



**Migration
Multi-Partner
Trust Fund**

Pipeline of Joint Programmes

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Thematic Area 1: Promoting fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning	
BOTSWANA	
Project Title	Strengthening of migration data collection, analysis and management systems in Botswana
Participating UN Organizations	ILO, IOM, UNDP
Key Partners	Statistics Botswana; Ministry of Nationality, Immigration and Gender Affairs; Ministry of Employment, Labour Productivity and Skills Development; Ministry of Defence, Justice and Security; Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning; University of Botswana.
Relevant SDG Target	10.7
Budget (USD)	1,700,000
Duration (months)	36
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.

Thematic Area 1: Promoting fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning	
INDONESIA	
Project Title	Migration governance for sustainable development in Indonesia
Participating UN Organizations	IOM, UNDP, UN Women
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
Relevant SDG Target	5.2, 10.7, 17.16
Budget (USD)	1,700,000
Duration (months)	24
Status	Concept note approved by Steering Committee; Joint project document solicited

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.

Thematic Area 1: Promoting fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning	
NORTH MACEDONIA	
Project Title	Institutional support to enhance fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning
Participating UN Organizations	IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR
Key Partners	Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Labour and Social Policy; Ministry for Diaspora; State Statistical Office; The Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative; Macedonian Young Lawyers Association; European Policy Institute; Reactor-Research in Action; Local communities
Relevant SDG Target	10.7, 16.B, 17.18
Budget (USD)	1,500,000
Duration (months)	30
Status	Concept note approved by Steering Committee; Joint project document solicited

Summary

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

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

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

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

Pipeline Joint Programme Information

Thematic Area 1: Promoting fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning	
VIET NAM	
Project Title	Promoting data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning in Viet Nam
Participating UN Organizations	ILO, IOM, UN Women
Key Partners	Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Public Security; Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs; General Statistics Office; Provincial Offices; Viet Nam Women’s Union
Relevant SDG Target	10.7, 17.16, 17.18
Budget (USD)	1,500,000
Duration (months)	36
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.

Pipeline Joint Programme Information

Thematic Area 2: Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration

DJIBOUTI

Project Title	Joint Action on Migrant Needs and Vulnerabilities in Djibouti
Participating UN Organizations	IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA
Key Partners	Ministry of the Interior; Ministry of Women and Family; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Water; Ministry of Health; National Institute of Statistics; Human Rights Commission; UNFD; CARITAS; ADIM; CRD; ROOTS
Relevant SDG Target	1.5, 5.2, 8.7, 10.7, 16.2
Budget (USD)	1,500,000
Duration (months)	24
Status	Concept note approved by Steering Committee; Joint project document solicited

Summary

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

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

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

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

Thematic Area 2: Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration	
EL SALVADOR	
Project Title	Strengthen the government capacities in protection and reintegration of migrant persons and their families for a holistic approach with a human rights focus
Participating UN Organizations	IOM, UNFPA, WFP
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
Relevant SDG Target	2.1, 3.7, 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8, 10.2, 10.7, 16.7
Budget (USD)	3,400,000
Duration (months)	24
Status	Concept note approved by Steering Committee

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.

Thematic Area 2: Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration	
ETHIOPIA	
Project Title	Joint Programme to Protect and Assist Children on the Move in Ethiopia
Participating UN Organizations	IOM, UNICEF
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.
Relevant SDG Target	5.2, 10.7, 16.2
Budget (USD)	2,000,000
Duration (months)	18
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.

Thematic Area 2: Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration	
GHANA	
Project Title	Reinforcing protection of vulnerable migrants in Ghana
Participating UN Organizations	IOM, UNICEF, ILO, UNFPA
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
Relevant SDG Target	5.2, 8.7, 8.8, 10.7, 16.2
Budget (USD)	3,000,000
Duration (months)	30
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.

Thematic Area 2: Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration	
MEXICO	
Project Title	Strengthening the National Capacities for the Regularization and Protection of Persons in the Context of International Migration in Mexico
Participating UN Organizations	IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF
Key Partners	National Migration Institute; Migration Policy Unit; National Welfare System; National Comprehensive System for the Protection of Children’s Rights; Mexican Commission for the Assistance of Refugees
Relevant SDG Target	8.7, 10.2, 10.3, 10.7, 16.B
Budget (USD)	1,500,000
Duration (months)	24
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 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 protection procedures to clear pathways towards regularization for undocumented migrants and persons in need of international protection.

Thematic Area 2: Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration

SOUTH AFRICA

Project Title	Making Migration Safe for Women
Participating UN Organizations	IOM, OHCHR, UNFPA
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
Relevant SDG Target	5.2, 5.4, 10.3, 10.7
Budget (USD)	2,000,000
Duration (months)	24
Status	Concept note approved by Steering Committee

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.

Pipeline Joint Programme Information

Thematic Area 2: Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration	
TAJIKISTAN	
Project Title	Empowerment of Abandoned Families for Improved Migration Outcomes in Khatlon, Tajikistan
Participating UN Organizations	FAO, IOM, UNICEF, UN Women
Key Partners	Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population; Ministry of Health and Social Protection; The Committee of Women and Family Affairs; Committee on Youth Affairs and Sports; Ministry of Agriculture; Women-led community groups
Relevant SDG Target	SDG 1, 3, 5, 8, 10
Budget (USD)	2,200,000
Duration (months)	24
Status	Concept note approved by Steering Committee; Joint project document solicited

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

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

Pipeline Joint Programme Information

Thematic Area 2: Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration

UGANDA	
Project Title	Strengthening counter trafficking through enhanced protection systems (STEPS)
Participating UN Organizations	IOM, OHCHR, UNICEF, UN Women
Key Partners	Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development; National Coordination Mechanism on Migration; Non-governmental and civil society organizations
Relevant SDG Target	5.2, 8.7, 16.2
Budget (USD)	3,000,000
Duration (months)	36
Status	Concept note approved by Steering Committee

Summary

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

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

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

Pipeline Joint Programme Information

Thematic Area 3: Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combatting transnational crime	
COLOMBIA	
Project Title	Addressing border management and implementing strategies for the protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants, in response to irregular migration and its associated risks of human trafficking and smuggling of migrants in Colombia
Participating UN Organizations	IOM, UNICEF, UNODC
Key Partners	Ministry of Interior; Colombian Family Welfare Institute; Migración Colombia; Attorney-General's Office; National Police; Ombudsman's Office; local authorities; Migrants; Civil society organizations; Local communities
Relevant SDG Target	5.2, 8.7, 16.2
Budget (USD)	1,650,000
Duration (months)	24
Status	Concept note approved by Steering Committee; Joint project document solicited

Summary

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

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

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

Pipeline Joint Programme Information

Thematic Area 3: Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combatting transnational crime	
COSTA RICA	
Project Title	Strengthening Coordination and Exchange of Information between Law Enforcement in Prosecution of Smuggling of Migrants and Human Trafficking Transnational Crimes
Participating UN Organizations	IOM, UNODC, UPU, UN Women
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
Relevant SDG Target	SDG 5, 8 (target 8.7), 9, 10, 16, 23
Budget (USD)	2,300,000
Duration (months)	12
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.

Pipeline Joint Programme Information

Thematic Area 3: Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combatting transnational crime	
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	
Project Title	Enhance Border Management and Combat Transnational Crime at the Northern Border of Côte d'Ivoire with Mali and Burkina Faso
Participating UN Organizations	FAO, IOM, UNODC, UN Women
Key Partners	Central and local authorities (border guards, local police); Local traditional leaders; leaders for women and youth associations; religious leaders
Relevant SDG Target	5.2, 8.7, 10.7
Budget (USD)	3,000,000
Duration (months)	36
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 region remains underdeveloped. This, along with long-standing intercommunal tensions in the border areas and a historic absence of the state in the north, 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 of Côte d'Ivoire, and in other countries within the West African region, notably in neighbouring Burkina Faso and Mali.

Thematic Area 3: Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combatting transnational crime	
GUINEA	
Project Title	Strengthening border management, social cohesion and cross-border security in the Parrot's Beak area
Participating UN Organizations	UNDP, IOM, ITC, WHO
Key Partners	National Government Ministries (Interior, Security, Health, Development); local border authorities; Mano River Union; financial institutions (Afriland First Bank, Ecobank); civil society and local border communities
Relevant SDG Target	5.2, 8.7, 10.7
Budget (USD)	3,000,000
Duration (months)	36
Status	Concept note approved by Steering Committee

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.

Pipeline Joint Programme Information

Thematic Area 4: Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility	
ECUADOR	
Project Title	Socio-economic integration of migrants and host communities focused on national and local governments and innovation projects
Participating UN Organizations	IOM, UNDP, UN Women
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
Relevant SDG Target	1.4, 5.4, 8.8
Budget (USD)	1,500,000
Duration (months)	36
Status	Concept note approved by Steering Committee for Pipeline

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.

Thematic Area 4: Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility	
LESOTHO	
Project Title	Facilitating regular migration and decent work through implementation of labour migration policy targeting Basotho seasonal labour in Ceres farms (place of destination) and youth in Quthing (place of origin)
Participating UN Organizations	ILO, IOM, UNDP
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
Relevant SDG Target	SDG 7; Target 10.7
Budget (USD)	1,700,000
Duration (months)	24
Status	Concept note approved by Steering Committee

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.

Thematic Area 4: Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility	
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	
Project Title	Leveraging the positive impact of migration on Moldova's development and offsetting the loss of skills
Participating UN Organizations	IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO
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
Relevant SDG Target	3.8, 4.4, 10.7
Budget (USD)	2,000,000
Duration (months)	36
Status	Concept note approved by Steering Committee

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.

Thematic Area 4: Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility	
NEPAL	
Project Title	Strengthening Government Capacity to ensure safe, orderly and regular Migration (GCM)
Participating UN Organizations	ILO, IOM, UNODC, UN Women
Key Partners	National government ministries and departments; civil society organizations; migration and foreign employment networks and associations.
Relevant SDG Target	5.2, 8.8., 10.7, 17.3
Budget (USD)	2,000,000
Duration (months)	36
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.

Pipeline Joint Programme Information

Thematic Area 4: Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility	
PHILIPPINES	
Project Title	Bridging Recruitment to Reintegration in Migration Governance: Philippines (BRIDGE)
Participating UN Organizations	ILO, IOM, UN Women
Key Partners	Department of Foreign Affairs; Department of Labor and Employment; Overseas Workers Welfare Administration-National Reintegration Center for Overseas Filipino Workers Philippine Overseas Employment Administration; Department of Social Welfare and Development; Department of Trade and Industry; Technical Education and Skills Development Authority; Migration Forum of Asia; Center for Migrant Advocacy; Women’s Legal and Human Rights Bureau; Development Action for Women Network; Philippine Statistics Authority; National Economic and Development Authority; Workers’ and employer’s organizations
Relevant SDG Target	8.7, 10.7, 17.18
Budget (USD)	1,500,000
Duration (months)	24
Status	Concept note approved by Steering Committee; Joint project document solicited

Summary

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

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

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

Pipeline Joint Programme Information

Thematic Area 4: Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility

REGIONAL IGAD	
Countries	Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda
Project Title	Addressing Drivers and Facilitating Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in the Contexts of Disasters and Climate Change in the IGAD Region
Participating UN Organizations	ILO, IOM, UNHCR, UNOPS (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)
Relevant SDG Target	1.5, 8.8, 10.7, 11.b, 11.5, 13.1, 13.2, 16.3
Budget (USD)	2,150,000
Duration (months)	24
Status	Concept note approved by Steering Committee; Joint project document solicited

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.

Pipeline Joint Programme Information

Thematic Area 4: Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility	
REGIONAL PACIFIC	
Countries	Fiji, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu
Project Title	Labour Mobility for Sustainable Development and Climate Resilience in the Pacific
Participating UN Organizations	ILO, IOM
Key Partners	Governments at both origin and destination countries; civil society; employers and recruiters; and migrant workers and their families
Relevant SDG Target	1.5, 8.8, 10.7
Budget (USD)	1,700,000
Duration (months)	24
Status	Concept note approved by Steering Committee

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.

Thematic Area 4: Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility	
TAJIKISTAN	
Project Title	Safe and Skilled Migration for Young Tajiks Abroad
Participating UN Organizations	IOM, UNDP, UNICEF
Key Partners	Ministry of Education; Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population; Committee of Youth Affairs and Sports; Adult Training Centres; Selected NGO partners
Relevant SDG Target	SDG 4, 8, 10
Budget (USD)	1,600,000
Duration (months)	18
Status	Concept note approved by Steering Committee

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.

Pipeline Joint Programme Information

Thematic Area 5: Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants	
CHILE AND MEXICO	
Project Title	Capacity building of local governments in Santiago (Chile) and Mexico City to strengthen the socioeconomic integration of migrants, refugees and forcibly displaced persons through access to decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and social dialogue
Participating UN Organizations	ILO, IOM, UNHCR
Key Partners	<u>Chile</u> : Ministry of Labour and Social Protection; Municipality of Santiago; Central Unitaria de Trabajadores (Workers' Union); Confederación de la Producción y el Comercio (Production and Trade Confederation); Vicaría Pastoral Social (Vicariate of the Social Pastoral). <u>Mexico</u> : Mayors and municipalities of Mexico City; Secretariat of Labour and Employment Promotion; Secretariat of Inclusion and Social Welfare; employers' organizations and trade unions
Relevant SDG Target	4.4, 8.5, 8.8, 10.2
Budget (USD)	1,700,000
Duration (months)	24
Status	Concept note approved by Steering Committee; Joint project document solicited

Summary

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

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

The programme forges partnerships horizontally among local institutions and stakeholders in both countries and vertically between local and national government. While building on the experience from a previous successfully implemented project between Mexico City and Sao 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.

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

Pipeline Joint Programme Information

Thematic Area 5: Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants	
ETHIOPIA	
Project Title	Innovative approaches to address inclusion and integration, through health and economic empowerment of migrant street children and youth in Addis Ababa
Participating UN Organizations	UN Habitat, WHO, ILO
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
Relevant SDG Target	1.4, 3.5, 3.8, 11.3, 11.a, 16.7
Budget (USD)	1,500,000
Duration (months)	18
Status	Concept note approved by Steering Committee; Joint project document solicited

Summary

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

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

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

Thematic Area 5: Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants	
MOROCCO	
Project Title	Making Migration Work for All: Improved Social Cohesion and fair access to services for migrants in Morocco
Participating UN Organizations	IOM, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF
Key Partners	Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Education, Health, Family and Solidarity, Housing, Employment; Civil society, academia and local stakeholders
Relevant SDG Target	SDG 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 16, 17
Budget (USD)	2,000,000
Duration (months)	30
Status	Concept note approved by Steering Committee; Joint project document solicited

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.

Pipeline Joint Programme Information

Thematic Area 5: Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants	
PERU	
Project Title	Building human security through social inclusion, comprehensive healthcare, and economic autonomy in migrant population and host communities in the district of San Juan de Lurigancho, Lima, Peru
Participating UN Organizations	ILO, IOM, UNFPA, WHO/PAHO
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
Relevant SDG Target	3.8, 8.5, 10.2
Budget (USD)	2,000,900
Duration (months)	24
Status	Concept note approved by Steering Committee

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.

Thematic Area 5: Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants	
SOUTH AFRICA	
Project Title	United Nations Pilot Project for Strengthening Migrant Integration and Social Cohesion through Stakeholders’ Engagement, Socio-Economic Activities and Countering Anti-Migrant Narratives in South Africa
Participating UN Organizations	IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNHCR, UN Women
Key Partners	Department of Social Development; Department of Justice and Constitutional Development; Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs; Department of International Relations and Cooperation; Department of Arts and Culture; National Disaster Management Centre; National House of Traditional Leaders; Offices of the Mayors/Speakers in the programming communities; civil society organizations
Relevant SDG Target	10.2, 10.3, 16.1, 16B, 17.18
Budget (USD)	2,500,000
Duration (months)	24
Status	Concept note approved by Steering Committee; Joint project document solicited

Summary

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

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

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

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

Thematic Area 5: Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants	
THAILAND	
Project Title	Access to Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education for Migrant Children in Thailand
Participating UN Organizations	IOM, UNESCO, UNICEF
Key Partners	Ministry of Education; Ministry of Interior; Save the Children; World Vision; Marist Asia Foundation
Relevant SDG Target	SDG 1, 4 (target 4.1), 5
Budget (USD)	1,500,000
Duration (months)	24
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.



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