



Migration
Multi-Partner
Trust Fund

Pipeline of Joint Programmes

June 2021



FOREWORD



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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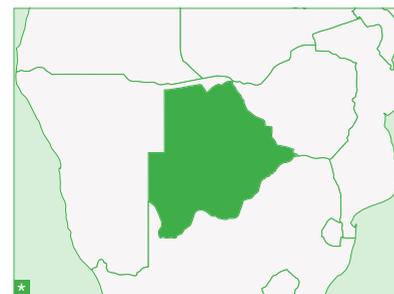
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Promoting fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning

BOTSWANA



JOINT PROGRAMME

Strengthening of migration data collection, analysis and management systems in Botswana

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



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



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

Joint Programme document submitted

SUMMARY

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.

NIGERIA



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

National Commission For Refugees Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons; Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Social Development, National Bureau of Statistics; National Population Commission; Nigerians in Diaspora Commission, Nigeria Immigration Service; Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment; Federal Ministry of Health; National Agency for The Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons; Federal Ministry of Justice; Civil Society Organizations; Returnee Migrants Associations; local communities; media institutions.

BUDGET (USD)

2,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee

SUMMARY

As a major country of origin, transit and destination, Nigeria's mixed migration dynamics are complex and often impact the entire West Africa region. Despite strong efforts by the government including the adoption of the first National Migration Policy in 2015, effective migration management and governance remains a challenge.

The joint programme seeks to strengthen migration management and governance in Nigeria through the promotion of fact-based and data-driven migration policy and planning. It will do so by: 1) strengthening capacities for research, data collection, analysis and dissemination; 2) reviewing the National Migration Policy in light of the recent events and trends in the migration space; and 3) developing a national implementation plan for the Global Compact on Migration (GCM).

The proposed initiative is led by the national government with a whole-of-government approach including nine governmental entities (from the Immigration Service to the Ministry of Labour and Employment through the National Bureau of Statistics) partnering on the joint programme. It also strongly aligns with the Government's priorities and builds upon work by the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) and the Technical Working Group on Migration.

Moreover, in line with the GCM guiding principles, the joint programmes will take a whole-of-society and people-centred approach, through consultations and engagements with migrant associations, diaspora representatives, and a range of other non-state actors, throughout the project cycle.

SERBIA



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (Migration Training Centre); local migration councils and local governments

BUDGET (USD)

2,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



SUMMARY

The project will address migration data needs and strengthen policy capacities at both national and local levels. Aligning strongly with national priorities, it will work closely with the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (SCRM) and its Migration Training Centre (MTC), reinforcing SCRM's role in providing capacity development and knowledge management strategies for improved local migration policy planning and implementation.

The strength of this project is its focus on challenges faced by local communities facing complex migration situations. While Local Migration Action Plans exist in every Serbian local government, stakeholders often rely on limited data and possess limited capacities to assess, evaluate, use, and analyses data. The project will work closely with the Local Migration Councils to address diverse and ever-changing migration dynamics, including sustainable reintegration of returnees, stigma and discrimination, health and social protection, youth unemployment, labour market shortages, and diaspora engagement.

STATUS

Joint Programme document submitted.

VIET NAM



JOINT PROGRAMME

Promoting data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning in Viet Nam

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



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

BUDGET (USD)

1,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee

SUMMARY

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

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



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



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.

BUDGET (USD)

2,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

18

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



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.

THE GAMBIA



JOINT PROGRAMME

Addressing the drivers and causes of migration-related vulnerabilities among border communities along the Trans-Gambia transport corridor

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment; Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Welfare; Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs; Ministry of Justice; Gambia Immigration Department; Gambia Revenue Authority; National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons; Gambia Bureau of Statistics; The Gambia Songhai Initiative; The Gambia Women’s Chamber of Commerce; The Gambia Youth Chamber of Commerce; The National Youth Council

BUDGET (USD)

2,350,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



SUMMARY

The Trans-Gambia transport corridor is an area that has seen significant increase in migration with the 2019 opening of the Senegambia Bridge, which crosses the Gambia River. The joint programme aims to allow border communities to reap the benefits of the transport corridor without being at risk of harm by addressing the challenges along the corridor related to irregular migration, organized crime and the specific vulnerabilities faced by female migrants.

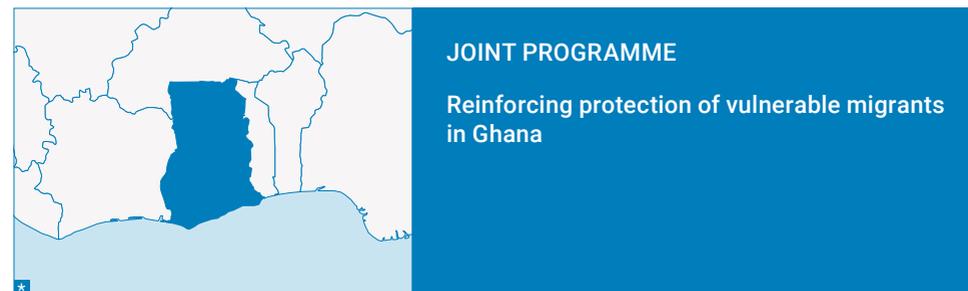
The joint programme, a pilot initiative with strong potential for replicability, will target two districts (Jarra West and Upper Baddibou) and will aim to mitigate migration challenges and improve the cross-border environment for women and youth. The main components of the programme include: 1) Enhancing border posts to preempt situations of vulnerability; 2) Strengthening capacity of border authorities; 3) Increasing awareness among women and youth of their rights; and 4) Strengthening skills and opportunities for women and youth.

The programme was conceptualized based on consultations with government and civil society stakeholders, reflecting the needs of affected populations and communities. The close engagement of community members will ensure interventions are driven by those communities, facilitate ownership and, as appropriate, provide a sustainable business model.

STATUS

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

GHANA



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

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

BUDGET (USD)

3,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

30

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee

SUMMARY

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



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

SUMMARY

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.

SIERRA LEONE



JOINT PROGRAMME

Addressing Drivers of Irregular Migration among Youth in Sierra Leone

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Government: Ministry of Youth Affairs; National Youth Commission and Youth Councils, Ministry of Gender and Children's Affairs; Ministry of Information.

Civil Society: Advocacy Network Against Irregular Migration; Network of Youths for Development; Advocacy for Social Justice and Development; Rainbo Initiative; 50/50 Women's Group; Women's Forum Network; Women in the Media Sierra Leone; Sierra Leone Association of Journalists; Independent Radio Network; Independent Media Commission.

Private Sector: ICT Companies; IDT Labs; Life by design; Innovate Salone.

BUDGET (USD)	1,500,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	24
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee

SUMMARY

An estimated 8,000 to 10,000 youth migrate through irregular means from Sierra Leone annually, with over a quarter of those trafficked into forced labour and/or sexual exploitation. Key drivers identified include lack of economic and social opportunities, misleading information on prospects abroad, and limited youth participation in community decision-making.

The proposed joint programme aims to reduce the level of irregular migration among youth in Sierra Leone by addressing their key drivers. The joint programme takes a comprehensive approach via four result areas: 1) Shifting youth behaviours and attitudes via relevant information to counter misinformation and provide a better understanding of vulnerability stemming from high-risk migration; 2) Empowering community influencers such as religious/traditional leaders, and media to raise awareness; 3) Improving economic and social opportunities for youth nationwide via revision of the National Youth Policy to better safeguard youth rights and emphasize skills development; and 4) Improving social /economic status, employment skills and entrepreneurial potential among youth in at-risk communities, including young women.

The joint programme is unique in its focus on at-risk youth in sending communities. In addition to its whole-of-government approach, it has a strong community-based whole-of-society approach, proposing to work with three communities with high rates of irregular migration and engaging with numerous community partners such as youth commission and district council representatives, civil society (include youth and women's organizations), religious and traditional leaders, media, private sector, school officials and teachers. Moreover, Local Coordination Groups will be formed in each of the communities, to guide design and implementation of the joint programme, such as community-appropriate design of advocacy, policy and awareness raising interventions, among others.

SOUTH AFRICA



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

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

BUDGET (USD)	2,000,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	24
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



SUMMARY

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.

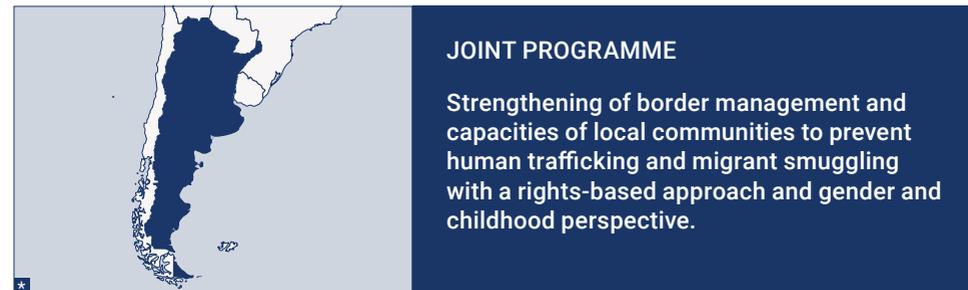
STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee



Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combatting transnational crime

ARGENTINA



JOINT PROGRAMME

Strengthening of border management and capacities of local communities to prevent human trafficking and migrant smuggling with a rights-based approach and gender and childhood perspective.

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs; International Trade, and Worship; National Directorate of Migration; Ministry of Security; Ministry of Labour; Executive Committee for the fight against human trafficking and exploitation and the protection and assistance of victims; National Commission for Refugees and Technical Secretariat; General Attorney's Office of the Nation; Federal Council of Childhood, Adolescence and Family; Ministry of Education; Ombudswoman's Office for Children and Adolescents; Ministry of Social Development; Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity; Municipal governments.

BUDGET (USD)

2,627,500

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



SUMMARY

Argentina has 237 border crossings along land borders shared with five countries and extending for 9,376km. With close to 69 million border transit movements in 2019, the volume of border movements is significant.

The joint programme has identified five border crossings and their neighbouring local communities as target intervention areas: Bernardo de Irigoyen and San Antonio (boundaries with Brazil); Paso Formosa (boundary with Paraguay); Puerto Chalanas and Salvador Mazza (boundaries with Bolivia). These five border crossings recorded over 7 million border crossing movements in 2019 (10% of total migration movements) and have exhibited critical gaps in terms of infrastructure and staff capacities to better manage migration entry and exit. Moreover, as Argentina is an origin, transit and destination country for human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, the joint programme will focus on identifying protection needs of migrant women, boys, and girls, facilitating the implementation of local mechanisms and strategies to prevent and combat human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

In the joint programme design phase, extensive consultations took place with civil society organizations composed of migrants and refugees and organizations holding mandates on the protection and promotion of migrant rights to ensure the point of view of migrants were taken into account and their recommendations incorporated. Once underway, all levels of government (from central ministries to municipal authorities through provincial governments), will be closely involved in the management of the programme.

STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

COSTA RICA



JOINT PROGRAMME

Strengthening coordination and exchange of information between law enforcement in prosecution of smuggling of migrants and human trafficking transnational crimes

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

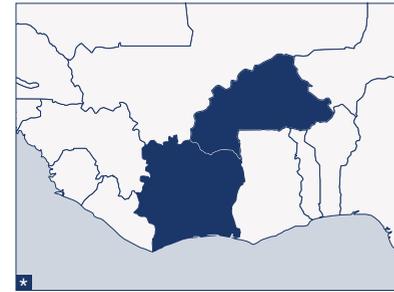
With a strong emphasis on human rights and gender, this joint programme aims at combatting the smuggling of migrants, human trafficking and other transnational crimes which persists in Central America as confirmed by recent police investigations and interviews with migrants along the borders of Panama,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



JOINT PROGRAMME

Enhance border management and combat transnational crime at the northern border of Côte d'Ivoire and Cascades region of Burkina Faso

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



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

SUMMARY

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.

ETHIOPIA



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

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

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

Others: Mothers and Children Multisectoral Development Organization (MCMDO); Addis Ababa University Department of Psychiatry; Fendika; Ethiopian Artists' Association

BUDGET (USD)	1,500,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	18
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme document submitted

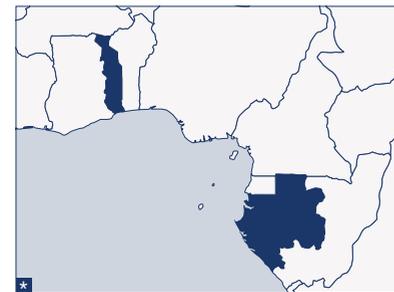
SUMMARY

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 that is now beyond 7 million. The city administration lacks capacity to support accurate registration of, and provision of services and protection for, migrants and returnees, mostly irregular migrants forcibly returned. 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 aim to support the federal government, Addis Ababa city administration and local organizations in providing reintegration support to returning migrants, focusing on the areas of health, housing, social protection, livelihoods and employment. It also seeks to reduce vulnerability among migrants and communities, to trafficking and smuggling.

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.

GABON, TOGO



JOINT PROGRAMME

Addressing irregular migration and combatting transnational crime in human trafficking along maritime and land routes from Togo to Gabon

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Gabon: Direction Générale de la Documentation et de l'Immigration (DGI); Ministère de l'Intérieur; Ministère de la Défense; Ministère de la Justice; Ministère des Affaires Sociales et Droits de la Femme; Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, NGO Arc en Ciel, Gabonese Civil Society, Media, Academia

Togo: Ministère de la Justice et des Relations avec les Institutions de la République; Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, de l'Intégration Régionale et des Togolais de l'Extérieur; Ministère de la Sécurité et de la Protection Civile; Ministère de l'Action Sociale de la Promotion de la Femme et de l'Alphabétisation Togolese Civil Society, Media, Academia

BUDGET (USD)

2,200,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

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

SUMMARY

Over the past decade, previously purely economic migration to Gabon has morphed into mixed migration movements, with a marked increase in human trafficking, in particular of women and children, predominantly via maritime routes. Recent investigations point, in particular, to criminal circuits extending from Togo, Cameroon and other countries overland to Nigeria, and then by boat on to Gabon. From Gabon there is anecdotal evidence of further transit of clandestine migration on to Europe.

To address these complex dynamics, the project aims to help prevent and counter trafficking in persons (TIP) and the smuggling of migrants (SOM) along the maritime and land routes from Togo, via Nigeria, to Gabon. It is strongly aligned to national priorities, including a recently signed Cooperation Agreement between Gabon and Togo to address human trafficking of children.

A unique and innovative element of this project is its 'migratory route' approach, i.e. from origin country (Togo) through transit (Nigeria) to destination (Gabon). While the particular focus countries of the proposal are Togo and Gabon, there will be alignment and close coordination with Nigeria through ongoing complementary initiatives in the sub-region.

The project will also work closely with regional economic organisations including the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

PAKISTAN



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Interior and Federal Investigation Agency; Social Welfare Departments; Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives

Civil Society Organisations; Local Universities

BUDGET (USD)

2,700,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee

SUMMARY

Irregular migration from Pakistan, especially parts of Punjab province, is a long-standing phenomenon and is driven largely by socioeconomic challenges. The most common and well-documented smuggling route is the land route to Europe via Turkey. This is often referred to as the Eastern Mediterranean Route and is predominantly used by Pakistani, Afghan, and Bangladeshi nationals who rely on Pakistani smuggling networks while transiting through Pakistan. Pakistan is also a source, transit and destination country for victims of human trafficking, with the Gulf Countries as common destinations.

The project aims to address Trafficking in Persons (TiP) and Smuggling of Migrants (SoM) from Pakistan along the Eastern Mediterranean Route through interventions related to:

- Prevention (potential irregular migrants and communities have greater capacities to identify and prevent risks);
- Protection (victims receive quality protection and assistance);
- Prosecution (strengthen Government's capacity to combat transnational crimes); and
- Partnerships (facilitate exchange of regional and global best practices on combatting TIP and SoM).

The project is strongly aligned to national priorities, and builds upon extensive historical and ongoing engagements in the country, following strong whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches. Notably, it proposes close collaboration with a diverse range of civil society and local community partners during implementation.



Facilitating
regular migration,
decent work and
enhancing the positive
development effects
of human mobility

ECUADOR



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



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 (Consortio De Gobiernos Autónomos Provinciales Del Ecuador, CONGOPE); Private sector and civil society organizations

BUDGET (USD)

1,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme document submitted.

SUMMARY

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.

LESOTHO



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



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

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



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.

STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee

MALI



JOINT PROGRAMME

Initiative for Diaspora Engagement and Investment in Mali's Regions (INEDIT Mali)

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Malians Abroad and Intra-African Integration; Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training; Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Investment Promotion; Investment Promotion Agency of Mali; General Delegation of Malians Abroad; High Council of Malians Abroad; Superior Council of the Malian Diaspora; Regional and local governments and municipalities; Financial institutions

BUDGET (USD)

2,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

SUMMARY

Mali's large diaspora, particularly in West Africa and Europe, is estimated at approximately 6 million. Formal financial transfers of the Malian diaspora represent approximately 6.7% of national GDP in 2018, and the country promotes diaspora engagement via several political frameworks. However, this engagement is underutilized for productive investment beyond transfers for consumption, with the amount of remittances used for investments standing at only 5%.

Aligned with national priorities and the African Union Migration Policy Framework, the joint programme was designed through consultations with authorities at the national, regional and local level as well as civil society organizations, including diaspora associations. It has a strong focus on gender and incorporates lessons learned from existing initiatives in both Mali and neighbouring countries by strengthening the engagement of Mali's diaspora community and addressing the lack of financial solutions for small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

The joint programme will undertake to bring together and align public and private contributions to development by 1) creating a conducive environment for diaspora engagement and participation in local socio-economic development; 2) Providing financial education and increasing livelihood provision competencies of local communities; and 3) Creating sustainable financial solutions to channel remittances and savings to invest in local economic development projects.

NEPAL



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

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

BUDGET (USD)

2,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee

SUMMARY

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.

REGIONAL PACIFIC

Fiji, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu



JOINT PROGRAMME

Labour mobility for sustainable development and climate resilience in the Pacific

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)

1,850,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme document submitted.

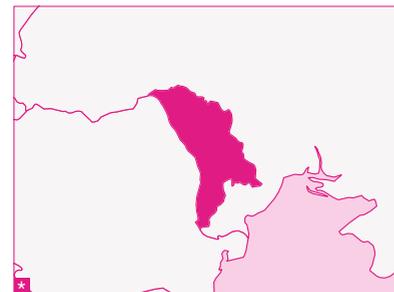
SUMMARY

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.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA



JOINT PROGRAMME

Leveraging the positive impact of migration on Moldova's development and offsetting the loss of skills

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Economy; Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection; Ministry of Education; Diaspora Relations Bureau; National Employment Agency; Diaspora Associations; Health Professions Associations; Employers and private recruitment agencies

BUDGET (USD)

2,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



SUMMARY

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.

STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee

TAJIKISTAN



JOINT PROGRAMME

Safe and skilled migration for young Tajiks abroad

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



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



SUMMARY

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.

STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee



Improving
the social inclusion
and integration
of migrants

BANGLADESH



JOINT PROGRAMME

Addressing the medium to long-term reintegration needs and strengthening social protection support mechanisms for the social inclusion of Bangladeshi migrants

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Government: Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment; Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training; Wage Earners' Welfare Board; District Manpower and Employment Offices; Technical Training Centers.

Civil Society: Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee; Ovibashi Karmi Unnayan Program; Helvetas Swiss Inter-cooperation Bangladesh; community-based organizations such as Ain o Salish Kendra.

Private sector: Chambers of Commerce; Employers' Federations; Industry Skills Councils; business associations; private employers.

BUDGET (USD)

2,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee

SUMMARY

In 2018 and 2019, over 1.4 million Bangladeshi workers migrated for employment, of which approximately 200,000 were female; and remittances accounted for 7-8 per cent of GDP in 2019. At this scale, the adverse effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on Bangladeshi migrant workers, their families and affected communities, are significant – this includes the impact on those who were dismissed from their jobs, those who returned (travelling both via regular and non-regular channels) and those, many undocumented, waiting to travel back and at risk of being forcibly returned.

This joint programme will contribute to the medium/ long-term recovery and social inclusion of returning Bangladeshi migrants affected by the COVID-19 pandemic-induced recession. The joint programme will address the needs and vulnerabilities of returning migrant workers, stranded migrants workers abroad, and migrants that were poised to join employment at the onset of the COVID-19 crisis. This will also impact the dependents of migrants and households reliant on remittances and communities affected by the influx of returning migrants.

In addressing the medium-term recovery and social cohesion needs, the joint programme will: 1) Empower the communities directly (e.g. provide psychosocial support and other social services, address social stigma and discrimination through community-based interventions); and 2) Assist the authorities to improve social integration support structures (e.g. establish coordination mechanisms, policy measures, mid-term recovery response, etc.).

The joint programme takes a strong whole-of-government and society approach, establishing partnerships across the full spectrum of relevant government ministries, as well as with clearly identified stakeholders that represent trade unions, NGOs/INGOs, cottage industries, municipal authorities, the private sector and academia. The programme also has a strong gender empowerment component, with specific focus on the sustainable reintegration of vulnerable women migrant workers.

MOROCCO



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Education, Health, Family and Solidarity, Housing, Employment; Civil society, academia and local stakeholders

BUDGET (USD)

2,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

30

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme document submitted

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.

PERU



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

Joint Programme document submitted.

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.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA



JOINT PROGRAMME

Addressing the medium-long term mobility-driven COVID-19 development impact in the Republic of Moldova and contributing to an early recovery of impacted groups

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection; Diaspora Relations Bureau; National Employment Agency; BRD; Ministry of Economy; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Organization for Small Business Sector Development; diaspora associations; employers/private sector; trade unions; health sector; civil society.

BUDGET (USD)

2,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

18

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



SUMMARY

Currently, a quarter of Moldovan citizenry have been integrated in countries of destination while almost one-third of Moldovan migrants currently reside abroad, including 350,000 as short-term labour migrants. The share of migrants of relatively young age (18-29 y.o.) increased by over 10 percentage points in the last four years reaching 66%.

With such migration dynamics, the challenges faced by returning Moldovan migrants, their families and communities of origin due to the COVID-19 pandemic induced recession is paramount. These challenges include financial/ social impacts of their return and reintegration, including loss of remittances.

This joint programme aims to address the medium to long-term migration-related socio-economic consequences of COVID-19 crisis in the Republic of Moldova from a development perspective.

To this end, the joint programme will aim to strengthen: 1) Evidence-based delivery of capacity support, early recovery/reintegration services and measures to compensate for lost income and diminished earning capacities; 2) Early recovery solutions for returning migrants and affected communities such as livelihoods opportunities, increased family care and schooling and enhanced resilience of public services sector, business community and labour market; 3) Awareness among migrants and engagement with diaspora community in COVID-19 response for fostering support for vulnerable groups; and 4) Government preparedness for efficient planning, coordination and facilitation of movements, health screening, case management, quarantine and referral.

The proposed initiative may potentially serve as a pilot to provide lessons learned to other countries facing similar challenges, namely the Eastern Partnership states (member states: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine).

STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee

SRI LANKA



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Economic Development; Ministry of Health; Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment; Ministry of Skills Development Employment and Labour Relations; Ministry of Justice; Legal Aid Commission; Ministry of Women's Affairs; Department of Immigration and Emigration; Ministry of Foreign Relations; Ministry of Resettlement

District and divisional secretariats;

Employer Federation of Ceylon (EFC);

Centre for Human Rights and Development; Community Development Services; Social Organizations Networking for Development

BUDGET (USD)

1,600,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

30

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



SUMMARY

The project aims to contribute towards economic recovery and resilience of migrants and their communities in Sri Lanka, addressing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on migrants and affected communities. It is aligned to the National COVID-19 Response Plan for Sri Lankan migrant workers (July 2020) focusing on repatriation of affected migrant workers, reintegration and re-migration.

The proposed interventions include:

- Creating an enabling environment for returning migrants, including psychosocial and economic support, direct assistance to vulnerable migrants including Victims of Trafficking, and awareness raising on safe migration;
- Facilitating economic reintegration, including entrepreneurship skills development, an enabling business environment and employment opportunities; and
- Strengthening labour migration governance, particularly related to provision of legal assistance in destination countries.

The project will take a strong whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, working with a wide range of government partners at national and district levels, as well as with the employers federation, and various civil society partners.

STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee

THAILAND



JOINT PROGRAMME

Access to inclusive and equitable quality education for migrant children in Thailand

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

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

BUDGET (USD)

1,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



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.

URUGUAY



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

National Board of Migration; National Institute for Employment and Training (INEFOP); National Institute for Cooperativism (INACOOP);

National Chamber of Industries; National Chamber of Commerce;

Municipality B (Montevideo); Municipality of Rivera; Municipality of Chuy;

Red de Apoyo al Migrante; PIT-CNT (General Union of Workers in Uruguay)

BUDGET (USD)

1,750,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee

SUMMARY

Uruguay has experienced a sharp increase in the number of incoming migrants, with an increase in intra-regional labour migration and influx from Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela. Of particular concern are the challenges faced by female migrants, those with disabilities, as well as migrant children.

Focusing on three municipalities most highly affected by migration (one of which borders Brazil), the project will:

- Strengthen city-level services to ensure access to employment, hiring, entrepreneurship and social protection;
- Ensure migrants' knowledge and awareness about the initiatives and systems in place;
- Secure access to childcare systems for migrants; and
- Systematize the experience of cities in the programme into a methodology replicable at the national and regional level.

The project strongly aligns with the GCM whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, which are reflected strongly in its proposed governance structure which includes an Advisory Board (comprised of civil society organizations, migrants' organizations as well as employers and workers organizations). The project also offers an innovative aspect with the inclusion of the Uruguay diaspora to build on their own experiences of labour integration in their cities of residence.



ANNEX: Funded Joint Programmes

NORTH MACEDONIA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Interior; State Statistical Office; Ministry of Labor and Social Policy; Cabinet of the Minister without Portfolio (Minister for Diaspora); Ministry of Information Society and Public Administration; National Bank of the Republic of North Macedonia; Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative; Macedonian Young Lawyers Association; European Policy Institute; Reactor-Research in Action; Local communities.

BUDGET (USD)	1,500,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	30
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded



SUMMARY

North Macedonia is affected by strong mixed migration movements but lacks reliable data on which to build its migration policy. The joint programme will strengthen national capacity to collect, share and analyse data and support the development of an evidence-based migration policy. The joint programme will also focus on using evidence gathered to raise awareness about migration amongst the general public and prevent xenophobia and stigmatization of migrants and refugees.

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 joint programme is strongly anchored on the whole of government principle. The joint 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 joint programme will ensure the integration of the migration dimension in key existing data collection mechanisms such as the upcoming census and the annual labour 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, or “big data”.

TAJIKISTAN

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population; Committee on Women and Family Affairs; Ministry of Health and Social Protection; Migration Services; Department of Women and Family Affairs; Department of Agriculture (DoA)

College on Disabilities; Local Authorities; Media Partners; National Association of Small and Medium Business; Selected Non-Governmental Organizations

BUDGET (USD)

2,200,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded



JOINT PROGRAMME

Empowerment of 'Families left behind' for improved Migration Outcomes in Khatlon, Tajikistan

SUMMARY

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 Russia; 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 address vulnerabilities of these 'families left behind' in the following areas: 1) Wellbeing – the joint programme ensure that women and children left behind have access to capacitated and coordinated psychosocial services; 2) Economic resilience and inclusion – the joint programme will strengthen land and water resources utilisation, and increased access to value chains through farming, small scale processing initiatives, retail and marketing; 3) Protection of rights – the joint programme will strengthen capacity of government and NGO services, collaborate on joint advocacy and awareness campaigns, and ensure adolescents strengthen life competencies; 4) Evidence-based response – the joint programme will work closely with national /regional /local government to ensure evidence is available to guide policy planning, raise awareness among policy makers at national and district levels, and ensure support the development of a 'families left behind' section of the National Migration Concept through technical and drafting support.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of National Security; Ministry of Social Development and Family Services; Children’s Authority of Trinidad and Tobago; Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago; ChildLine Trinidad and Tobago; Archdiocesan Ministry for Migrants and Refugees.

BUDGET (USD)	2,600,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	36
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS Joint Programme funded



SUMMARY

The massive flows of Venezuelan migrants and refugees into Trinidad and Tobago has led to a surge in human trafficking cases, putting pressure on existing protection systems and creating higher levels of risk of abuse, violence and exploitation, especially for young women and unaccompanied and separated children.

This Joint Programme (“Access, Support and Coordination”) focuses on strengthening the capacities of national and community-based partners (access), caring for and empowering survivors (support) and coordinating efforts (coordination) in response to the needs of survivors of trafficking. Built on a strong partnership with both the government and the civil society – incorporating the GCM’s whole-of-government and whole-of-society guiding principles - the proposed initiative places a strong emphasis on the need to strengthen the capacity of the various actors and reinforce their cooperation.

The capacity strengthening result areas include: 1) enhanced capacity of national, non-governmental and community-based protection systems to prevent, screen/ identify, refer and provide services, rehabilitate and integrate/reintegrate survivors of trafficking; 2) strengthened coordination in mitigating risks, identifying solutions, tackling xenophobia, monitoring, and providing direct assistance to survivors of trafficking; and 3) psychosocial and economic empowerment of survivors of trafficking, and their participation in trafficking prevention and response.

This joint programme which addresses each stage in the continuum of care (from screening to reintegration), has a strong potential for scalability. As many Caribbean countries face similar challenges as a result of the Venezuela crisis, it could be replicated across the region.

AFGHANISTAN



JOINT PROGRAMME

Managing Health Risks linked to Migration in Afghanistan: Operationalization of International Health Regulations

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Health; Directorates of Public Health
Ministry of Interior; Afghan Border Police

BUDGET (USD)

2,900,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded

SUMMARY

This timely project aims to help reduce the transmission of communicable diseases across the borders of Afghanistan – including in the context of COVID-19 – through improved implementation of the International Health Regulations (IHR).

The project will strengthen implementation of the IHR for key Points of Entry (PoE) through capacity building of government and civil society, renovation of existing PoE infrastructure, development of Standard Operating Procedures, as well as engagement with border communities to raise awareness and increase early warning capacity.

Moreover, the project will fortify policy and legal frameworks for effective IHR implementation by strengthening public health emergency surveillance systems and reporting mechanisms at air and land borders, including through cross-border collaboration.

The project has high potential for replicability and proposes an innovative approach to reinforcing surveillance systems through Population Mobility Mapping (PMM) exercises, which engage stakeholders at provincial, district, and settlement/local levels.

GUINEA, LIBERIA, SIERRA LEONE

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Government: (Guinea) Ministry of Security, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Territory Administration, Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Justice; (Regional) Mano River Union intergovernmental organization, (Local) Community Leaders, Border Security and Health personnel Civil Society: Community CSOs, Mano River Women's Peace Network

Private Sector: Afriland First Bank, Ecobank

BUDGET (USD)	2,786,280	DURATION (MONTHS)	30
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded



SUMMARY

Parrot's Beak is in the southwestern part of Guinea, where the respective territories of Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia meet, in 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.

To address these challenges, the joint programme will take an integrated border management approach, that allows for addressing security, development and humanitarian concerns. The joint programme will strengthen management capacity among Guinean authorities at the southern borders; reinforce trust and collaboration among state institutions and target border communities; and improve social cohesion among cross-border communities.

An interesting component of this programme will be its integration of public health and epidemic control factors, a lesson well-learned from the Ebola crisis. For example, trainings in rapid detection and response to epidemic threats for point of entry officers will be conducted, and protective equipment and hygiene kits provided. This will be of particular relevance in the current COVID-19 response.

Partnerships are a cornerstone of this joint programme. In addition to strong government ownership, coordination with neighbouring countries, and close engagement of affected populations will be prioritized. Also, the project will forge partnerships with the Mano River Union, a 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.

PHILIPPINES

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Department of Foreign Affairs; Department of Labour and Employment; Overseas Workers Welfare Administration-National Reintegration Center for OFWs; Philippine Overseas Employment Administration; Department of Social Welfare and Development; Department of Trade and Industry; Technical Education and Skills Development Authority; Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA); 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; Local Government Units (LGUs); Blas F. Ople Policy Center and Training Institute; Fair Employment Foundation.

BUDGET (USD)

1,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded



SUMMARY

The joint programme will support 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), with a focus on the needs and protection of overseas Filipino workers throughout the migration cycle - from recruitment, employment, to return and reintegration.

This will be achieved by ensuring that: a) Government initiatives to promote fair and ethical recruitment as well as reintegration services are evidence-based, gender-responsive and coordinated; and b) the Government establishes mechanisms to translate evidence into policy and best practices pertaining to recruitment and reintegration through the migration cycle.

The joint programme will also address the challenges magnified by the COVID-19 pandemic, with large scale job losses leading to mass returns, and the need for effective reintegration frameworks and tailored services.

The whole-of-government approach is evident in this joint programme: 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.

➔ 4 FACILITATING REGULAR MIGRATION

REGIONAL IGAD

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

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



(with Platform on Disaster Displacement, PDD)

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)

BUDGET (USD)

2,150,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

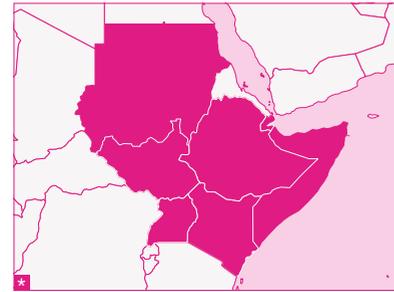
24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded



JOINT PROGRAMME

Addressing drivers and facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration in the contexts of disasters and climate change in the IGAD region

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.

CHILE, MEXICO

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Chile: Ministry of Labor and Social Protection; Municipality of Santiago; Central Unitaria de Trabajadores; Confederación de la Producción y el Comercio Confederation); Vicaría Pastoral Social

Mexico: Mayors and municipalities of Mexico City; Secretariat of Labor and Employment Promotion; Secretariat of Inclusion and Social Welfare; employer's organizations and trade unions.

BUDGET (USD)	1,702,370	DURATION (MONTHS)	24
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded



SUMMARY

This joint programme seeks to promote socioeconomic integration of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in Mexico City and Santiago de Chile, by improving access to decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and social protection.

To this end the joint programme will implement interventions in three areas: 1) Strengthen public policies/ programmes and services offered by governmental and non-governmental actors, in the areas of access to employment, entrepreneurship and social protection; 2) Promote social dialogue among governmental -including local authorities- and social partners in order to facilitate migrants' integration in the labour market; and 3) Facilitate South-South and City-to-City exchange of good practices.

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 Paulo 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.

SOUTH AFRICA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Department of International Relations and Cooperation; National and Provincial Departments of Social Development; Department of Justice and Constitutional Development; Department of Sports, Arts and Culture.

Institute for Social Cohesion and Skills Development; Adoni Musati Project; Zoë-Life Innovative Solutions; Consortium for Migration and Refugees in South Africa; Refugee Social Services; Scalabrini Centre; Lawyers for Human Rights; Islamic Relief Fund of South Africa; More Than Peace; Africa Unite; Umoja Project Development

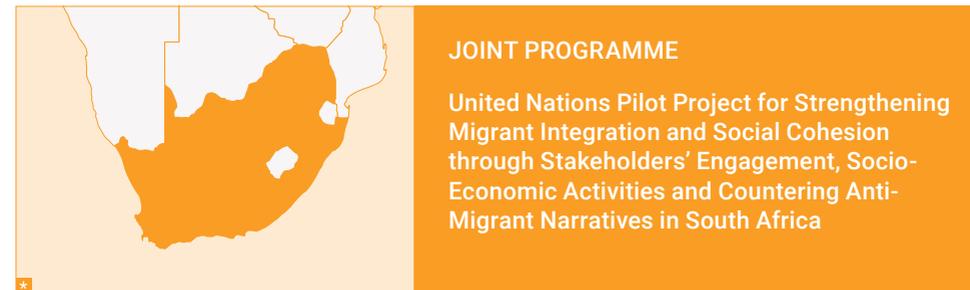
BUDGET (USD)	2,565,570	DURATION (MONTHS)	24
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded



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 joint programme 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 joint programme 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.



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