ministry of Interior
- Colombian Family Welfare Institute
- Migración Colombia
- Attorney-General’s Office
- National Police
- Ombudsman’s Office
- Local authorities
- Migrants
- Civil society organizations
- Local communities

### BUDGET (USD) | DURATION (MONTHS)

- **1,650,000** | **24**

### STATUS

- Concept note approved by Steering Committee
- Joint programme document solicited
The large influx of migrants from Venezuela into Colombia has evidenced the risks resulting from irregular migration – such as forced labor and restrictions of freedom – that are also faced by migrants in Colombia from other countries such as Cuba, Haiti or Cameroon. These issues are exacerbated by the underlining challenges the country has been facing for decades, including internal armed conflict and environmental disasters. This joint programme intends to address these risks by strengthening border management and expanding its traditional understanding to incorporate protection of victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants.

The joint programme will emphasize a comprehensive response to irregular migration by providing national and local institutions with tools for consular assistance, registry and documentation and by training officials on rights, intercultural and gender approaches. National and local institutions will be supported in implementing strategies for the protection of victims of trafficking in persons, including strengthening access to justice. Importantly, the programme also includes partnering with civil society organizations and local communities for the identification, referral, protection and assistance of possible victims.

This initiative was designed on the basis of thorough consultations with all stakeholders, including technical round table discussions involving governmental and international institutions, as well as civil society. Human rights are at the heart of the project and are present in every component. The mechanisms for protection and care of migrant boys, girls and adolescents will be the subject of a special emphasis.
COSTA RICA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

KEY PARTNERS
Ministry of Health; Ministry of the Interior; Police force and the Prosecutors’ Offices; Directorate of Immigration and Foreign Affairs; Public institutions which focus on gender equality; National Postal Office; Social Security Services; Local governments

BUDGET (USD) 2,300,000
DURATION (MONTHS) 12

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS

STATUS
Concept note approved by Steering Committee
SUMMARY

With a strong emphasis on human rights and gender, this joint programme aims at combatting the smuggling of migrants, human trafficking and other transnational crimes which persists in Central America as confirmed by recent police investigations and interviews with migrants along the borders of Panama, Costa Rica and Northern Triangle countries.

This joint initiative will strengthen cooperation between prosecutors and police, in particular in the area of data collection and analysis. As women account for 80% of all identified victims of trafficking in North and Central America and the Caribbean, the strengthening of law enforcement capacities will be complemented by a specific gender equality and human rights focus such as the establishment of a Commission on Gender and Access to Justice or the development of referral mechanisms between the health, social services and law enforcements sectors. Noting that migrants are often preyed upon by criminals who offer unregulated financial services, the programme will also aim at providing migrants with secure and inexpensive financial services (such as transferring remittances) through the national postal network.

Extensive consultations with extra-regional and Central American migrants at sites along the border of Costa Rica were instrumental in the development of the proposed programme, which will be implemented in close partnership with a variety of government partners.

The initiative has strong potential for cross-border collaboration and aims explicitly at replication/expansion in other central American countries.
CÔTE D’IVOIRE, BURKINA FASO

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- IOM
- UNODC
- UN Women

KEY PARTNERS
Central and local authorities (border guards, local police); Local traditional leaders; leaders for women and youth associations; religious leaders

BUDGET (USD) 4,000,000
DURATION (MONTHS) 36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS

STATUS
Concept note approved by Steering Committee

BACK TO TABLE OF CONTENT
As the security situation continues to deteriorate in the Sahel, there are growing concerns of destabilisation spreading towards the Gulf of Guinea, impacting Côte d’Ivoire as well as Ghana, Benin and Togo. The northern border of Côte d’Ivoire and the Cascades region of Burkina Faso remain underdeveloped. This, along with long-standing intercommunal tensions in the border areas and a historic absence of the state, may render the region susceptible to extremist influences, as well as various forms of organized crime, including trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

The region presents specific fragilities related to the cohabitation of different communities in the face of pressure on limited land and natural resources, the weakness of basic social services, and the marginalization of the role of women and their absence from local conflict management mechanisms.

The joint programme will address these problems by strengthening border management. In addition to strengthening data collection and capacities of border authorities, the key feature of this joint programme is its engagement of the border communities with a strong gender-empowerment focus. The joint programme will strengthen resilience of cross-border populations by facilitating dialogue and exchange among marginalized groups, mainly women, for their active participation and ownership of decision-making and local governance priorities. It will increase access to basic services, infrastructures and diversified livelihood opportunities and reinforce the presence of state services. And it will reinforce capacities of women in conflict mitigation, resolution and early warning, strengthening trust between and among cross-border communities and local authorities.

The joint programme has strong potential for cross-border collaboration and replication/expansion in other cross-border areas in the region. It will also ensure specific needs related to the effects of the current COVID-19 pandemic are assessed and addressed.
# Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone

## Participating UN Organizations

| UNDP | IOM | World Health Organization |

## Key Partners

- Ministry of Security
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Territory Administration
- Ministry of Youth
- Ministry of Justice
- CSOs
- Government ministries and agencies
- Mano River Union intergovernmental organization
- Women’s Peace Network

## Budget (USD)

| 2,500,000 |

## Duration (Months)

| 30 |

## Most Relevant SDG Goals

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Life below Water
14. Life on Land
15. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
16. Partnerships for the Goals
17. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

## Status

Concept note approved by Steering Committee; Joint programme document solicited
Parrot’s Beak, where the borders of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone meet, is a curved point of land between the Meli and Mokona Rivers. The movement of people and goods has increased in this region considerably in the last two decades with recent signs of criminal networks taking advantage of the lack of coordination between states and the vulnerability of border communities, to organize human trafficking and smuggling.

Building on intergovernmental dialogues and initiatives under the auspices of the Mano River Union, the joint programme will take an integrated border management approach to address the challenges of security, development and humanitarian concerns. The joint programme will promote exchanges to better control illegal activities as well as other risks to which border communities are particularly vulnerable. Increased cooperation will reduce human trafficking and the prevalence of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV); minimize the spread of COVID-19; improve cross-border social cohesion; and protect human rights.

A component of this programme of particular relevance in the context of the COVID-19 response is the integration of public health and epidemic control factors, a lesson well-learned from the Ebola crisis. This includes mobility and health risk mapping, identification of transmission corridors, capacity building of point of entry in rapid detection and response, and provision of protective equipment and hygiene kits.

Partnerships are a cornerstone of this joint programme. In addition to strong Government ownership, coordination among neighbouring countries, and close engagement of affected populations will be prioritized. Also, the project will forge partnerships with the Mano River Union, an intergovernmental sub-regional organization, to complement ongoing work in border security and community cohesion, and will work closely with private financial service providers such as Afriland First Bank and Ecobank, to establish cross-border community credit unions.
Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility
## ECUADOR

### Participating UN Organizations

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<td>IOM</td>
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### Key Partners

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility
- Association of Ecuadorian Municipalities (Asociación de Municipalidades Ecuatorianas, AME)
- Consortium Of Provincial Autonomous Governments Of Ecuador (Consorcio De Gobiernos Autónomos Provinciales Del Ecuador, CONGOPE)
- Private sector and civil society organizations

### Budget (USD)

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<td>1,500,000</td>
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### Duration (Months)

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<td>36</td>
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</table>

### Most Relevant SDG Goals

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Affordable and Clean Energy
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Life below Water
14. Life on Land
15. Peace and Justice, Strong Institutions
16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
17. Partnership for the Goals

### Status

Concept note approved by Steering Committee for Pipeline

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The joint programme addresses issues related to the socio-economic integration of migrants, returnees and local communities in Ecuador, in the context of the Venezuela crisis and other regional mixed migration flows. It is firmly rooted in the GCM guiding principles and is based on needs identified via the Human Mobility National Boards (HMNB) process designed by Ecuador’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility (MREMH) involving consultations with immigrants, Ecuadorian returnees, civil society, international cooperation organizations and State institutions.

The joint programme follows a two-pronged approach directed at securing stronger participation and equitable access to livelihood opportunities among migrants and host communities; and strengthening local governments and other public stakeholders’ capacities in promoting the integration of migrants and host communities in their respective territories.

The joint programme envisages close engagement with the private sector in the generation of new skills for the future of work, information tools, digital livelihoods and alternative financing mechanisms and instruments, with potential for future replication in other parts of the nation and beyond.

The joint programme is well-aligned with national priorities as outlined in the current UNDAF which calls for “…diversification of the productive structure, the generation of decent work and sustainable livelihoods and the economic inclusion of people, with equal opportunities for women and men”, as well as in the National Plan on Human Mobility, with its overall objective of socio-economic inclusion.
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<th>MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS</th>
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<td><strong>REDUCED INEQUALITIES</strong></td>
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**PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS**

- Ministry of Labour and Employment
- Ministry of Development Planning
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Relations
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- National Consultative Committee on Migration
- Lesotho Labour Union
- National University of Lesotho
- Migration Workers Association

**KEY PARTNERS**

- Ministry of Labour and Employment
- Ministry of Development Planning
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Relations
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- National Consultative Committee on Migration
- Lesotho Labour Union
- National University of Lesotho
- Migration Workers Association

**BUDGET (USD)** 1,700,000

**DURATION (MONTHS)** 24

**STATUS**

Concept note approved by Steering Committee
JOINT PROGRAMME

Facilitating regular migration and decent work through implementation of labour migration policy targeting Basotho seasonal labour in Ceres farms (place of destination) and youth in Quthing (place of origin)

SUMMARY

There are an estimated 5,000-10,000 labour migrants from Lesotho (“Basotho”), both regular and irregular, working on agricultural farms in Ceres, KwaZulu Natal province, South Africa. While the long-standing seasonal labour migration scheme set up by the Department of Labour in South Africa brings overall mutual benefits, challenges persist, including: lack of systematic monitoring and limited provision of services to migrant workers as per the bilateral MoU; poor remittance infrastructure and facilities in Lesotho; and continued hiring of undocumented Basotho labour migrants and subsequent vulnerabilities faced by migrants, their families and affected communities.

To address these challenges, the joint programme will enhance the benefits of this labour migration scheme for the employers and migrants by ensuring more systematic monitoring by both governments of the working conditions, setting up adequate complaint mechanisms and by putting in place pre-departure orientation practices.

The joint programme will also strengthen remittance infrastructure to ensure access to services at reduced transaction costs, and strengthen public service provision for returning/returned migrants in training and job placements. The joint programme will further strengthen the capacities of youth and women in Quthing to set up innovative and sustainable business enterprises and seek to increase civic engagement among Basotho in Quthing, ensuring greater social cohesion and quality of living within the communities.

The joint programme will serve as a model for other migrant labour sectors, such as construction and domestic work. It integrates a gender and human rights sensitive approach throughout the project implementation cycle, and fits within the framework of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Labour Migration Action Plans and Regional Labour Migration Policy Framework.
## NEPAL

### Participating UN Organizations


### Key Partners

National government ministries and departments; civil society organizations; migration and foreign employment networks and associations.

### Budget (USD) & Duration (Months)

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<th>Budget (USD)</th>
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<td>2,000,000</td>
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</table>

### Most Relevant SDG Goals

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Peace and Justice
7. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
8. Economic Growth
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequality
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

### Status

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.
Almost half of Nepal’s households have a member working overseas or returned from working overseas. There is significant concern in Nepal about the exploitation of migrants, including trafficking of women and children, and a tendency toward circular migration with the current Nepali domestic labour market failing to promote sustainable reintegration for migrants. Lack of harmonization of policies and laws remains a challenge in migration governance, and the Government of Nepal (GoN) has advocated for the GCM as key in addressing this, including through the development of a national strategy to implement the GCM.

This joint programme builds on ongoing initiatives of key stakeholders, that focus on internal employment, fair and ethical labour migration, and sustained reintegration of migrants including women and children. Its overall object is to provide UN-wide support to the GoN, developing its capacity at central and provincial levels to enhance migration governance. It will achieve this by strengthening migration-related policies and services, including: piloting the ‘Integrated Service Centre’ at provincial/local levels; developing a roadmap to support the sustainable socio-economic reintegration of returnees, particularly women, including by promoting skills acquired abroad; generating non-traditional employment opportunities and supporting entrepreneurship to tackle gender based social stigma; and building the capacity of stakeholders.

The joint programme will promote fair and ethical recruitment by building awareness of gender-responsive recruitment principles and strengthening the existing multi-stakeholder national working group on migration (Migration Group of Nepal), which supports the GoN’s governance of labour mobility, including addressing the issue of children left behind. It was informed by a consultative process with UN agencies and stakeholders – including CSOs, academics, research institutes and private sector recruitment agencies – and supports the GCM’s overarching principles of gender-responsive, people-centred and child-sensitive approaches.
### PHILIPPINES

#### PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

- Department of Foreign Affairs
- Department of Labor and Employment
- Overseas Workers Welfare Administration
- National Reintegration Center for Overseas Filipino Workers
- Philippine Overseas Employment Administration
- Department of Social Welfare and Development
- Department of Trade and Industry
- Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
- Migration Forum of Asia
- Center for Migrant Advocacy
- Women’s Legal and Human Rights Bureau
- Development Action for Women Network
- Philippine Statistics Authority
- National Economic and Development Authority
- Workers’ and employer’s organizations

#### KEY PARTNERS

- Department of Foreign Affairs
- Department of Labor and Employment
- Overseas Workers Welfare Administration
- National Reintegration Center for Overseas Filipino Workers
- Philippine Overseas Employment Administration
- Department of Social Welfare and Development
- Department of Trade and Industry
- Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
- Migration Forum of Asia
- Center for Migrant Advocacy
- Women’s Legal and Human Rights Bureau
- Development Action for Women Network
- Philippine Statistics Authority
- National Economic and Development Authority
- Workers’ and employer’s organizations

#### BUDGET (USD) 1,500,000

#### DURATION (MONTHS) 24

#### MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
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16. Peace Justice and Strong Institutions
17. Partnerships for the Goals

#### STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee; Joint programme document solicited
**SUMMARY**

The proposed joint programme aims at supporting the Government of the Philippines in achieving the country’s priority GCM objectives: objective 8 (Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work) and objective 21 (Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration). By strengthening the national partners’ coordination and their capacity to collect, share and analyze data, the project will enable the Government to design evidence-based interventions, targeting the communities most at risk with a focus on the needs and protection of overseas Filipino workers throughout the migration cycle - from recruitment, employment, to return and reintegration.

The whole-of-government approach is evident: numerous government entities (ministries and technical agencies) are directly involved in the design and implementation of the programme which places a very strong emphasis on building coordination and coherence. The partnership dimension of the programme also extends to a much broader range of actors, including trade unions, recruitment agencies, employers and migrant workers themselves through the strengthening of feedback mechanisms.

Thanks to the strong government ownership, the alignment with national priorities and the efforts to build on existing structures and mechanisms, the joint programme appears to be highly sustainable.
# REGIONAL IGAD

Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda

## PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participating UN Organizations</th>
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<tr>
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## KEY PARTNERS

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD); Norwegian Refugee Council; Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC); International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

## MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS

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<th>SDG Goal</th>
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<td>16 Peace Justice and Strong Institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>17 Partnerships for the Goals</td>
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## BUDGET (USD)

2,150,000

## DURATION (MONTHS)

24

## STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee; Joint programme document solicited

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SUMMARY

This two-year joint programme seeks to address data and knowledge gaps in the IGAD region pertaining to the drivers of migration in the context of climate change and disasters, as well as to ensure that existing national and regional strategies on disaster risk reduction and climate action factor in the displacement of people. Through trainings and simulation exercises, this joint programme will build the capacity of national government officials to be better prepared when responding to disaster displacement. In addition, the programme will seek to ensure that people affected by climate change and disasters are part of existing national and regional mobility frameworks. One example being the establishment of opportunities for green jobs in climate affected areas.

The joint programme builds on ongoing work, programmes and action plans of IGAD, IOM, UNEP, ILO, the PDD and IFRC, and supports existing global policies and frameworks that address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, notably the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. It will use existing information exchange platforms available in the IGAD region such as National Coordination Mechanisms.

The joint programme has a strong multi-partnership and multi-stakeholder approach and will bring together various parts of Governments, UN and other entities, in line with the GCM core principles of whole-of-government and whole-of-society.
REGIONAL PACIFIC | Fiji, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

KEY PARTNERS
Governments at both origin and destination countries; civil society; employers and recruiters; and migrant workers and their families

BUDGET (USD) 1,700,000
DURATION (MONTHS) 24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS

STATUS
Concept note approved by Steering Committee
The Pacific region is increasingly impacted by climate change and natural hazards, leading to population displacement and livelihood challenges. A strategy adopted by over 100,000 Pacific Islanders is to seek seasonal labour employment opportunities in New Zealand and Australia. However, various challenges exist in the context of decent work, financial awareness and literacy, social impacts on families and communities left behind, social and economic reintegration, and participation of women in regional labour mobility schemes.

To this end, the joint programme will work with Pacific governments and stakeholders, including the private sector and trade unions to contribute to increased benefits of safe and fair migration as a sustainable development and climate resilience strategy. It will conduct assessments and set up dialogues related to labour mobility and climate change. It will work to ensure that decent work principles and standards are included in relevant labour migration programmes, regulations and legislation, and that potential migrant workers, recruitment agencies, and employer organizations in Australia and New Zealand are informed of these standards.

The programme will have a strong focus on pre-employment and pre-departure tools and curricula and will ensure that governments are equipped to support migrants and recruiters in this regard. Finally, the programme will work towards improving social and labour market integration of returning migrants workers by, for example, supporting governments to develop post-return financial literacy and planning guidance.
## MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG Goal</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td><strong>17</strong></td>
<td>Partnerships for the Goals</td>
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## STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.
With one of the highest emigration rates in the world, it is critical for Moldova to leverage the positive impact of migration on the country’s socio-economic development and minimize the negative effects of emigration by engaging diaspora, returning migrants and local communities.

To this end, the joint programme seeks to address three major mobility and development challenges. First, the Government, when designing its migration policies, is faced with limited information and analysis related to factors that drive Moldovans to migrate. To address this, the joint programme will strengthen the evidence-base for diaspora engagement by supporting research and analysis on the different profiles of migrants and diaspora communities, including the impacts that migration and remittances have on the structure of the communities left behind.

A second challenge is the depletion of professionals and skills in key sectors, such as health, as well as the lack of opportunities for diaspora to return to or invest in Moldova. To support dynamic diaspora engagement in Moldova’s development, the joint programme will develop an interactive platform for Diaspora-Government dialogue, and will support trade, tourism and foreign investment initiatives supported by diaspora members and relevant government agencies. Since many Moldovan households are dependent on remittances, the joint programme will put in place a voucher scheme to earmark remittances while ensuring social and capital spending and mitigate against potential misuse.

Last, Moldova’s diaspora engagement framework and return programming remain limited, with little impact on return intentions or reintegration sustainability. The joint programme will enhance access to public services by valorizing skills of expatriated and returning Moldovans through return, re-qualification, skills recognition and reintegration programmes.

Overall, the joint programme is aligned with the implementation of the renewed National Development Strategy Moldova 2030.
TAJIKISTAN

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

IOM UN Migration UNDP UNICEF

KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Education; Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population; Committee of Youth Affairs and Sports; Adult Training Centres; Selected NGO partners

BUDGET (USD) 1,600,000

DURATION (MONTHS) 18

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS

STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee
Lack of opportunities for local employment drives high rates of migration among Tajik youth (38-40%). Most of these youth are low-skilled and unprepared to take advantage of job opportunities abroad. They lack information on risks and often migrate and work irregularly.

This joint programme seeks to reduce irregular migration, lower migrants’ vulnerability to abuse and exploitation and increase the flow of remittances to Tajikistan. On one hand, the Tajik Government, with support from the Participating UN Organizations, will seek to improve knowledge and skills among prospective young migrants through offering financial literacy and Russian language self-learning courses and making use of modern information platforms to ensure a wide outreach. The programme will also aim at building the capacity of recruitment agencies and strengthening the cooperation between the Government of Tajikistan, the Russian Federation and the Tajik Diaspora organizations.

The joint programme is strongly rooted in GCM key principles. It is built on a whole-of-government approach with the strong involvement of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population, the Migration Services and the Committee of Youth Affairs and Sports both at the national and district levels. The program is gender-sensitive (women migrants’ specific needs are identified through local-level consultations and focus groups) and places a special emphasis on children: delaying labour migration until at least 18 is an explicit objective.
Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants
PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

Chile: Ministry of Labour and Social Protection; Municipality of Santiago; Central Unitaria de Trabajadores (Workers’ Union); Confederación de la Producción y el Comercio (Production and Trade Confederation); Vicaría Pastoral Social (Vicarage of the Social Pastoral).

Mexico: Mayors and municipalities of Mexico City; Secretariat of Labour and Employment Promotion; Secretariat of Inclusion and Social Welfare; employers’ organizations and trade unions

KEY PARTNERS

BUDGET (USD) 1,700,000
DURATION (MONTHS) 24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS

STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee; Joint programme document solicited
This joint programme seeks to promote socioeconomic integration of migrants and forcibly displaced persons in Mexico City and Santiago de Chile, through decent work and sustainable livelihoods. ILO, IOM and UNHCR will provide technical assistance to strengthen city services in enabling access to employment, social protection and livelihoods for refugees and migrant workers. It combines the practical implementation of new programmes to foster the socioeconomic integration of migrants with the promotion of social dialogue between city authorities and social partners (employers’ organizations and workers’ unions) as well as civil society.

This joint programme seeks to foster exchange of good practices between two migrant-receiving cities. This initiative is fully aligned with and responsive to the Member States’ call for strengthened partnership with local governments in the context of GCM implementation.

The programme forges partnerships horizontally among local institutions and stakeholders in both countries and vertically between local and national government. While building on the experience from a previous successfully implemented project between Mexico City and Sao Paolo as well as a previous exchange of practices at the local institutional level, it goes beyond the exchange of knowledge and focuses on the implementation of concrete programmes.

This concept could be expanded and refined to be informed by best practices from additional cities and incorporate learnings and approaches from the COVID-19-immigration guide for cities. It is cross-cutting in looking at the intersections between economy, health, and gender.
### ETHIOPIA

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<tr>
<th>MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS</th>
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<th>PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN-HABITAT</strong> FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE</td>
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<td><strong>World Health Organization</strong></td>
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<td><strong>International Labour Organization</strong></td>
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<th>KEY PARTNERS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Government: Ministry of Urban Development and Construction; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Authorities: Addis Ababa Health Bureau; Addis Ababa Planning and Development Commission; River and Riverside Development Agency; Addis Ababa City Administration; Social Affairs Bureau; Job Creation Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others: Mothers and Children Multisectoral Development Organization (MCMDO); Addis Ababa University Department of Psychiatry; Fendika; Ethiopian Artists’ Association</td>
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<th>BUDGET (USD)</th>
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<td>Concept note approved by Steering Committee; Joint programme document solicited</td>
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**SUMMARY**

Ethiopia, with a population of 107 million, is a hub for outward and inward migration. In addition to being one of the major labour sending countries, it is also the largest refugee hosting country in Africa. The burden this poses for cities is colossal. Addis Ababa, with an estimated 3 million population in the 2007 census, now informally estimates beyond 7 million. The city administration lacks capacity to support accurate registration of, and provision of services and protection for newcomers, and many children, youth and adolescents end up in precarious situations, living on the streets and exposed to high levels of exploitation and substance abuse.

Based on a consultative approach with NGOs, other stakeholders and beneficiaries, the joint programme will support the government, Addis Ababa city administration and local organizations in meeting the essential needs and integration/inclusion of migrants, in particular children and youths. These services encompass health (including mental health, rehabilitation and recovery for substance abuse), housing/shelter, on-the-job and skills/vocational training, protection, and services that promote livelihoods and empowerment. The joint programme will further support public administration schemes to establish monitoring mechanisms and address high-risk urban migration through more accurate projection of migration trends.

There is a strong engagement with the Addis Ababa City Administration, as well as various civil society organizations and other partners. This whole-of-society approach is mirrored by a whole-of-government approach. The joint programme is well-aligned with strategic national priorities, is complementary to other ongoing initiatives, and has strong potential for replication in other Ethiopian cities.
**MOROCCO**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IOM, UN Migration, UNFPA, UNHCR, unicef</td>
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<th>KEY PARTNERS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Education, Health, Family and Solidarity, Housing, Employment; Civil society, academia and local stakeholders</td>
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<th>BUDGET (USD)</th>
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<tr>
<th>MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. No poverty</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Zero hunger and malnutrition</td>
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<td>3. Good health and well-being</td>
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<td>4. Quality education and lifelong learning</td>
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<td>5. Decent work and economic growth</td>
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<td>6. Affordable and quality healthcare</td>
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<td>7. Clean water and sanitation</td>
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<td>8. Decent work and economic growth</td>
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<td>9. Industry innovation and infrastructure</td>
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<td>10. Reduced inequalities</td>
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<td>11. Responsible consumption and production</td>
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<td>12. Climate action and protection</td>
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<td>13. Life below water</td>
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<td>14. Life on land</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Peace, justice and strong institutions</td>
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<td>16. Peace, justice and strong institutions</td>
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<td>17. Partnerships for the goals</td>
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SUMMARY

Since the launch of Morocco’s 2013 National Strategy on Immigration and Asylum, the issue of migrant and refugee integration has become a priority for the Moroccan Government. The Strategy commits to support initiatives that ensure migrants and refugees integration and social inclusion, noting that since 2014, approximately 45,000 migrants have been regularized.

However, challenges persist. It is estimated that over 80,000 irregular migrants transit Morocco with the latest figures from January 2020 showing over 6,700 individuals in need of international protection and 3,400 seeking asylum. The number of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) is also on the rise, representing approximately 10% of the total migrant population, and 36% of the refugee population. Of particular concern are vulnerabilities faced by women and youth, related to health and exposure to violence.

In line with the National Strategy, the joint programme will work with a broad range of government ministries and civil society partners to contribute to improving access to basic services for the most vulnerable migrants and refugees in Morocco through a combination of direct assistance and capacity-strengthening. It will achieve this via improving the capacities of service providers to deal with specific needs, such as those of women and unaccompanied children; improving access to information on rights and services for migrants, with a specific emphasis on gender and children; increasing the participation of civil society and local stakeholders in referral and orientation mechanisms; and facilitating multicultural activities through art and sport, with the aid of CSOs and local actors.
PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

KEY PARTNERS
Ministry of Health; Integrated Health Network Directorate; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Labour and Production; Maria Auxiliadora University; Working Group of Migrants and Refugees from Venezuela

BUDGET (USD) | 2,000,000
DURATION (MONTHS) | 24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS

STATUS
Concept note approved by Steering Committee

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Summary

The main objective of this joint programme is to strengthen the socioeconomic inclusion and access to basic services, particularly healthcare, of primarily Venezuelan migrants and receiving communities in the district of San Juan de Lurigancho, Lima, Peru.

Following a thorough analysis of the challenges faced by the inhabitants, including through in-depth consultations of migrants and their communities, the participating UN organizations and their partners propose interventions targeting both demand (migrants and local communities) and support (local authorities, service providers and microfinance institutions) with a focus on access to quality services, peaceful coexistence and protection from gender-based violence. The emphasis on peaceful coexistence appears particularly relevant with the country witnessing increasing episodes of discrimination and xenophobia.

The proposed joint programme is based on the priorities for integration included in the Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) 2020.

The selection of a well-defined and limited geographic scope highlights how results-oriented the programme is with the clear and tangible target of 70,000 Venezuelans to benefit. This defined geographic scope also allows for a strong involvement of local authorities in the programme design and implementation, alongside the national level institutions.
SOUTH AFRICA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

Department of Social Development; Department of Justice and Constitutional Development; Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs; Department of International Relations and Cooperation; Department of Arts and Culture; National Disaster Management Centre; National House of Traditional Leaders; Offices of the Mayors/Speakers in the programming communities; civil society organizations

KEY PARTNERS

BUDGET (USD) 2,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS) 24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS

STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee; Joint programme document solicited
**SUMMARY**

As the main country of destination for migrants in the region, South Africa faces challenges of integration and social cohesion, with a recent history of xenophobic violence. The overall objective of this joint programme is to help address these dynamics, particularly among the populations in vulnerable situations through targeted engagement and participation of government counterparts, migrants and host communities in community-level peace and socio-economic related activities. It seeks to shape the public narrative on migration, and promote tolerance and evidence-based discussion on migration.

The project will focus on the provinces of Gauteng, Kwa-Zulu Natal and Western Cape, which contains some of the largest cities, where the interplay between migrants and host communities over limited resources are much more evident and where violence attributed to xenophobia has frequently occurred.

Employing a three-pronged approach of “Prevention, Protection and Empowerment”, the five PUNOs jointly seek to strengthen national and local system capacities to prevent and respond to xenophobia; promote social inclusion and peaceful coexistence among migrants, other groups and host communities; and strengthen national capacities and systems for understanding the causes, and dynamics of violence, and for articulating responses.

The project is aligned with the recently adopted National Action Plan to combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (2019) and exhibits a strong whole-of-government approach, involving several national ministries as well as local authorities. The activities implemented will serve as a catalyst for further pilot interventions and replications in other Southern African countries.
# THAILAND

## Participating UN Organizations

- IOM
- UNESCO
- UNICEF

## Key Partners

- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Interior
- Save the Children
- World Vision
- Marist Asia Foundation

## Budget (USD)

| Budget (USD) | 1,500,000 |

## Duration (Months)

| Duration (Months) | 24 |

## Most Relevant SDG Goals

1. No Poverty
2. Zero Hunger
3. Good Health and Well-being
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Peace and Justice
7. Peace and Justice
8. Economic and Decent Work
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Responsible Consumption and Production
11. Climate Action
12. Life on Land
13. Life Below Water
14. Clean Water and Sanitation
15. Life on Land
16. Peace, Justice
17. Partnerships

## Status

- Concept note approved by Steering Committee
SUMMARY

Thailand is home to an estimated 364,000 migrant children (2018). Despite progressive legal and policy frameworks that allow all children, including undocumented migrants, to access education services, it is estimated that more than 200,000 migrant children remain out of school and are not receiving any form of education. There are multiple factors that create barriers for migrant children, including additional costs to education such as transportation and accommodation, language, lack of qualified teachers and learning materials, and fear of deportation.

The joint programme will strengthen access to inclusive and equitable quality education for migrant children, particularly at primary and lower secondary levels. It will adopt a three-pronged approach focusing on generation of data and evidence, building partnerships, and policy advocacy to promote pathways for migrant education; understanding of good practices being used to support sustained integration of migrant children in Thai public schools; and availability of registered and certified Migrant Learning Centres (MLCs) offering quality education services.

The design of the joint programme has its roots in national discussions involving government, civil society, UN partners and academia. The Ministries of Education in both Thailand and Myanmar are committed to improving quality of education for migrant children, building on these discussions to date.

The joint programme further directly contributes to the current Out-of-School Children Initiative of the Government of Thailand, and complements existing initiatives in achieving the ASEAN Declaration on Strengthening Education for Out-of-School Children and Youth. As such, regional replication and expansion of the joint programme modalities and methodologies, if successful, are promising.
Maps are for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on those maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations Network on Migration.