

Migration MPTF

JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

PROJECT INFORMATION	
Joint Programme Title:	Enhanced socio-economic integration of migrants and host community members (with an emphasis on women and youth) focused on entrepreneurship opportunities through and innovation and community-based approach in Imbabura and Sucumbíos.
Country(ies)/ Region:	Ecuador
Convening UN Organization:	International Organization for Migration - IOM
PUNO(s):	United Nations Development Programme - UNDP United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women - UN Women
Implementing Partners	<i>Alianza para el Emprendimiento e Innovación del Ecuador – AEI (CSO), Red de Instituciones Financieras de Desarrollo (National Development Institution), Centro Ecuatoriano de Desarrollo y Estudios Alternativos – CEDEAL (CSO), Fundación CODESPA (INGO), COSPE (Cooperación al Desarrollo de Países Emergentes) (INGO), FUDELA (Fundación de las Américas) (INGO), FUNDER (Fundación Educativa Monseñor Cándido Randa) (CSO), Universidad de Cuenca.</i>
Migration MPTF Thematic Area	Thematic Area 4: Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility.
Primary GCM objectives	Obj 3: Provide adequate and timely information at all stages of migration; Obj 5: Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration; Obj 6: Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work; Obj 16: Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion; Obj 17: Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration; Obj 18: Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences; Obj 19: Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries; Obj 20: Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants.
Relevant SDG Target¹	SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth Target 8.8 Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment. SDG 5: Gender equality Target 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.

¹ Please refer to Annex D5: List of Global Compact Objectives per Thematic area and Key SDG Targets.



	<p>SDG 1: No poverty Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.</p>
<p>Expected Project Commencement Date² Period of Implementation (in months):</p>	<p>Expected commencement date: July 2021 24 months</p>
Requested Budget	\$1.5 million US dollars
Project Description	The joint program seeks to strengthen capacities of local and national governments and civil society organizations in order to promote socio-economic integration of people in human mobility and host communities, with an emphasis on women and youth. The program emphasizes on the generation of sustainable livelihoods with the private sector, strengthening the effective participation of women in integration processes.




Marker Questions³	
<p>Human Rights Marker Score (A, B, C or N/A if none applies) Which of the following human rights marker applies to your proposal? A: The Human Rights Marker has largely been achieved</p>	A
<p>Gender Marker Score (A, B, C or N/A if none applies) Which of the following gender marker applies to your proposal? B: Projects that significantly contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE)</p>	B
<p>Child Sensitivity Marker Score (A, B, C or N/A if none applies) Which of the following child sensitivity marker applies to your proposal? C: Contribute in some way to upholding the rights and addressing the needs of boys and girls under 18.</p>	C

² Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

³ Please refer to the Migration MPTF Guidance Notes on the Human Rights Marker and Gender Marker, available in Annexes H and I, Migration MPTF Operations Manual.

SIGNATURE PAGE

UN Resident Coordinator ⁴	Representative of the National Authority ⁵
<p>Country: Ecuador Name: Lena Savelli, UN Resident Coordinator Date: 04 - may - 2021 Signature</p> 	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility Name of representative: Carlos Alberto Velástegui, Viceminister of Human Mobility Date: 04 - may - 2021 Signature and seal</p> 

PUNOs (PUNO)	
<p>International Organization for Migration (IOM) Name of Representative: José Ivan Dávalos Date: 04 - may - 2021 Signature</p> 	<p>United Nations Development Programme - UNDP Name of Representative: Matilde Mordt Date: 04 - may - 2021 Signature</p> 
<p>United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women - UN Women Name of Representative: Ana Elena Badila Date: 04 - may - 2021 Signature</p> 	

Chair of the Migration MPTF Steering Committee
<p>Name</p> <p>Date</p> <p>Signature</p>

⁴ Not applicable for regional or global initiatives.

⁵ Not applicable for regional or global initiatives. For regional initiatives, please provide signature from the relevant regional entity partner (e.g. Regional Economic Commission)

JOINT PROGRAMME PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

- Migration Context and Rationale

The Ecuadorian State has achieved important advances in the development of public policies on human mobility and socio-economic integration. For instance, the regularization program for Venezuelan citizens implemented by the Government in 2019/2020, represented an important effort to enhance the socio-economic inclusion of migrants (reaching a total of 55,000 regularized individuals); however, regularization remains an issue for thousands of migrants and refugees who don't have access to complete information on regularization opportunities or lack the economic resources to pay for available visas. Moreover, the economic crisis of recent years, summed to ever-growing immigration flows (especially from Venezuela) and the COVID-19 pandemic, have increased pressure on Ecuador's national economy.

While lockdown measures and mobility restrictions appear to have had success in controlling transmission rates, Ecuador remains the fourth hardest hit country in number of fatalities per total population ratio in Latin America as of April 2021. Summed to that, lockdown measures severely affected the country's economy (which is not expected to recover any time soon), as many supply chains were disrupted while unemployment and informality rates have continued to increase.

According to figures published by Ecuador's Central Bank in early 2021, the country's GDP decreased by 8,9 per cent in 2020 as a result of the pandemic, combined with record low oil prices. Likewise, these figures show that unemployment rates reached an official percentage of 5,5 in March 2021, which don't include an analysis on informal employment. The World Bank has projected that the rate of unemployment will increase by 8 per cent between 2020 and 2022, while extreme poverty will increase by 66 per cent. As such, and according to a special report released by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean on April 21st 2020, Ecuador is the second hardest hit economy by COVID-19 in the region after Venezuela. In that context, socio-economic inequalities and precariousness have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Vulnerable migrants and host-community members have seen a significant decrease in food security and many of them, who depended on informal jobs for a living, particularly women and young people, have witnessed a cease to their economic activities. In fact, informality rates already accounted for 65 per cent of the population prior to the pandemic. This, added to the fact that migrants (especially irregular) lack social safety nets and in many cases are alienated from or not familiar with host communities, has disrupted their already fragile integration processes.

Summed to xenophobic outbursts by local population at large, migrants and refugees are at high risk of being left out of government-led socio-economic responses, especially if they have entered the country irregularly or if they continue to hold an irregular migratory status. They even face additional stigma by host communities, including negative perceptions associated with a fear of spreading the virus due to their vulnerable situation and lack of access to water, sanitization and hygiene services. Moreover, as host communities feel the economic impact of COVID-19, they may limit migrants and refugees' access to resources supporting their basic needs, further alienating vulnerable migrant and refugee populations. It's worth noting that in order to mitigate the aforementioned risks, Ecuador's National Government has created diverse platforms that promote social inclusion and aim at reducing xenophobia. The most recent example is Ecuador-Canada's co-lead initiative "It takes a community", developed within the Co-chaired working group on "Migration Narratives" under the Mayor's Mechanism. Likewise, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs launched the sensitization campaign "Un solo rumbo" in 2020, which includes cultural and educational activities, to promote social inclusion and prevent discrimination. Additionally, in 2016 the government led an initiative focused on preventing discrimination at Ecuador's northernmost border, which sensitized 19,140 people in targeted areas, including youth, local communities and community leaders.

Additionally, loss of income has left migrants and refugees vulnerable to unlawful evictions and other protection risks; while lack of safe and profitable livelihood opportunities for women not only increase their economic dependence but can also render them more vulnerable to violence and to exploitative work environments, with the

risk of being trapped in abusive relationships and even coerced prostitution. It is expected that women's economic empowerment will continue to be negatively affected by the outbreak, given that the existing gap on livelihoods opportunities has been widened and unpaid domestic work responsibilities have increased significantly amongst women and girls, especially when it comes to childcare as a direct consequence of school closures and digital education alternatives. In economic terms, women have been hit the hardest by the pandemic, being that unemployment rates for women have tripled compared to the pre pandemic situation, according to the official national employment survey from June 2020.

Imbabura and Sucumbíos, two provinces situated near and at the country's northernmost border, respectively, have been selected as the intervention areas of this project, given that they have been home to an important number of Colombian and Venezuelan migrants and refugees throughout the past couple of years. Overall, both provinces continue to face security threats due to existent militia groups inhabiting Colombia's southernmost provinces, which have been aggravated throughout the past couple of years since the signing of the peace protocol with the FARC and the increased mixed migration flows from Venezuelan citizens, which cross daily from Colombia to Ecuador. Security threats have had severe impacts in the provision of public services, construction of social nets and decreased cohesion amongst host communities, which has also worsened probabilities of integration for people in human mobility. Moreover, xenophobic outbursts due to fear of the virus have increased, as hundreds of Venezuelan at-risk citizens have arrived at these provinces amidst the pandemic with the hopes of crossing towards Colombia and Venezuela.

Although updated and disaggregated information is not available at this date, lastly published numbers dated 2016, show that extreme poverty rates in both provinces had reached 17,38%, while poverty rates reached 36.61% in the same year. Additionally, adequate employment rates for the same year, corresponded to a mere 35,24% of the economically active population, while unemployment rates corresponded to 6,88%. Indeed, the percentage of households which perceived the minimum salary or higher, was a 5.57%. As stated above, evidence shows that security concerns have increased these numbers, worsening opportunities for social cohesion and socioeconomic integration of host communities and people in human mobility conditions.

According to information published by the National Secretariat on Planning and Development, both provinces witnessed an elevated unemployment rate amongst women and youth, and there has been an increase of informal economic activities. Indeed, national police reports, show that informal economic activities in both provinces have increased during the past months, despite stricter controls by local authorities which have generated clashes and heightened social tensions between locals and foreigners, and between both groups with regards to local authorities. Furthermore, both provinces have had severe socioeconomic impacts derived from the pandemic and decreased oil production in Sucumbíos which is strongly dependent on the mining and oil sectors.

Sucumbíos has an interesting human mobility background, especially in terms of immigration. Along approximately six decades, Sucumbíos received Colombian citizens, who immigrated because of the armed conflict in their hometown. According to data from UNHCR, around 50% of the total population of Putumayo in Sucumbíos, immigrated from Colombia and other countries. Until 2020, this province hosted around 1.236 Venezuelan citizens who are registered under a regular status, while the estimated number of people with an irregular status is much higher. On the other hand, Imbabura was considered a transit province, as it received most of Venezuelan immigrants who entered through the northern border, hoping to reach mostly Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, and other south American countries. However, according to new data delivered by the GTRM-R4V, the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the difficulties for immigrants to travel, and Imbabura has now become a destination province for new individuals aiming to remain in Ibarra and near localities. The official data provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility, demonstrates that Imbabura currently hosts around 4.613 Venezuelan citizens with a regular status, while the estimate of people under an irregular status, is much higher.

With regards to livelihood projects operating in the field and aimed at enhancing socio-economic integration of migrants and refugees, Imbabura's capital (Ibarra) has had certain projects being implemented during the past two years, while Sucumbíos has been widely left out of socioeconomic responses being that it currently holds a single

project, financed by EU/ECHO and led by UNHCR. In this sense, the introduction of livelihoods and empowerment activities that benefit communities as a whole and depict migrants and refugees as development actors, may result in a change of attitude towards them and improve their integration prospects in both locations. Indeed, the creation of spaces for people in human mobility conditions and other priority care groups, in which capacity building, self-employment and entrepreneurship are promoted, would allow effective integration processes, enhance their contribution to local economies and would also result in access to services and the full exercise of their rights, promoting resilience and sustainable development of host communities.

Whilst the mobilization of resources and humanitarian personnel represent a short-term necessary solution, the joint articulation of socio-economic integration activities that include public and private sectors, will be a central component to any medium and long-term efforts to effectively alleviate COVID-19's long-lasting socio-economic effects. As such, the response to Ecuador's current reality must increasingly support mid- to long-term measures that benefit displaced populations and host communities, and must be carried out jointly with local governments, civil society actors and the private sector in order to attain sustainability.

The joint program seeks to strengthen the capacities of local and national governments and civil society organizations in order to promote the socio-economic integration of people in human mobility and host communities, with an emphasis on women and youth. Complementarily, the program will address new solutions through an innovation and community-based approach for the integration of migrants, with support of the private sector. The proposal's gender approach builds on findings gathered through consultative processes, dialogue spaces with migrant women and mixed groups and community-based data collected by UN Women. These findings show that there are higher gender gaps and gender stereotypes between population in human mobility and host communities, compared to the rest of the population. Thus, this project emphasizes on the generation of sustainable livelihoods, which have proved to be one of the most important mechanisms for closing these gaps, preventing gender-based violence and strengthening the effective participation of women in integration processes.

Overall, this initiative amplifies the scope of recently developed projects implemented by IOM, UNDP and UN Women in cooperation with local governments, civil society organizations, private sector and implementing partners, to promote the socio-economic integration of migrants and host communities. For instance, it will build on IOM and UNDP's Making Migration work for Sustainable Development; UN Women, UNDP and ILO, "Sustainable Development Goal's social protection project"; UN Women, UNHCR and UNICEF "Strengthening institutional and community capacities for protection of children and young people against violence and armed conflict in the transborder zone of Ecuador and Colombia"; UN-Habitat, UNHCR and IOM "Resilient Cities"; IOM "Strengthening Livelihoods phase I, II and III"; UNDP's "Promoting Livelihoods of the local population and migrants"; amongst others (please see further information at the project implementation section of this document).

The project's overall objective is aligned to the Global Compact on Migration, specifically to Objectives 3, 5, 6, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, which are related to the provision of adequate and timely information on migration, enhancing availability of pathways for regular migration, and overall, providing adequate conditions for social and economic integration of people in human mobility. Likewise, the joint initiative fits well within Sustainable Development Goals 8, 5 and 1, which are related to decent work and economic growth, gender equality and no poverty. Additionally, the joint program fits into effect 3 of the current UNDAF, which reads "By 2022, Ecuador has policies and norms that favour the 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".

The joint program aligns with the national government's overall objective of socio-economic inclusion, especially with pillar number four of the [National Plan on Human Mobility](#). The joint program also responds to what has been identified by the migrant community (including diaspora members) as one of the most relevant axes of action during consultative processes: the inclusion of returnees, trans-national families and non-Venezuelan immigrants in human mobility planning, especially when it comes to the generation of economic solutions in response to the current economic crisis. This is illustrated by the [conclusions drawn by the Human Mobility Boards \(HMB\)](#) designed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility (MREMH) with the support and assistance from IOM. The

HMBs, also include national, intersectoral and zonal meetings, which are held at the local level in order to find concrete solutions to human mobility phenomena. These consultative processes have spanned across the national territory and have been held in 20 occasions until April 2021, involving immigrants, Ecuadorian returnees, civil society members, international cooperation organizations, members of the diplomatic corps, local government representatives, academia, non-governmental organizations and State institutions, in order to develop dialogues and find solutions for current human mobility challenges.

- **Results Framework and Theory of Change**

At its core, the joint programme aims to strengthen the capacities of local and national governments and civil society organizations in order to promote the socio-economic integration of people in human mobility and host communities, with an emphasis on women and youth. This will increase access to formal employment opportunities and decent work, with gender parity, for migrants and host community members, considering the labor impacts brought upon by the COVID-19 pandemic in both local economies. Likewise, it will produce updated information on regularization procedures, communication campaigns to prevent and reduce xenophobia and discrimination, and provide seed capital and electronic tools to selected beneficiaries. In this sense, the program will be built around the following overall objective.

Overall objective: To enhance positive effects of human mobility, for women and youth's (migrants and host community members) socioeconomic integration, wellbeing, and local development in Imbabura and Sucumbíos. In this sense and in order to achieve the expected results of the program, the implementation will be structured around two specific outcomes:

Outcome 1: Migrants and host community members benefit from enhanced access to sustainable livelihood opportunities through the generation of entrepreneurship programs and increased access to decent work opportunities with an emphasis on women and closing gender gaps in Imbabura and Sucumbíos

1. The project's first four months will be dedicated towards performing one investigative study per locality, through which normative, policy and economic gaps that hinder the process of socioeconomic integration for people in human mobility will be identified. Likewise, these studies will help to identify local needs for new businesses opportunities, and available job positions with an emphasis on existing gender gaps and double discrimination factors confronted by women in human mobility and structural barriers. At the same time, the results of these studies will help define beneficiary selection protocols and will guide skills training contents, in order to respond to identified needs and ensure participation from most vulnerable women and youth in human mobility conditions and from host communities.
After collecting baseline data, the project's last 20 months will be destined to the implementation of livelihoods trainings. Ensuring that baseline data is appropriately collected before implementation and dedicating over a year and a half for training activities, will ensure that programming holds up to minimum quality standards, mainly because other single agency projects with similar objectives, have been successfully implemented in half the projected time.
2. Facilitating decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility, will be achieved by providing skills-based livelihood trainings to 200 beneficiaries (migrants, returnees and host community members), based on specific selection criteria which will guarantee equal participation of women and youth, under the principle of leaving no-one behind. Under this same activity, actions towards advancing entrepreneurship opportunities will be launched in close collaboration with civil society actors at the local level. In this sense, seed capital will be awarded to 50 beneficiaries out of the above, based on the sustainability and potential of their entrepreneurship ideas.
3. Furthermore, an additional 200 beneficiaries will receive skills and re-skills training, in order to maximize opportunities in the digital environment (in close collaboration with the private sector) such as: e-commerce, digital payments, digital marketing strategies, and identification of digital market opportunities to reach costumers. Out of these 200 beneficiaries, 100 (50 in each locality) will receive additional training

based on the methodology “digital livelihoods for people on the move” in order to facilitate access to business models which can be run remotely with focus on closing gender gaps and will also receive electronic devices.

4. Likewise, during the first four months of the program, reliable information for ethical recruitment will be produced in alliance with local and national authorities and specific guidelines will be designed. Throughout the following 20 months, this information will be distributed in close collaboration with civil society organizations and private sector stakeholders and disseminated through workshops carried out under the scope of the project, which will include the promotion of ethical and gender sensitive recruitment for population in vulnerable conditions, including those in human mobility. At the normative level, the project will aim at aiding local governments with the design and implementation of gender-sensitive policy and programmatic tools, for improving the inclusion of population in human mobility, considering the labor impacts brought upon by the COVID-19 pandemic in both local economies.

Outcome 2: Migrants and host community members, mainly women, benefit from improved and access to social integration and wellbeing opportunities through the enhancement of local stakeholders’ capacities (local governments, civil society organizations and private sector) in Imbabura and Sucumbíos

1. The project proposes to design and pilot two locally based childcare service models, which will allow migrants and local communities to participate directly in the design and managing of the services. The design of these services will be performed throughout the project’s first three months and will aim at supporting mother’s and father’s better involvement in economic activities, through participatory mechanisms and gathering information from local dynamics in close collaboration with local civil society organizations for sustainability purposes and to address real population needs. The design will include promotion activities for men’s co-responsibilities for care in the household and in the provision of the services.

During the project’s fourth month and up until the end of the project, one pilot will be launched per locality through active participation of 25 mothers and fathers per city, aiming to tackle changed dynamics due to the context of the COVID-19 pandemic; namely childcare services closure to prevent contagion; increased workload for families, particularly women; promotion of care as a potential sector for employability; and the promotion of childcare co-responsibility between women and men. Throughout this time, a business model based on the experiences gathered from the childcare services pilot will be developed in alignment with Outcome 1; Output 1 and 2 from this proposal, which could be adopted as a community-based income opportunity.

2. The program will provide increased access to information regarding visa procedures and regularization requirements in the country, as instrument to promote people in human mobility’s social and economic inclusion and reduce their vulnerability, avoiding possible marginalization and exploitation. This will be achieved through a joint work with the Viceministry of Human Mobility, to update informative material regarding visa procedures and regularization requirements in accordance with the current normative; and by providing training to local governments and civil society organizations in terms of the new updates of the current normative and available services for population in human mobility.
3. Bearing in mind that financial inclusion is an important way of integration to formal economy and upward social mobility, the project will complement the efforts of training, improving business management skills and livelihood creation, with a process of financial education including support for banking, remittance management, linkages to financial services and access to credit. These efforts will be carried out throughout the 24 months of the project given that all three participating UN agencies are already engaged in similar initiatives with migrant and host communities in other areas of the country. In this sense, prior experiences and instruments will be used for enhancing the activities and scope of the project. Furthermore, the linkages with financial inclusion options will be accelerated by creating alliances with public and private financial institutions which will in turn allow for the creation of further financing opportunities and beneficiary access to credit lines.
4. Aligned with the afore mentioned integration activities, the programme proposes to reinforce and create communication strategies throughout the 24 months of programming, through a campaign that will seek

to improve the levels of social inclusion for people in human mobility by sensitizing host community members and reducing xenophobia. With regards to promoting regular, orderly and safe migration, the project will aim at providing appropriate information and guidance on visa procedures and migratory status regularization to 200 beneficiaries per location (400 total), distributed amongst women and youth. These beneficiaries will also benefit from the program's focus at strengthening local and national governments' capacities and the provision of updated informative material.

Theory of change

IF migrants and host community members, mainly women and youth, benefit from access to sustainable livelihood opportunities; decent employability options; innovative entrepreneurship capabilities and instruments; access to means and mechanisms for breaking gender and migration-based barriers for economic and social integration; and increased sensibilization with local environments, namely public institutions, organizations, and private actors;

THEN Positive effects of human mobility will be enhanced for migrants and host communities' socioeconomic integration, wellbeing, and local development.

BECAUSE gaps and barriers for people in human mobility, particularly women, will be identified, as well as economic opportunities in local markets and institutions; migrants, returnees and host community members will have increased access to context appropriate trainings, capital, digital and remote livelihood opportunities, which will consider needs arisen from the COVID-19 pandemic. In the same line; because anti-xenophobia campaigns and ethical recruitment material will be generated, local stakeholders, particularly civil society, private sector and governments will be more aware and capable of increasing access of migrants and host community members to economic and social integration, decent work and local value chains. Similarly, because alliances will be generated will local cooperatives and financial institutions; migrants will have increase access to financial services through financial education and credit lines. ; mothers and fathers will have access to new options for locally and community based care services with potential employment opportunities and more gender equal involvement in care; and people in human mobility will benefit from increased access to regularization through updated information, and to improve non-discriminatory and sustainable social integration through communication and sensitization campaigns at a local level. updated information and analysis will be produced based on newly published normative and migratory policies and economic

The key assumption related to the achievement of the Theory of Change is that effective social integration of population in mobility in a crisis and delicate economic environment, needs the confluence of various elements: directed programs towards responding to specific needs of capabilities, resources, and specific instruments for increasing and equating economic opportunities with emphasis in crisis response, but also enhancing opportunities for value added and sustainable livelihoods and decent employment options; promotion of equal opportunities for working parents (particularly women) such as care services for better manage care-labour activities and financial inclusion; strengthened inclusive environments, institutions, policies and normative; and an increasingly more sensitized society and private actors.

- Project Implementation Strategy

Implementation will last 24 months, which are considered as enough time for implementation and collection of data and baseline information. This is defined by bearing into account the national context, potential implementing partners' capabilities (see partnerships section for further information) and PUNOs' prior experiences in implementing similar initiatives aimed at socio-economic integration. Indeed, similar programs implemented by IOM along with FUDELA and FUNDER were successfully implemented within 6 months and had a reach of 200 and 900 people respectively, with a larger scope of action (8 provinces) and 4 different branches of livelihoods trainings. Likewise, under the joint program "Social protection for youth in the informal economy", UN Women along with UNDP and ILO, will pilot four similar community-based childcare services, within the last quarter of 2020, in three

different locations and with only one year of implementation. Moreover, it's worth noting that all these projects were implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic, and thus, necessary provisions have already been considered within the definition of the project's time and scope.

Indeed, this initiative will amplify on the scope of recently developed projects implemented by IOM, UNDP and UN Women in cooperation with local governments, civil society organizations, private sector and implementing partners, to promote the socio-economic integration of migrants and host communities. For example, it will adapt and apply, the methodology developed within the Sustainable Development Goals social protection project implemented by UN Women, UNDP and ILO, which will pilot four similar community based childcare services within the last quarter of 2020. Following this line, services will be defined upon consultations and cocreation with young mothers and fathers working in the informal economy and certain takes from the generation of a business methodology will also be adapted to this program. In this sense, the project will aim at providing a locally adapted version of proven and tested services to mothers and fathers in Imbabura and Sucumbíos.

Likewise, the project will build upon the successfully ran communication and awareness campaign "[Abrazos que unen](#)", in order to develop contents that are responsive to current realities, and that result attractive to local population. Given the context of insecurity that surrounds both provinces, the project implementation will be adapted to the context by including certain considerations and contents that have been applied throughout the implementation process for the "Strengthening institutional and community capacities for protection of children and young people against violence and armed conflict in the transborder zone of Ecuador and Colombia" project, executed by UN Women, UNHCR and UNICEF. Mainly protection aspects and vulnerability selection methodologies, will build upon the information shared by the ongoing initiative. Additionally, protection aspects will be strengthened by building upon the successful joint initiative "Spotlight", which aims at reducing gender-based violence in the country.

Regarding livelihoods trainings and digital livelihoods methodologies, the project will build upon prior experiences applied by IOM and UNDP through their respective programs: "Strengthening Livelihoods phase I, II and III" and "Promoting Livelihoods of the local population and migrants". In this sense, prior experiences for capacity building, entrepreneurship initiatives and digital livelihoods, will build the core of the methodologies which will be applied and implemented throughout this project. Similarly, while certain aspects will be modified in order to respond to local needs and findings, the contents of prior modules and trainings will serve as a basis for the tools to be developed under the joint initiative. Finally, methodologies for the selection of winning initiatives and entrepreneurs, will be used under this program to select beneficiaries who will receive seed capital and further trainings on digital tools along with electronic devices.

Additional synergies will be sought with UN Women's programs financed by the United States' Bureau on Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) and Peace Building funding, aimed at training initiatives for business improvement, development of innovative financial products and open market models for the participation and integration of migrant women. Moreover, the program will build upon prior experiences with local governments and with elaborating and updating information regarding migratory status and regularization, which have been gathered from the following programs: IOM-UNDP's joint program "Making migration work for sustainable development", UN-Habitat, UNHCR and IOM "Resilient Cities" initiative and IOM "Support for regularization of migratory status for Venezuelan citizens through legal advice and financial aid".

Baseline information which will be gathered during the programme's first quarter, will analyse normative, policy and economic gaps in Imbabura and Sucumbíos, as well as business opportunities, including on available job positions with an emphasis on existing gender gaps and double discrimination factors confronted by women in human mobility and structural barriers. This data is necessary in order to properly define how actions will be undertaken and to guide the contents of livelihood trainings, given that they will be responsive to local needs and to available business and job opportunities in both selected provinces. Likewise, trainings aimed at private sector and government stakeholders, will have their contents structured around policy and normative identified gaps. Given prior experiences at the local level, four months will be enough to collect data and information, structure the studies and

present the information, as well as to design local interventions that are pertinent and responsive to the needs and context of the project.

As mentioned in the context and rationale section, the latest available disaggregated data for poverty, extreme poverty, unemployment and adequate employment for both provinces, was published in 2016. In this sense, it is of utmost importance to gather updated data and information, in order to properly structure the joint proposal intervention. According to information published by the National Secretariat on Planning and Development, Imbabura and Sucumbíos have witnessed an elevated unemployment rate amongst women and youth, and there has been an increase of informal economic activities. Furthermore, both provinces have had severe socioeconomic impacts derived from the pandemic and decreased oil production in Sucumbíos which is strongly dependent on the mining and oil sectors. These needs show the necessity for a socio-economic integration program, which can provide medium to long term solutions to women and youth in vulnerable conditions, especially those in human mobility.

In sum, project implementation activities will be started after information gathering studies are performed, ensuring that project contents, follow up to date information and allowing for an appropriate response to social and economic integration needs in each locality. It's worth mentioning that beneficiary selection will be independent from the studies performed, but dependant on strategic alliances with local stakeholders for identification throughout the first four months.

As mentioned above, Imbabura and Sucumbíos are in strong need of implementing socio-economic programmes that allow for effective integration to take place in the medium to long terms; especially when it comes to people in human mobility conditions and vulnerable women and youth from the host communities. Considering this, the programme's implementation will be performed in alliance with private and public sector actors, local cooperatives and financial institutions, local and national government authorities and locally based implementing partners. This will ensure that programme results are achieved in the most effective and efficient manner, responding to local needs and providing context appropriate programming (see partnerships section for further information on key stakeholders).

Beneficiary identification will be performed taking into consideration vulnerability criteria and previous experiences from municipal stakeholders, namely the Cantonal and Municipal Councils on Protection of Rights, which are in charge of human mobility and social inclusion issues at the local level. Beneficiary identification will be performed in alliance with IOM, UNDP and UN Women, and the selected implementing partners for carrying out specific activities. Information will also be gathered from civil society organizations, such as Venezuelan, Colombian and returned Ecuadorian migrants' organizations which have been established at the local level and local NGOs.

The program's expected results will bring about medium and long-term changes and solutions for the program's beneficiaries, by introducing livelihoods and empowerment activities that benefit communities as a whole and depict migrants and refugees as development actors. The program's beneficiaries will be women and youth from migrant and host-communities and vulnerable backgrounds, established in the provinces of Imbabura and Sucumbíos. This target population has been selected bearing in mind that humanitarian assistance projects installed in the communities, often aim towards providing protection and immediate assistance, leaving them out of the construction of long-lasting socio-economic inclusion solutions despite them holding higher levels of education and wider professional experience compared to men in the same communities, as reported by ILO.

In general, the project will reach 850 direct unique beneficiaries, distributed as follows:

- 200 beneficiaries (migrants, returnees and host community members) receive skills-based livelihood trainings, to increase access to entrepreneurship opportunities, through locally based partners and in close collaboration with civil society actors.
 - o 50 selected beneficiaries receive seed capital based on the sustainability and potential of their entrepreneurship ideas.

- 200 beneficiaries (migrants, returnees and host community members) – receive skills/re-skilling training to maximize opportunities in the digital environment such as: e-commerce, digital payments, digital marketing strategies, and identification of digital market opportunities to reach costumers..
 - o 100 beneficiaries receive electronic devices and additional training based on the methodology “digital livelihoods for people on the move” in order to facilitate access to business models which can be run remotely.
- 400 beneficiaries receive updated information regarding visa procedures and regularization requirements in the country, as instrument to promote their social and economic inclusion and reduce their vulnerability.
- 50 mothers and fathers access child-care services as instrument to promote their integration at economic activities.

The project’s indirect beneficiaries, will be distributed as follows:

- 30,000 people reached by the communications campaign (10,000 per organization).
- Family members of our direct beneficiaries, which usually span between 1 to 3 additional family members, will benefit from the program’s activities in an indirect manner. In that case, indirect beneficiaries that will be reached through our capacity building and childcare activities will span between 850 to 2,550 additional people.

Additionally, activities with civil society stakeholders will include running focal groups with migrant and host communities’ population and promote participation of migrants’ associations in the design and implementation of activities, in close collaboration with implementing partners. Likewise, community based childcare services, will respond to local population needs; not only of mothers and fathers, but will also prioritize identifying and responding to needs from children who will benefit from both pilot services. In this sense, and although childcare services will be built in order to empower parents to be fully integrated in the community, this initiative will aim at prioritizing children’s interests and needs; thus, the joint proposal’s child sensitivity marker has been set at C.

Finally, all planned community-based activities will count with active participation from directly benefited population in data collection and training processes, policy and proposal design. To this end, the project will include local dialogue spaces with enhanced participation from civil society representatives (mainly women and migrant’s organizations) into the project’s governance structure.

As can be taken from the above, this initiative builds into the “leaving no one behind” principle of the Agenda 2030 and will aim at ending discrimination and exclusion, reducing inequalities and vulnerabilities and ending poverty in all forms. As such, this proposal has been built with a human rights approach which aims to identify and reduce patterns of exclusion, structural constraints and inequality within host communities and people in human mobility conditions. The initiative’s capacity building component will ensure sustainability of the human- rights approach of the proposal ensuring self-sufficiency to manage and deliver services with a migration and gender approach. Moreover, the direct participation and inclusion of women’s needs into baseline and gap analysis considers gender equality in the involvement of women and men in project design and decisions, as well as gender mainstreaming into local policies. The initiative also includes activities developed directly for women and for closing gaps that impede their equal participation in the benefits of the project (care services), which represent an estimated budget of at least 30% dedicated to closing gender gaps, promoting women’s access to economic opportunities and direct investment on women.

- **Partnerships**

As aforementioned, this initiative aims to include local governments into its design and implementation phases, as well as relevant local civil society organizations and private sector representatives. The inclusion of all these key stakeholders will strengthen the identification process of current needs and existing gaps, as described in the context and rationale section. Indeed, information gathering activities and labor market studies, will include interviews and key questions which will guide content creation for skills-based trainings and other actions at the local level.

Particularly, alliances will be established with local governments at the provincial and municipal levels. Key stakeholders throughout project implementation will be the Provincial Councils on the Protection of Rights at Imbabura and Sucumbíos as well as the Provincial Government's Directions for Strategic Planning. At the city level, main stakeholders will entail the Cantonal Councils on Protection of Rights in Ibarra and Nueva Loja, as the entities in charge of human mobility and social inclusion in both local government levels. In order to guarantee smooth collaboration, general cooperation agreements will be signed between IOM, UNDP and UN Women and Provincial and City Governments.

Other identified stakeholders at the local level, are private sector representatives from both capital cities: Ibarra and Nueva Loja, specifically the Chambers of Commerce and the Chambers of Industry from both cities. This alliance will allow for strategic partnerships with all members of the Chambers (which include all registered companies and medium to big entrepreneurs in both Ibarra and Nueva Loja), which will receive training and instruments to improve their hiring practices and incorporate people in vulnerable conditions, including in human mobility, within their companies. Private companies that have signed the Women Empowerment Principles (WEP) will also be addressed at the local level, including contact with Global Compact Ecuador, the Association of Private Banks and 3 of the biggest banks in Ecuador. Additionally, the project will identify local cooperatives and financial actors throughout its first quarter, in order to ensure collaboration and engagement in the proposed activities.

Other stakeholders with whom the joint programme will hold close collaboration and entail joint actions, are the Viceministry of Human Mobility (and its Zonal Coordination Number 1), the National Council on the Equality for Human Mobility, Ecuador's Association of Municipalities and Ecuador's Consortium of Provincial Governments. These actors will ensure that coordination with local authorities and engagement with regards to regularization processes and information, run smoothly and products are delivered in a timely manner. Key approaches and signing of necessary contracts with national and local authorities and stakeholders, will take place during the project's first quarter, while baseline data is collected and ensuring that engagement and buy-in is completed with appointed authorities (this is in light of the change of government, which will take place on May 24th, 2021). Local authorities will also participate in the generation of informative material for ethical recruitment and will contribute in the diffusion of anti-xenophobic messages to strengthen integration at the social and economic levels. Lastly, local authorities will receive trainings and participate in informative workshops, with the aim of providing skills and guidance to municipal level stakeholders and providing sustainability to the project's interventions.

This project emphasizes on the generation of sustainable livelihoods, which have proved to be one of the most important mechanisms for closing gaps, preventing gender-based violence and strengthening the effective participation of women in integration processes. To achieve this, the project will provide access for migrants, returnees and host community members to skills-based livelihood trainings and economic resources aimed to increase entrepreneurship opportunities in each locality. Additionally, the joint program will guarantee the access to financial education opportunities and credit lines, for vulnerable migrants and host community members, in order to reduce vulnerabilities exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

In line with the above and bearing in mind previous socio-economic inclusion processes for people in human mobility conditions and host communities, a multi-stakeholder approach will be adopted considering potential partners' capacities. Although local regulations don't allow for implementing partner selection or even early engagement with potential implementing partners (prior to reception of funding), all three PUNOs have identified potential implementing partners which will be called to present their proposals and participate within adjudication and procurement processes. The selection of these potential partners has been based on previous joint program experiences and due to the potential partners' proven track record of working hand in hand with migrant associations. Indeed, all identified stakeholders hold proven presence in both selected localities and would be able to successfully provide support in beneficiary identification processes, design and implementation of activities, including skills-based trainings, financial education and inclusion and child support service implementation.

Identified potential implementing partners are:

- **AEI: Alliance for Entrepreneurship and Innovation**
 Network of public, private and academic actors that seeks to strengthen entrepreneurship and innovation in Ecuador as a basis for its productive development. This NGO has worked with UNDP in economic recovery projects in the provinces of Esmeraldas and Manabí, after the 2016 earthquake, as well as processes of economic reactivation for businesses and services in urban areas in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **CEDEAL: Ecuadorian Center on Development and Alternative Studies**
 National NGO focused on the promotion of women's rights, strengthening of organizations, generation of capabilities, training and rights enforcement. CEDEAL has worked with UN Women for training in economic rights and business skills for women affected by natural disasters and emergencies in Manabí and Esmeraldas.
- **CORAPE: Coordinadora de Radio Popular Educativa del Ecuador**
 Ecuadorian organization specialized in human rights, discrimination, gender aware community-based communication. Currently CORAPE is working with UN Women in the promotion of rights of women in mobility, anti-xenophobia and new masculinities for young men in mobility.
- **COSPE: Cooperazione PerLo Sviluppo Dei Paesi Emergenti**
 Italian NGO working with economic projects, promotion of value chains with focus on women, particularly in the coast and northern provinces of Ecuador. COSPE has worked with UN Women with humanitarian CERF funding and Peace Building Funds in gender mainstreaming of livelihood programs for humanitarian action and development, for migrant and refugee women in Carchi and Esmeraldas, cash-based interventions, training, business plan development and seed capital delivery.
- **FUDELA: Foundation of the Americas**
 National NGO that implements programs and initiatives in the areas of education, empowerment of youth, volunteering, entrepreneurship, capacity building, citizen participation and social responsibility. IOM has worked with FUDELA in several livelihood projects, aiming at integrating and providing skills-based livelihoods opportunities and entrepreneurship capabilities for people in human mobility conditions and vulnerable population from host communities. Currently FUDELA is implementing the Lives Without Borders projects, aimed at empowering migrant and refugee vulnerable youth.
- **FUNDER: Fundación Educativa Monseñor Cándido Rada**
 National educational institution, that aims to satisfy the spiritual, human and technical needs of the popular and solidarity economy stakeholders and of people in vulnerable situations, especially young people and women, linked or not to rural and urban popular organizations; through professional, school and academic training and technical assistance; promoting territorial development and the generation of employment, with a social, entrepreneurial, self-management and ethical vision. FUNDER currently implements IOM's sustainable livelihoods program based on providing alternatives for the generation of sustainable livelihoods for Venezuelan migrant and refugee population as well as for vulnerable members of the host communities, through mixed programs of development, socioeconomic and financial inclusion, training and strengthening of skills.
- **HIAS: Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society**
 International NGO working for more than 17 years in Ecuador for protection and support in humanitarian and socioeconomic opportunities. Its work is aimed at the integration of migrant and refugee population in 16 cities of the country. It has a large experience in providing livelihood skills, improving business and delivering seed capital, prioritizing women in vulnerable conditions. Currently HIAS is working with UN Women and PRM fund for economic empowerment of women in mobility in the northern border of Ecuador, with focus on livelihoods, training, cash for training and seed capital.
- **RFD: Network of Financial Institutions for Development**
 National NGO working for data collection, analysis, policy design and programs for financial inclusion, financial education and financing for development. The RFD has experience with first floor financial institutions from the banking and cooperative sector in 10 provinces of the country and develops direct financial inclusion and education programs for the community. Is part of the national advisory group for the National Financial Inclusion Strategy promoted by the Central Bank of Ecuador. Currently the RFD is working

with UN Women for the creation and piloting of 4 local financial inclusion portfolios directed to young women and men in the informal sector, with the SDG Fund project of social protection.

- **University of Cuenca**

Multidisciplinary superior education institution, with 12,000 presential and virtual students. It has 2 master programs relating gender and care studies respectively. Currently the University is working with UN Women, with direct participation of young women and men in the definition, design and piloting of 4 locally care services directed to parents in the informal sector. Care services created will be part of a local model of care services to be scaled up to the national care system. These activities are part of the SDG Fund project of social protection.

- **Innovation and Sustainability**

Bearing in mind the conditions brought upon by the COVID-19 pandemic, the joint program will emphasize the use of technology in order to provide best results to beneficiaries through skills-based livelihood trainings and other activities. Although the program will be building on prior experiences from all three participating organizations, which have propelled the insertion of vulnerable and human mobility population into on-line services and career options, throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, certain changes will be implemented to already existent methodologies. For instance, the program will promote an innovative approach to livelihood creation and skills-based trainings, through the adaptation of the digitally based livelihoods methodology and the promotion of new skills such as e-commerce, digital marketing and other strategies that will ease women and youth's insertion into the labor market and local value chains within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

While the digitally based livelihoods projects, implemented by UNDP Ecuador, have proven to be a successful approach and alternative of skills-based training by promoting the adaptation of pre-existent businesses into virtual livelihoods alternatives, the joint program's approach will go beyond transforming already existent businesses into digital. It will aim to redesign concepts, objectives, and mechanisms from start, for the businesses to be part to the digital world. With the certainty that digital work opens new opportunities, markets, and networks for displaced people, this methodology has been especially designed for people on the move, taking their needs into account but also offering an alternative that responds to their specific context. One advantage of the digitally based projects aimed to guarantee sustainable livelihoods, is that, because of its nature, the methodology will be appropriate to the COVID-19 pandemic in a way in which it is able to offer new alternatives for entrepreneurs in human mobility, giving them certainty and stability in Ecuador as their host country.

Likewise, the project will aim at providing innovative solutions for the creation of locally demand based child-care services which will hold mothers and fathers at the center, as well and children's needs. The project's approach will allow for both communities to implement two fully developed business models, which can provide livelihood opportunities for mothers and fathers who work as care providers, while also providing affordable care opportunities for parents who work full-time elsewhere. This approach will prove to be innovative, as it will be people-centered, and will respond to the idea that, without an adequate attention of integral services guaranteeing wellbeing and security, the efforts around business models and entrepreneurship are at constant risk of failing. Following the above-mentioned logic, the locally based childcare services will be participative, considering the beneficiaries' needs, and the institutions behind will support and adapt to a people-centered methodology. The joint program will also aim at putting children's needs at the center, providing a different approach to previously implemented childcare services. Indeed, the methodology will be adapted to the local context, based on the collection of data that will take place throughout the first three months of the project.

Moreover, as one of the most important barriers for full participation of mothers and fathers in economic activities is the lack of care services available particularly for population outside regular social protection and services; this problem has been increased largely due to the pandemic, generating an important work overload for women. The crisis has also shown that care is an essential service that has a large potential for employability and social cohesion. In this context, we propose to design and pilot two locally based care service models, allowing migrants and local communities to participate directly in the design and the functioning of the services. Sustainability for the childcare

services will be achieved by the provision of a tested and piloted business model, which will be provided to community members for their ownership. This will ensure that the services will continue to be available and fully functioning long after project implementation, not only ensuring that mothers and fathers can continue to be empowered by utilizing the services for ensuring their children's wellbeing while they work, but also the people from the community which will be managing and working at the childcare services.

Likewise, the program aims at achieving sustainability through the inclusion of main stakeholders such as relevant national government actors, local governments, the private sector and local civil society organizations, while also putting people at the center of its design and implementation. It will also aim to provide skills and ownership from the aforementioned stakeholders, so that securing funding either from the participating organizations or from local authorities and other organizations, can be accessible. Aiming to maintain the project's sustainability, we plan to establish cooperation agreements, not only between PUNOs and local institutions, but especially between beneficiaries and local organizations, with governmental institutions. This will ensure that the processes are strengthened and constantly nurtured by the beneficiaries themselves, promoting community-based initiatives with local authorities.

Moreover, sustainability can be achieved by including national government actors and local governments, because they are the entities in charge of guaranteeing individual and collective rights, as well as policy and decision making. On the other hand, the inclusion of the private sector and local civil society organizations can help attain sustainable livelihoods, guarantee access to decent work and promote migrants' rights, with an emphasis on women. In fact, public and private businesses as well as locally based civil society organizations, constitute indispensable stakeholders for national and local socioeconomic development, including the reduction of existing social and employability gaps and discrimination factors.

As such, the generation of new skills for the future of work, information tools, digital livelihoods and alternative financing mechanisms and instruments will be part of the solutions promoted by this proposal. Considering new technologies, the rapid change of business, and the concepts of the Gig Economy, this proposal poses to address socioeconomic integration difficulties and lack of access to livelihoods opportunities, through specific innovation and community-based projects focused on youth and women. More specifically, sustainability will be achieved by the enhancement of local stakeholders' capacities which will in turn allow for the continuation of skills trainings by private sector actors and the continuation of provision of updated information by local authorities.

Within the framework of the Response Plan for Refugees and Migrants, UNDP and IOM are currently leading the Working Group on Economic and Social Inclusion in Ecuador which includes specific components for women and gender equality carried out by UN Women and financed by PRM and SDG funding. In that regard, all the actions that will be implemented with this Migration MPTF initiative will be articulated with more than 38 organizations that are part of this working group at the national level. All the results to be achieved with this proposal will have a multiplier and catalytic effect since they will relate to a national network of actors in the field as well as local governments to assure sustainability in the long term.

In general, the program will aim at achieving a change of attitude towards them and improve their integration prospects. Indeed, the creation of spaces for people in human mobility conditions and other priority care groups, in which capacity building, self-employment and entrepreneurship are promoted, would allow effective integration processes, enhance their contribution to local economies and would also result in access to services and the full exercise of their rights, promoting resilience and sustainable development of host communities.

As can be taken from the above, this initiative builds into the "leaving no one behind" principle of the Agenda 2030 and will aim at ending discrimination and exclusion, reducing inequalities and vulnerabilities and ending poverty in all forms. As such, this proposal has been built with a human rights approach which aims to identify and reduce patterns of exclusion, structural constraints and inequality within host communities and people in human mobility conditions. The initiative's capacity building component will ensure sustainability of the human- rights approach of

the proposal ensuring self-sufficiency to manage and deliver services with a migration and gender approach. Moreover, the direct participation and inclusion of women's needs into baseline and gap analysis considers gender equality in the involvement of women and men in project design and decisions, as well as gender mainstreaming into local policies.

- **Project Management and Coordination**

Participating UN Organizations have been chosen based on mandate, experience, know-how and existing capacity. The UN Convening organization for this proposal will be the International Organization for Migration (IOM), given that it is the United Nations leading agency regarding migration. Indeed, its operations in Ecuador are largely based on social and economic integration of people in human mobility conditions, which is aligned to the Viceministry of Human Mobility' set priority for international cooperation actions. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), will be working within the joint program towards the inclusion of private sector integration within sustainable livelihood skills trainings and achieving gender parity and empowerment of women. The combination of the leading agencies' expertise and existing capacities will ensure a successful completion of the program's objectives. Coordination with implementing partners will be carried out by each agency in accordance with the distribution of activity implementation and budget, as proposed in the document's annexes.

As mentioned in previous sections, national ownership will be ensured by including all key stakeholders within project management and implementation. As such proposed coordination bodies are:

Steering Committee:

The project will have a steering committee which will include representatives from PUNOs, local civil society organizations (including migrants' and women's), local governments, the Viceministry of Human Mobility and key private sector representatives. Its main goal will be to ensure buy-in from all levels of government across all implementation phases and to propitiate a space of exchange and participation from key stakeholders. It will be co-chaired between a representative from the Viceministry of Human Mobility and IOM as the program's leading agency; and it will meet periodically at the end of each quarter. Other functioning guidelines will be defined within the steering committee's TORs, as proposed by committee members and approved by the committee's chairs.

Main steering committee members:

Representatives from IOM, UNDP and UN Women
Viceministry of Human Mobility
Zonal Coordination Number 1 – Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility
United Nations Resident Coordinator
National Council on the Equality for Human Mobility
Ecuador's Association of Municipalities
Ecuador's Consortium of Provincial Governments
Provincial government of Imbabura - Direction for Strategic Planning
Provincial government of Sucumbíos - Direction for Strategic Planning
Provincial Council on the Protection of Rights at Imbabura
Provincial Council on the Protection of Rights at Sucumbíos
Cantonal Councils on Protection of Rights in Ibarra
Cantonal Councils on Protection of Rights in Nueva Loja
Ibarra Chamber of Commerce
Ibarra Chamber of Industry
Nueva Loja Chamber of Commerce
Nueva Loja Chamber of Industry
Representatives from Imbabura based women's organizations

Representatives from Imbabura based migrant/refugee/returnee's organizations
Representatives from Nueva Loja based women's organizations
Representatives from Nueva Loja based migrant/refugee/returnee's organizations

Technical Committee:

The technical committee will be conformed to ensure coherence and coordinate day to day project management with active participation from the proposal's PUNOs, UNRC, local governments and the Viceministry of Human Mobility, with IOM acting as chair. All technical and implementation decisions, as well as budgetary distribution will be designed and allocated by the consensual decision of the proposal's PUNOs.

The technical committee will hold trimestral meetings to analyze activities' development and implementation in accordance to the project's results matrix. National ownership will be assured by active involvement of local and national government representatives, within both the technical and steering committees. The technical committee will discuss steering committee's conclusions and will ensure that participations from local actors are taken into account for activity design and implementation, to the extent possible.

Main technical committee members:

Representatives from IOM, UNDP and UN Women
Viceministry of Human Mobility
United Nations Resident Coordinator
National Council on the Equality for Human Mobility

The joint program will constantly maintain monitoring and evaluation activities, to ensure the adequate achievement of established objectives. Regarding operations, each PUNO will deliver training to the selected implementing partner's technical teams, to ensure that initial guidelines regarding gender equality, protection and safety are met during implementation of defined activities. Additionally, the monitoring team will follow on the results achievement on a monthly basis, assuring that the defined goals and indicators are met, and that the targeted population is reached through planned initiatives. Likewise, two specific program evaluations will be performed. Firstly, a mid-program implementation evaluation will be carried out with the objective of evaluating advances, achievement of goals and objectives; while an end-of-project joint programme evaluation will be performed to assess the degree to which the project met its objectives, with particular emphasis on the criteria of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

Other key activities involved in coordination entail reporting, monitoring and evaluation, communications, Geographic Information System (GIS), database creation and maintenance, among others. In fact, considering the experience and expertise of the agencies involved, most of the identified risks respond to unexpected situations that could arise from external events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic we currently experience. As such, we plan to monitor the abovementioned risks by establishing a direct supervision over the implementing partner's achievement of objectives, as well as measuring the perceptions of beneficiaries through pre and post evaluations. Measurements of the quality of service received, implementing partner's performance, workshops received, and the impact of the knowledge acquired, will be carried out throughout implementation. The programs will be monitored by periodic quantitative reports provided by the implementing partners, as well as follow-up meetings with the joint team, to monitor the development of the activities in a qualitative way.

In terms of budget, the joint program will establish a series of periodic and permanent meetings between the organization's financial area and the implementing partners, to review their costs and expenses, as well as the activities planned and implemented.

Finally, in terms of monitoring and evaluation, we have defined certain risks that could prevent the joint program to deliver proposed activities in an adequate way. First, data gathering during a global pandemic is a risk, as the compliance with biosafety is a variable we cannot ignore, which leads us to the need of using remote monitoring tools. This type of mechanism also poses different risks, as people in human mobility conditions commonly lack access to internet and electronic devices, which limit the use of specific software designated for these activities, considering the compliance of data protection under international standards. To mitigate the adverse effects of remote monitoring, we will consider maintaining monitoring tools through online surveys, and also by providing those beneficiaries who do not have access to internet or electronic devices with the opportunity of responding through mail or paper surveys.

Another potential risk that we could experience during the development of this joint project is that entrepreneurship programs fail to be sustainable over time, because of the changing situation of the population in human mobility. Without a doubt, women have additional risks to maintain stability, such as gender-based violence, as well as the burden of domestic work and care-taking activities during the pandemic. To mitigate this potential risk, we will provide a significant amount of money in seed capital, to guarantee a long-lasting success of the entrepreneur, adapting the business initiative to her individual context.

The third identified potential risk we could face, is that some members of the private sector fail to collaborate with the creation of formal employment opportunities and decent work. Although rare, in the case that this happens we will manage to work with civil society and immigrant associations to implement the programmed activities and to strengthen the scope of the communication campaign to reach the private sector through alternative inputs promoting decent work opportunities for immigrants.

The fourth potential risk we could face, is related to regularization opportunities for immigrants in Ecuador. It is possible that Ecuador's newly elected government does not offer viable options for regularization of immigrants, not only because of the complexities of document requisition, but especially because of visa costs. In the case that this happens, we can mitigate the effects of this issue by strengthening the scope of the livelihood opportunities by working with local authorities and forming alliances with actors of the private sector, who can support regularization as employers. Also, IOM in Ecuador, along with different Implementing Partners, is currently developing different initiatives towards regularization, by giving legal assistance to irregular immigrants, and covering a percentage of the visa cost for the most vulnerable beneficiaries. These programs may also ensure that the beneficiaries of this proposal could access these alternative programs in order to achieve the intended objective.

The last identified risk, which is possible given the current situation, is that the COVID-19 pandemic worsens, preventing us from implementing the project as it was intended in the first place. To mitigate the effects of this unpredictable sanitary crisis, not only we will take all the biosafety measures recommended by health authorities, but also, we will consider alternative plans to transfer the services to online versions and establish action protocols towards the project's resilience.

- **Project Budget and Workplan**

This project presents a proposal of joint funds management, which has already been proved successful among various initiatives between PUNOs. We aim to decentralize the administrative burden between the participating United Nations organizations, to guarantee a more constructive expenditure of resources. Although this implementation mechanism may result challenging for some PUNOs, it will not represent an issue for the implementation of this proposal, not only because of the internal efficiency, but also because of previous experiences managing funds in a collaborative way. Currently, IOM and UNDP in Ecuador are implementing the "Making migration work for sustainable development" project with a joint management of funds, while UN WOMEN has ongoing initiatives of the same management nature with UNDP, ILO and UNHCR through the "Sustainable Development Goals" initiative. Other programs have also been implemented with a joint funds' management by all three organizations, which have proven to be successful throughout the entire implementation process.

The initiative also includes activities developed directly for women and for closing gaps that impede their equal participation in the benefits of the project (care services), which represent an estimated budget of at least 30% dedicated to closing gender gaps, promoting women's access to economic opportunities and direct investment on women. The budget allocation per organization goes as follows.

- **Breakdown per organization:**

IOM	UNDP	UN WOMEN
USD \$600,000	USD \$550,000	USD \$350,000

The joint proposal aims at implementing all activities throughout a span of 24 months.

Annex 1: Results Framework

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Data Source and Collection Method	Baseline	Targets	ASSUMPTIONS	
Overall Objective						
To enhance positive effects of human mobility, for women and youth's (migrants and host community members) socioeconomic integration, wellbeing, and local development in Imbabura and Sucumbios.	Number of vulnerable population of refugees and migrants benefiting from the assistance (disaggregated by sex, age, and disability status)	Reports in the first and last year of the Action.	-	850	By 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic is under control in Ecuador, so the activities can be implemented according to planed.	
Outcome 1	Migrants and host community members benefit from enhanced access to sustainable livelihood opportunities through the generation of entrepreneurship programs and increased access to decent work opportunities with an emphasis on women and closing gender gaps in Imbabura and Sucumbios.	Percentage of target population with regular employment/self-employment in the last six months (disaggregated by sex and disability status)	Project survey (first and last year)	-	70 %	Political campaigns are neutral or supportive to migrant's rights and presence in Ecuador.

<p>Output 1.1 Governments, international humanitarian actors, migrants and refugees have access to updated and evidence-based data, information and analysis on normative, policy and economic gaps that hinder the process of socioeconomic integration for people in human mobility and local needs for new businesses opportunities, including on available job positions with an emphasis on existing gender gaps and double discrimination factors confronted by women in human mobility and structural barriers.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1 Number of technical documents produced which include infographics, datasets and statistics. Number of government agencies supported with information (disaggregated by: Location) Number of recommendations issued of gender gaps and double discrimination factors issues in the medium and long term Number of migrants and refugees that have access to updated and evidence-based data, information and analysis</p>	<p>Data Source and Collection Method Characterization reports Surveys held in each targeted location Project records. Information assistance format</p>	<p>Baseline Imbabura: 0 Sucumbios: 0 The baseline will be established during first months of implementation as first data is collected through Expected Result 1.</p>	<p>Targets <u>Imbabura</u> 1 technical document produced which include infographics, datasets and statistics. 1 government agency supported with information 1 recommendation issued with emphasis on existing gender gaps and double</p>	<p>Assumptions Local authorities are willing to collaborate with this initiative. Political campaigns are neutral or supportive to migrant's rights and presence in Ecuador. Private sector stakeholders are willing to collaborate with this initiative. Civil society organizations are willing to collaborate with this initiative. The COVID-19 situation allows the consultants to gather the information in a way that is representative and truthful.</p>
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				<p>discrimination factors issues in the medium and long term</p> <p>200 migrants and refugees have access to updated and evidence-based data, information and analysis</p>	
<p><i>List activities under Output 1.1</i></p> <p>1.1.1 Identify local needs for new businesses opportunities, available job positions in the private and public sector, with focus in community-based information collection, market and chain value data, labor market official data and secondary relevant reports from other cooperation agencies.</p> <p>1.1.2 Identify existing gender gaps and the perception of local employers with regards to hiring migrant workers, bearing in mind double discrimination factors confronted by women in human mobility and structural barriers for women's social and economic participation.</p> <p>1.1.3 Identify normative, policy and economic gaps that hinder the process of socioeconomic integration for people in human mobility conditions.</p>					
<p>Output 1.2</p> <p>Migrants, returnees and host community members have access to skills-based livelihood trainings and economic resources aimed to increase entrepreneurship opportunities in each locality, with emphasis on women and youth, run through locally based partners and in close collaboration with civil society actors.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2</p> <p>Number of migrants, returnees and host community members that improved their economic inclusion with a focus on the specific needs of women and children.</p>	<p>Data Source and Collection Method</p> <p>Pre-post surveys of training sessions. Participants lists. Workshop reports.</p>	<p>Baseline</p> <p>Imbabura: 0 Sucumbios: 0</p> <p>-Other beneficiaries from projects and programmes carried out by IOM, UN Women and UNDP will be considered as first-hand allies to reach our target audience.</p>	<p>Targets</p> <p><u>Imbabura</u></p> <p>100 beneficiaries Improved their economic inclusion with a focus on the specific needs of women and children. (disaggregated by: location, gender, age).</p> <p>25 selected beneficiaries out of the above, receive seed capital based on the sustainability of their business ideas (disaggregated by: location, gender, age).</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>Civil society organizations are willing to collaborate with this initiative.</p> <p>Local authorities demonstrate openness and willingness to work in this initiative, and to articulate with designated actors to achieve the objectives aimed in this project.</p> <p>Participants are engaged throughout the entire cycle of training</p>

	<p>opportunities in each locality, with emphasis on women and youth.</p>			<p>100 beneficiaries achieve a grade of 60% or higher in their post-training evaluations</p> <p><u>Sucumbios:</u></p> <p>100 beneficiaries Improved their economic inclusion with a focus on the specific needs of women and children. (disaggregated by: location, gender, age).</p> <p>25 selected beneficiaries out of the above, receive seed capital based on the sustainability of their business ideas (disaggregated by: location, gender, age).</p> <p>100 beneficiaries achieve a grade of 60% or higher in their post-training evaluations</p>	<p>By 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic is under control in Ecuador, so the activities can be implemented according to planed.</p>
<p><i>List activities under Output 1.2</i></p> <p>1.2.1 Identify and select 100 beneficiaries (migrants, returnees and host community members) in each locality (200 total), based on specific selection criteria which will guarantee equal participation of women and youth, under the principle of leaving no-one behind. A targeting methodology based upon pro socioeconomic criteria will be developed, generating a database with variables and rankings for appropriate selection.</p> <p>1.2.2 Carry out skills-based livelihood trainings for the selected population, to increase access to entrepreneurship opportunities, through locally based partners and in close collaboration with civil society actors.</p> <p>1.2.3 Deliver seed capital to 50 selected beneficiaries (25 per locality), based on the sustainability and potential of their entrepreneurship ideas.</p>					

<p>Output 1.3</p> <p>Women and youth from migrant and host communities have access to digital and remote livelihood opportunities in coordination with local implementing partners and the private sector, considering new needs which have arisen from the COVID-19 context</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3</p> <p>Number of target population accessing to digital and remote livelihood (disaggregated by status: refugees and migrants, sex, disability status, and single carer's status).</p>	<p>Data Source and Collection Method</p> <p>Project records. Pre-post surveys of training sessions Participants lists</p>	<p>Baseline</p> <p>Imbabura: 0 Sucumbios: 0</p>	<p>Targets</p> <p><u>Imbabura</u></p> <p>100 beneficiaries have access to digital and remote livelihood (disaggregated by status: refugees and migrants, sex, disability status, and single carer's status).</p> <p>50 selected beneficiaries, out of the above, receive electronic devices and additional training based on the methodology "digital livelihoods for people on the move" (disaggregated by: location, gender, age).</p> <p>100 beneficiaries achieve a grade of 60% or higher in their post-training evaluations (disaggregated by: location, gender, age).</p> <p><u>Sucumbios</u></p> <p>100 beneficiaries have access to digital and remote livelihood</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>Local authorities demonstrate openness and willingness to work in this initiative, and to articulate with designated actors to achieve the objectives aimed in this project.</p> <p>Local partners actively participate in the identification and selection of beneficiaries.</p> <p>Participants are engaged throughout the entire cycle of training</p> <p>By 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic is under control in Ecuador, so the activities can be implemented according to planned.</p>
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				<p>(disaggregated by status: refugees and migrants, sex, disability status, and single carer's status).</p> <p>50 selected beneficiaries, out of the above, receive electronic devices and additional training based on the methodology "digital livelihoods for people on the move" (disaggregated by: location, gender, age).</p> <p>100 beneficiaries achieve a grade of 60% in their post-training evaluations (disaggregated by: location, gender, age).</p>	
<p><i>List activities under Output 1.3</i></p>					
<p>1.3.1 Identify and select 100 beneficiaries (migrants, returnees and host community members) in each locality (200 total).</p>					
<p>1.3.2 Provide skills/re-skilling training to all selected beneficiaries to maximize opportunities in the digital environment such as: e-commerce, digital payments, digital marketing strategies, and identification of digital market opportunities to reach costumers</p>					
<p>1.3.3 Provide training and electronic devices to 50 selected beneficiaries in each locality (100 total) based on the methodology "digital livelihoods for people on the move" in order to facilitate access to business models which can be run remotely with focus on closing gender gaps; work will be carried out in close collaboration with the private sector.</p>					
<p>Output 1.4 Civil organizations', private sector stakeholders' and local governments capacities are enhanced in order to increase access to</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.4 Number of local government servants trained who show improved knowledge and skills for promoting formal</p>	<p>Data Source and Method Project records.</p>	<p>Baseline Imbabura: 0 Sucumbios: 0 The baseline will be established during first</p>	<p>Targets 20 civil servants per local government show improved knowledge and skills for promoting formal employment opportunities and decent</p>	<p>Assumptions Local relevant actors are willing to participate in the project's initiatives Local governments agree to get involved and designate focal points for the design</p>

<p>formal employment opportunities and decent work, with gender parity, for migrants and host community members, considering the labour impacts brought upon by the COVID-19 pandemic in both local economies.</p>	<p>employment opportunities and decent work, with gender parity (disaggregated by: location, sex, agency)</p> <p>Number of civil society members trained who show improved knowledge and skills for promoting formal employment opportunities and decent work, with gender parity (disaggregated by: location, sex, agency)</p> <p>Number of private sector stakeholders trained who show improved knowledge and skills for promoting formal employment opportunities and decent work, with gender parity (disaggregated by: location, sex, agency)</p>	<p>Pre-post surveys of training sessions</p> <p>Participants lists</p>	<p>months of implementation as first data is collected</p>	<p>work, with gender parity (disaggregated by: location, sex, agency) (disaggregated by: location, gender, age).</p> <p>12 civil society organization members show improved knowledge and skills for promoting formal employment opportunities and decent work, with gender parity (disaggregated by: location, sex, agency)</p> <p>10 private stakeholders show improved knowledge and skills for promoting formal employment opportunities and decent work, with gender parity (disaggregated by: location, sex, agency)</p> <p>70% of trained actors increase knowledge on formal employment opportunities and decent work, with gender parity</p>	<p>and validation of the proposed tools; civil servants participate in trainings</p> <p>By 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic is under control in Ecuador, so the activities can be implemented according to planned.</p>
<p><i>List activities under Output 1.4</i></p> <p>1.4.1 Produce reliable information and provide specific guidelines for ethical recruitment, to civil society organizations and private sector stakeholders</p> <p>1.4.2 Carry out workshops for dissemination of information and guidelines and promotion of ethical gender sensitive recruitment of population in mobility</p> <p>1.4.3 Design and implement gender-sensitive policy and programmatic tools in close collaboration with local governments, for improving the inclusion of population in mobility, considering the labor impacts brought upon by the COVID-19 pandemic in both local economies.</p>					

<p>Outcome 2</p> <p>Migrants and host community members, mainly women, benefit from improved and equitable access to social integration and wellbeing opportunities through the enhancement of local stakeholders' capacities (local governments, civil society organizations and private sector) in Imbabura and Sucumbios</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 2</p> <p>Number of women and men, migrants who have access to social integration and wellbeing opportunities</p> <p>Percentage of persons, who express satisfaction with the social integration mechanisms (disaggregated by sex, status: refugees / migrants and by disability status)</p>	<p>Data Source and Collection Method</p> <p>Project survey (first and last year) will require to establish a scale for the level of satisfaction.</p> <p>Reports/ Participatory assessments from/with stakeholders</p>	<p>Baseline</p> <p>-</p>	<p>Targets</p> <p>TBC</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>Covid-19 epidemic in Ecuador under control by 2021</p> <p>Political campaigns are neutral or supportive to migrant's rights and presence in Ecuador</p>
<p>Output 2.1</p> <p>Two community and locally based childcare services are available (one in each locality), to empower parents socioeconomic integration aiming to tackle changed dynamics due to the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.1</p> <p>Number of community and locally based childcare services available</p> <p>Number of parents reached with the child-care services designed.</p> <p>% of beneficiaries are satisfied with the childcare service provided for their children (disaggregated by: location, gender, age).</p>	<p>Data Source and Collection Method</p> <p>Pre-post surveys of parents who access the childcare services.</p> <p>Registration lists, as well as monitoring of service and quality.</p>	<p>Baseline</p> <p>Imbabura: 0 Sucumbios: 0</p> <p>2020: 4 community-based child-care services, created in other localities, under another inter-agency project (UN Women, UNDP, ILO).</p>	<p>Targets</p> <p><u>Imbabura</u></p> <p>1 service available for childcare services</p> <p>25 parents reached with the child-care services designed</p> <p>60% of beneficiaries are satisfied with the childcare service provided for their children (disaggregated by: location, gender, age).</p> <p><u>Sucumbios</u></p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>Local actors and community actively participate in the process of design and piloting.</p> <p>There is an interest on behalf of local authorities and actors to implement childcare services in existing facilities for people in human mobility.</p> <p>By 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic is under control in Ecuador, so the activities can be implemented according to planned.</p>

				<p>1 service available for childcare services</p> <p>25 parents reached with the child-care services designed</p> <p>60% of beneficiaries are satisfied with the childcare service provided for their children (disaggregated by: location, gender, age).</p>	
<p><i>List activities under Output 2.1</i></p> <p>2.1.1. Design community and locally based childcare services (one in each locality) to support mother's and father's better involvement in economic activities, through participatory mechanisms and gathering of information from local dynamics in close collaboration with local civil society organizations for sustainability purposes and to address real population needs.</p> <p>2.1.2 Launch one pilot project per locality through active participation of 25 mothers and fathers per city, aiming to tackle changed dynamics due to the context of the COVID-19 pandemic; namely childcare services closure to prevent contagion; increased workload for families, particularly women; promotion of care as a potential sector for employability; and the promotion of childcare co-responsibility between women and men.</p> <p>2.1.3 Develop a business model based on the experiences gathered from the childcare services pilot which could be adopted as a community-based income opportunity.</p>					
<p>Output 2.2</p> <p>People in human mobility benefit from increased access to information regarding visa procedures and regularization requirements in the country, as instrument to promote their social and economic inclusion and reduce their vulnerability, avoiding possible marginalization and exploitation.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2</p> <p>Number of people in human mobility reached with comprehensive information regarding visa procedures and regularization requirements in the country.</p>	<p>Data Source and Collection Method</p> <p>Pre-post surveys of people who access regularization information, and advice. Number of brochures and pamphlets distributed</p>	<p>Baseline</p> <p>The baseline will be established during first months of implementation as first data is collected</p>	<p>Targets</p> <p><u>Imbabura</u></p> <p>200 beneficiaries have access to updated information about regularization processes in Ecuador (disaggregated by: location, gender, age).</p> <p>60% of beneficiaries are satisfied with the information received regarding</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>The newly elected government is willing to collaborate with international organizations such as the IOM regarding the access to regularization of people in human mobility.</p> <p>-Implementing partners and local governments are willing to receive training regarding regularization</p>

	<p>regarding regularization (disaggregated by: location, gender, age).</p>			<p>regularization (disaggregated by: location, gender, age).</p> <p>Sucumbios</p> <p>200 beneficiaries have access to updated information about regularization processes in Ecuador (disaggregated by: location, gender, age).</p> <p>60% of beneficiaries are satisfied with the information received regarding regularization (disaggregated by: location, gender, age).</p>	<p>processes for people in human mobility.</p> <p>By 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic is under control in Ecuador, so the activities can be implemented according to planned.</p>
<p><i>List activities under Output 2.2</i></p> <p>2.2.1 Update informative material regarding visa procedures and regularization requirements in accordance with the current normative, and in coordination with the responsible actors, such as the Viceministry of Human Mobility, which will be distributed by local governments and local civil society organizations in both selected locations.</p> <p>2.2.2 Provide training to local governments and civil society organizations in terms of the new updates of the current normative and available services for population in human mobility.</p> <p>2.2.3 Provide updated information regarding visa procedures and regularization requirements in the country to people in human mobility (approximately 200 per location), as instrument to promote their social and economic inclusion and reduce their vulnerability, avoiding possible marginalization and exploitation.</p>					
<p>Output 2.3</p> <p>Vulnerable migrants and host community members access financial education opportunities and credit lines, in order to reduce vulnerabilities exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3</p> <p>Number of vulnerable migrants and host community members who access financial education opportunities</p>	<p>Data Source and Collection Method</p> <p>Pre-post surveys of people who access financial education opportunities and credit lines. Registration lists</p>	<p>Baseline</p> <p>We plan to use our own project baseline, established during the first months of implementation.</p>	<p>Targets</p> <p><u>Imbabura</u></p> <p>100 vulnerable migrants and host community members benefit from the programs of financial education</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>Local actors and community actively participate in the process of design and piloting.</p> <p>By 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic is under control in Ecuador, so the activities can</p>

	<p>Number of vulnerable migrants and host community members who access credit lines</p> <p>Number of institutions committed to support financial inclusion of women in mobility.</p> <p>Percentage of persons, who express satisfaction with the current process of obtaining credit lines</p>	<p>Technical assistance formats, which include subject, date and assistants.</p>	<p>One proposal for financial inclusion of women in mobility has been developed and validated for population in mobility and host communities in Esmeraldas, Carchi and Sucumbios.</p> <p>A training program for financial education directed to 400 young women in informality is implemented in 4 cities in Ecuador.</p>	<p>(disaggregated by: location, gender, age).</p> <p>60% of beneficiaries who participate in the financial education programs are satisfied with the service received</p> <p>(disaggregated by: location, gender, age).</p> <p>1 financial institution committed to support the financial inclusion of vulnerable migrants and host community members</p> <p><u>Sucumbios</u></p> <p>100 vulnerable migrants and host community members benefit from the programs of financial education</p> <p>(disaggregated by: location, gender, age).</p> <p>60% of beneficiaries who participate in the financial education programs are satisfied with the service received</p>	<p>be implemented according to planed.</p>	
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				<p>(disaggregated by: location, gender, age).</p> <p>1 financial institution committed to support the financial inclusion of vulnerable migrants and host community members</p>	
<p><i>List activities under Output 2.3</i></p> <p>2.3.1. Develop financial education programs for 200 migrants and host community in coordination with local cooperatives and civil society organizations; and through the enhancement of project synergies with other ongoing programs run by IOM, UN Women or UNDP in each locality.</p> <p>2.3.2. Promote the access to financial services through the generation of alliances with local stakeholders (entities that provide credit lines, guarantee remittance flows, and provide banking services) and for 200 migrants and host community members in both localities (100 per location), particularly those in vulnerable situations which have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>					
<p>Output 2.4</p> <p>Communication campaigns and locally based dissemination materials to reduce xenophobia and gender stereotypes are launched in alliance with local governments, the private sector and civil society organizations working on the field, with the objective of reducing negative perceptions around migration, and promotion of gender equality</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.4</p> <p>Number people (in human mobility and from host communities) reached with comprehensive gender information and campaigns on against xenophobia.</p> <p>% of surveyed Host Community Members (HCM) who have positively changed perceptions on refugees and migrants (disaggregated per country, municipality, sex and age).</p>	<p>Data Source and Collection Method</p> <p>Scope and reach of the materials spread through official communication channels, social media, and local media.</p> <p>Pre-post surveys on perceptions of people in human mobility</p>	<p>Baseline</p> <p>Interagency communication campaign "Abrazos que unen": 80.000 beneficiaries reached at a national level</p>	<p>Targets</p> <p>At least 30,000 people are reached by the communication campaign (10,000 per PUNO) At least 60% of surveyed people (project direct beneficiaries in human mobility), increased perception of better social integration</p>	<p>Assumptions</p> <p>Economic actors, local governments, members of the private sector and civil society organizations, are willing to collaborate with the initiatives directed to the accomplishment of the campaign's goal.</p> <p>Information around perceptions and attitudes towards human mobility is available to design the campaign.</p> <p>By 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic is under control in Ecuador, so the activities can</p>

					be implemented according to planned.	
<p><i>List activities under Output 2.4</i></p> <p>2.4.1 Carry out an analysis of perceptions and attitudes towards human mobility and gender equality within selected localities, in order to design a communication and sensibilization campaign directed to the population to diminish xenophobia and reducing gender stereotypes.</p> <p>2.4.2 Design the contents and products of 1 communication and awareness campaign in each locality, directed to economic actors, local governments, private sector, civil society organizations.</p> <p>2.4.3 Launch communication campaigns and locally based dissemination materials directed to prevention and attention to violence, xenophobia and harassment in the workplace, prevention and attention to sexual exploitation, promoting equal access to economic opportunities in both selected localities in alliance with local governments, the private sector and civil society organizations working on the field, with the objective of reducing negative perceptions around migration and the promotion of gender equality.</p>						

Annex 2: Risk Management Plan

Risks	Risk Level (Number: Likelihood times Impact)	Likelihood Certain: 5 Likely: 4 Possible: 3 Unlikely: 2 Rare: 1	Impact Essential: 5 Major: 4 Moderate: 3 Minor: 2 Insignificant: 1	Mitigation measures	Responsible PUNO
Entrepreneurship programs fail to guarantee the access to sustainable livelihood opportunities.	1	1	4	We will provide a significant amount of money in seed capital, to guarantee a long-lasting success of the entrepreneur, adapting the business initiative to her individual context.	All PUNOS jointly

<p>The private sector fails to collaborate with the creation of formal employment opportunities and decent work.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>In the supposed case that this event happens, we can manage to work along civil society and immigrant associations to implement the programmed activities, and to strengthen the scope of the communication campaign.</p>	<p>All jointly PUNOS</p>
<p>The newly elected government does not offer viable options for regularization of immigrants.</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>This action can prevent our beneficiaries from having access to regularization, which is a key action towards social inclusion. To mitigate this action, we can strengthen the scope of the livelihood opportunities along with the local authorities and/ or private sector actors, and supporting ourselves</p>	<p>All jointly PUNOS</p>

				through other IOM, UNDP and UN Women objectives.	All PUNOS jointly
The communication campaign fails to reach the objective public.	1	1	3	The communication campaign is essential to promote the social inclusion of immigrants. However, to mitigate the effects of this possible risks, we can strengthen the work done with local authorities and service providers to promote inclusion from inside governmental organizations.	All PUNOS jointly
COVID-19 Context worsens, and prevents us from properly implementing the project	3	3	3	To mitigate the effects of this unpredictable sanitary crisis, it is important to consider an alternative plan to transfer the services to online versions.	All PUNOS jointly

Annex 3a: Budget – Results Based Budget

Migration MPTF: Joint Programme Budget (Results-Based Budget)

	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:	IOM Ecuador Budget by recipient organization USD \$600,000	UNDP Ecuador Budget by recipient organization USD \$550,000	UN WOMEN Budget by recipient organization USD \$350,000	TOTAL (all PUNOs)	Budget amount reserved for gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) (indicative)
PROGRAMMATIC BUDGET						
OUTCOME 1: Migrants and host community members benefit from enhanced access to sustainable livelihood opportunities through the generation of entrepreneurship programs and increased access to decent work opportunities with an emphasis on women and closing gender gaps in Imbabura and Sucumbios.						
	Governments, international humanitarian actors, migrants and refugees have access to updated and evidence-based data, information and analysis on normative, policy and economic gaps that hinder the process of socioeconomic integration for people in human mobility and local needs for new businesses opportunities, including on available job positions with an emphasis on existing gender gaps and double discrimination factors confronted by women in human mobility and structural barriers.	\$25,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$33,000.00
Output 1.1:						
Activity 1.1.1:	Identify local needs for new businesses opportunities, available job positions in the private and public sector, with focus in community-based information	\$10,000.00	\$20,000.00	--	\$30,000.00	\$5,000.00

	collection, market and chain value data, labour market official data and secondary relevant reports from other cooperation agencies.					
Activity 1.1.2:	Identify existing gender gaps and the perception of local employers with regards to hiring migrant workers, bearing in mind double discrimination factors confronted by women in human mobility and structural barriers for women's social and economic participation.	\$10,000.00	-----	\$10,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$18,000.00
Activity 1.1.3:	Identify normative, policy and economic gaps that hinder the process of socioeconomic integration for people in human mobility conditions.	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$10,000.00
Output 1.2:	Migrants, returnees and host community members have access to skills-based livelihood trainings and economic resources aimed to increase entrepreneurship opportunities in each locality, with emphasis on women and youth, run through locally based partners and in close collaboration with civil society actors.	\$60,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00	\$140,000.00	\$100,000.00
Activity 1.2.1:	Identify and select 100 beneficiaries (migrants, returnees and host community members) in each locality (200 total), based on specific selection criteria which will guarantee equal participation of women and youth, under the principle of leaving no-one behind	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Activity 1.2.2:	Carry out skills-based livelihood trainings for the selected population, to increase access to entrepreneurship opportunities, through locally based	\$40,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$40,000.00

	partners and in close collaboration with civil society actors.					
Activity 1.2.3:	Deliver seed capital to 50 selected beneficiaries (25 per locality), based on the sustainability and potential of their entrepreneurship ideas.	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$60,000.00
Output 1.3:	Women and youth from migrant and host communities benefit from increased access to digital and remote livelihood opportunities in coordination with local implementing partners and the private sector, considering new needs which have arisen from the COVID-19 context	\$55,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$160,000.00	\$70,000.00
Activity 1.3.1:	1.3.1 Identify and select 100 beneficiaries (migrants, returnees and host community members) in each locality (200 total), based on specific selection criteria which will guarantee equal participation of women and youth, under the principle of leaving no-one behind	-----	\$20,000.00	-----	\$20,000.00	-----
Activity 1.3.2:	Provide skills/re-skilling training to all selected beneficiaries to maximize opportunities in the digital environment such as: e-commerce, digital payments, digital marketing strategies, and identification of digital market opportunities to reach customers	\$25,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$40,000.00
Activity 1.3.3:	Provide training and electronic devices to 50 selected beneficiaries in each locality (100 total) based on the methodology “digital livelihoods for people on the move” in order to facilitate access to business models which can be run remotely with focus on closing gender gaps; work will be carried out in close collaboration with the private sector	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00	-----	\$60,000.00	\$30,000.00

Output 1.4:	Civil society organizations', private sector stakeholders' and local governments capacities are enhanced in order to increase access to formal employment opportunities and decent work, with gender parity, for migrants and host community members, considering the labour impacts brought upon by the COVID-19 pandemic in both local economies.	\$38,000.00	\$21,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$89,000.00	\$47,000.00
Activity 1.4.1:	Produce reliable information and provide specific guidelines for ethical recruitment, to civil society organizations and private sector stakeholders.	\$10,000.00	\$21,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$41,000.00	\$18,000.00
Activity 1.4.2:	Carry out workshops for dissemination of information and guidelines and promotion of ethical gender sensitive recruitment of population in mobility	\$10,000.00	----	\$5,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
Activity 1.4.3:	Design and implement gender-sensitive policy and programmatic tools in close collaboration with local governments, for improving the inclusion of population in mobility, considering the labour impacts brought upon by the COVID-19 pandemic in both local economies.	\$18,000.00	----	\$15,000.00	\$33,000.00	\$14,000.00
Total for Outcome 1 (Outputs 1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3...etc.)		\$178,000.00	\$171,000.00	\$120,000.00	\$469,000.00	\$250,000.00
OUTCOME 2: Migrants and host community members, mainly women, benefit from improved and equitable access to social integration and wellbeing opportunities through the enhancement of local stakeholders' capacities (local governments, civil society organizations and private sector) in Imbabura and Sucumbios						

<p>Output 2.1:</p>	<p>Two community and locally based childcare services are available (one in each locality) to support mother's and father's better involvement in economic activities and provide employment opportunities for migrant population, aiming to tackle changed dynamics due to the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>	<p>\$106,375.00</p>	<p>-----</p>	<p>\$72,500.00</p>	<p>\$178,875.00</p>	<p>\$149,700.00</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.1:</p>	<p>Design community and locally based childcare services (one in each locality) to support mother's and father's better involvement in economic activities and promote men's involvement and responsibility of care, through participatory mechanisms and gathering of information from local dynamics in close collaboration with local civil society organizations for sustainability purposes and to address real population needs.</p>	<p>\$20,000.00</p>	<p>-----</p>	<p>\$20,000.00</p>	<p>\$40,000.00</p>	<p>\$35,000.00</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.2:</p>	<p>Launch gender aware pilot projects for each locality through active participation of 25 mothers and fathers per city, aiming to tackle changed dynamics due to the context of the COVID-19 pandemic; namely childcare services closure to prevent contagion; increased workload for families, particularly women; promotion of care as a potential sector for employability; and the promotion of childcare co-responsibility between women and men.</p>	<p>\$76,375.00</p>	<p>-----</p>	<p>\$47,500.00</p>	<p>\$123,875.00</p>	<p>\$102,700</p>
<p>Activity 2.1.3:</p>	<p>Develop a business model based on the experiences gathered from the childcare services pilot in alignment with Outcome 1; Output 1 and 2 from this proposal, which could be adopted as a community-based income opportunity.</p>	<p>\$10,000.00</p>	<p>-----</p>	<p>\$5,000.00</p>	<p>\$15,000.00</p>	<p>\$12,000.00</p>

Output 2.2:	People in human mobility benefit from increased access to information regarding visa procedures and regularization requirements in the country, as instrument to promote their social and economic inclusion and reduce their vulnerability, avoiding possible marginalization and exploitation.	\$21,000.00	-----	-----	\$21,000.00	\$3,000.00
Activity 2.2.1:	Update informative material regarding visa procedures and regularization requirements in accordance with the current normative, and in coordination with the responsible actors, such as the Viceministry of Human Mobility, which will be distributed by local governments and local civil society organizations in both selected locations.	\$10,000.00	-----	-----	\$10,000.00	-----
Activity 2.2.2:	Provide training to local governments and civil society organizations in terms of the new updates of the current normative and available services for population in human mobility.	\$5,000.00	-----	-----	\$5,000.00	-----
Activity 2.2.3:	Provide updated information regarding visa procedures and regularization requirements in the country to people in human mobility (approximately 200 per location), as instrument to promote their social and economic inclusion and reduce their vulnerability, avoiding possible marginalization and exploitation.	\$6,000.00	-----	-----	\$6,000.00	\$3,000.00
Output 2.3:	Vulnerable migrants and host community members access financial education opportunities and credit lines, in order to reduce vulnerabilities exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.	\$36,000.00	\$160,000.00	\$26,000.00	\$222,000.00	\$1111111,0000.00
Activity 2.3.1:	Develop financial education programs for 200 migrants and host community in coordination with local cooperatives and	\$30,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$135,000.00	\$65,000.00

	civil society organizations; and through the enhancement of project synergies with other ongoing programs run by IOM, UN Women or UNDP in each locality.					
Activity 2.3.2:	2.3.2 Promote the access to financial services through the generation of alliances with local stakeholders (credit lines, remittance flows, banking services) and for 200 migrants and host community members in both localities (100 per location), particularly those in vulnerable situations which have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.	\$6,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$92,000.00	\$446,0,000.00
Output 2.4:	Communication campaigns and locally based dissemination materials to reduce xenophobia and gender stereotypes are launched in alliance with local governments, the private sector and civil society organizations working on the field.	\$40,000.00	\$58,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$113,000.00	\$81,000.00
Activity 2.4.1:	Carry out an analysis of perceptions and attitudes towards human mobility and gender equality within selected localities, in order to design a communication and sensibilization campaign directed to the population to diminish xenophobia and reducing gender stereotypes.	\$8,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$26,000.00	\$23,000.00
Activity 2.4.2:	Design the contents and products of 1 communication and awareness campaign in each locality, directed to economic actors, local governments, private sector, civil society organizations.	\$7,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$25,000.00	-----

<p>Activity 2.4.3: 2.4.3: Launch communication campaigns and locally based dissemination materials directed to prevention and attention to violence, xenophobia and harassment in the workplace, prevention and attention to sexual exploitation, promoting equal access to economic opportunities in both selected localities in alliance with local governments, the private sector and civil society organizations working on the field.</p>						
<p>TOTAL PROGRAMMATIC BUDGET: (Outcomes 1 + 2 + 3...)</p>		<p>\$381,375.00</p>	<p>\$389,000.00</p>	<p>\$233,500.00</p>	<p>\$1,003,875.00</p>	<p>\$344,700.00</p>
<p>PERSONNEL, OPERATIONAL, M&E BUDGET</p>						
<p>Personnel costs if not included in activities above <i>Note: The FMU may require further information on the breakdown of this budget line</i></p>	<p>\$123,364.48</p>	<p>\$80,010.00</p>	<p>\$54,000.00</p>	<p>\$257,374.49</p>	<p>N/A</p>	
<p>Operational costs if not included in activities above</p>	<p>\$27,970.79</p>	<p>\$25,000.00</p>	<p>\$23,260.00</p>	<p>\$76,230.79</p>	<p>N/A</p>	
<p>Monitoring and evaluation (must include provision for final independant evaluation) - minimum 3% of total budget</p>	<p>\$28,037.38</p>	<p>\$20,009.00</p>	<p>\$13,345.00</p>	<p>\$64,391.38</p>	<p>N/A</p>	
<p>TOTAL PERSONNEL, OPERATIONAL, M&E BUDGET:</p>		<p>\$179,372.66</p>	<p>\$125,019.00</p>	<p>\$93,605.00</p>	<p>\$397,996.66</p>	<p>N/A</p>

SUB-TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET: (Programmatic + Personnel, Operational and M&E)	\$560,747.66	\$514,019.00	\$327,105.00	\$1,401,871.66	\$333,162.50
Indirect support costs (7%):	\$39,252.34	\$35,981.33	\$22,897.35	\$98,131.02	\$23,321.38
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:	\$600,000.00	\$550,000.33	\$350,002.35	\$1,500,002.68	\$356,483.88

GENDER BUDGET: % of total budget reserved for GEWE (indicative)
Please calculate total budget reserved for GEWE, divided by Total programmatic budget (%)

61%

Annex 3b: Budget – UNDG Budget Categories

Migration MPTF: Joint Programme Budget (by UNDG budget categories)

CATEGORIES	UNWoma n	PNUD	IOM	JOINT PROGRAMME TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel	54,000	80,010	123,364	257,374
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	23,260	25,000	27,971	76,231
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)				-
4. Contractual services	221,825	369,550	362,306	953,681
5. Travel	11,675	19,450	19,069	50,194
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts				-
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	16,345	20,009	28,037	64,391
Sub-Total Project Costs	327,105	514,019	560,748	1,401,872
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	22,897	35,981	39,252	98,131

TOTAL	350,002	550,000	600,000	1,500,003
First Tranche (70%)				
Second Tranche (30%)				



Annex 4: Workplan

Activities	Responsible Party	Timeframe							
		Year 1				Year 2			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1.1 Identify local needs for new businesses opportunities, available job positions in the private and public sector; with focus in community-based information collection, market and chain value data, labour market official data and secondary relevant reports from other cooperation agencies.	IOM UN WOMEN UNDP	X							
1.1.2 Identify existing gender gaps and the perception of local employers with regards to hiring migrant workers, bearing in mind double discrimination factors confronted by women in human mobility and structural barriers for women's social and economic participation.	IOM UN WOMEN	X							
1.1.3 Identify normative, policy and economic gaps that hinder the process of socioeconomic integration for people in human mobility conditions.	IOM UN WOMEN UNDP	X							
1.2.1 Identify and select 100 beneficiaries (migrants, returnees and host community members) in each locality (200 total), based on specific selection criteria which will guarantee equal participation of women and youth, under the principle of leaving no-one behind	IOM UN WOMEN UNDP		X						
1.2.2 Run skills-based livelihood trainings for the selected population, to increase access to entrepreneurship opportunities, through locally based partners and in close collaboration with civil society actors.	IOM UN WOMEN UNDP		X	X	X	X	X	X	X



1.2.3 Deliver seed capital to 50 selected beneficiaries (25 per locality), based on the sustainability and potential of their entrepreneurship ideas.	IOM UN WOMEN UNDP								X
1.3.1 Identify and select 100 beneficiaries (migrants, returnees and host community members) in each locality (200 total), based on specific selection criteria which will guarantee equal participation of women and youth, under the principle of leaving no-one behind	IOM UN WOMEN UNDP		X						
1.3.2 Provide skills/re-skilling training to all selected beneficiaries to maximize opportunities in the digital environment such as: e-commerce, digital payments, digital marketing strategies, and identification of digital market opportunities to reach costumers	IOM UN WOMEN UNDP		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.3.3 Provide training and electronic devices to 50 selected beneficiaries in each locality (100 total) based on the methodology "digital livelihoods for people on the move" in order to facilitate access to business models which can be run remotely with focus on closing gender gaps; work will be carried out in close collaboration with the private sector	IOM UNDP								X
1.4.1 Produce reliable information and provide specific guidelines for ethical recruitment, to civil society organizations and private sector stakeholders	IOM UN WOMEN UNDP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.4.2 Carry out workshops for dissemination of information and guidelines and promotion of ethical gender sensitive recruitment of population in mobility	IOM UN WOMEN UNDP		X		X		X		X
1.4.3 Design and implement gender-sensitive policy and programmatic tools in close collaboration with local governments, for improving the	IOM UN WOMEN			X	X	X	X	X	X



inclusion of population in mobility, considering the labor impacts brought upon by the COVID-19 pandemic in both local economies.									
2.1.1 Design community and locally based childcare services (one in each locality) to support mother's and father's better involvement in economic activities and promote men's involvement and corresponsibility of care, through participatory mechanisms and gathering of information from local dynamics in close collaboration with local civil society organizations for sustainability purposes and to address real population needs.	IOM UN WOMEN	X	X						
2.1.2 Launch gender aware pilot projects for each locality through active participation of 25 mothers and fathers per city, aiming to tackle changed dynamics due to the context of the COVID-19 pandemic; namely childcare services closure to prevent contagion; increased workload for families, particularly women; promotion of care as a potential sector for employability; and the promotion of childcare co-responsibility between women and men.	IOM UN WOMEN		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.1.3 Develop a business model based on the experiences gathered from the childcare services pilot in alignment with Outcome 1; Output 1 and 2 from this proposal, which could be adopted as a community-based income opportunity.	IOM UN WOMEN		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.2.1 Update informative material regarding visa procedures and regularization requirements in accordance with the current normative, and in coordination with the responsible actors, such as the Viceministry of Human Mobility, which will be distributed by local	IOM	X	X						



governments and local civil society organizations in both selected locations.									
2.2.2 Provide training to local governments and civil society organizations in terms of the new updates of the current normative and available services for population in human mobility.	IOM			X	X	X	X	X	X
2.2.3 Provide updated information regarding visa procedures and regularization requirements in the country to people in human mobility (approximately 200 per location), as instrument to promote their social and economic inclusion and reduce their vulnerability, avoiding possible marginalization and exploitation.	IOM			X	X	X	X	X	X
2.3.1 Develop financial education programs for 200 migrants and host community in coordination with local cooperatives and civil society organizations; and through the enhancement of project synergies with other ongoing programs run by IOM, UN Women or UNDP in each locality.	IOM UN WOMEN UNDP		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.3.2 Promote the access to financial services through the generation of alliances with local stakeholders (credit lines, remittance flows, banking services) and for 200 migrants and host community members in both localities (100 per location), particularly those in vulnerable situations which have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.	IOM UN WOMEN UNDP					X	X	X	X
2.3.3 Communication campaigns and locally based dissemination materials to reduce xenophobia and gender stereotypes are launched in alliance with local governments, the private sector and civil society organizations working on the field.	IOM UN WOMEN UNDP		X	X	X	X	X	X	X



2.4.1 Carry out an analysis of perceptions and attitudes towards human mobility and gender equality within selected localities, in order to design a communication and sensibilization campaign directed to the population to diminish xenophobia and reducing gender stereotypes.	IOM UN WOMEN UNDP	X	X						
2.4.2 Design the contents and products of 1 communication and awareness campaign in each locality, directed to economic actors, local governments, private sector, civil society organizations.	IOM UN WOMEN UNDP		X	X					
2.4.3 Launch communication campaigns and locally based dissemination materials directed to prevention and attention to violence, xenophobia and harassment in the workplace, prevention and attention to sexual exploitation, promoting equal access to economic opportunities in both selected localities in alliance with local governments, the private sector and civil society organizations working on the field.	IOM UN WOMEN UNDP			X	X	X	X	X	X



Annex 5: Human Rights Marker Self-Assessment Matrix

To support participating UN organizations (PUNOs) in assessing their compliance with the Human Rights marker, the following Self-Assessment Matrix has been designed to be completed **at the joint programme submission phase**. This self-assessment should be completed by PUNOs together with implementing partners. The reason for the choice of yes, no, or not applicable should be briefly explained in the final column of the matrix.

Element of an HRBA	Yes/ No/ Not Applicable	Justification
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A human rights-based situational analysis has been conducted to identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the key human rights obligations of the State(s) in which you work/whose government's) you are supporting; and ○ the key human rights issues of relevance to your intended target group, including a particular attention to migrants most vulnerable to human rights violations and abuses and/or most at risk of being left behind. 	Yes	An analysis of the situation has been done according to key issues relating to the human rights of migrant populations, including economic and social rights, non-discrimination, life free of violence, decent work and specific human rights for migrant and refugee population. This analysis allowed us to define the main needs of our beneficiary population.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff are aware of the human rights obligations of the government they are supporting. 	Yes	UN implementing Agencies report periodically about the advances of human rights agreements and international mandates that the government is committed to comply with.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures have been identified to mitigate any unintended negative human rights impacts identified in the situational analysis and their monitoring has been integrated in the project's Monitoring and Evaluation processes. 	N/A	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring processes are in place and evaluation processes are contemplated that make specific reference to relevant human rights and other relevant standards. 	Yes	The monitoring and evaluation plan includes indicators relating to the human rights situation of the population in mobility in the localities, specifically relating to the main areas of intervention.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migrants, civil society, national human rights institutions and other stakeholders have been meaningfully engaged in the design and development of the Joint Programme. 	Yes	The project has been designed based on the information collected directly from the migrant population, and other partners (NGO, cooperation community) working in



		the areas of influence of the project, for the definition of the major impact areas.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A plan to ensure a meaningful consultation processes with all relevant stakeholders is in place and will be maintained throughout the duration of the Joint Programme and in the evaluation phase. 	Yes	Consultation with public local governments, private actors and organizations is part of the process for designing and putting in place measures and policy instruments for inclusion and integration of migrants in employment and livelihood opportunities. Advocacy actions for the promotion of migrant's rights will be defined and coordinated also with relevant local stakeholders.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate due diligence will be exercised throughout the duration of the joint programme, regarding partnerships with or support to State, non-State, civil society, employers' and workers' organizations and corporate actors. 	Yes	The project includes goals relating specific commitments for promoting migrant's economic and social rights; we will work in alliance with employers and social organizations in process of training and dissemination of information, and advocacy actions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A plan is in place to ensure that Joint Programme staffing is gender-balanced and staff are equipped to respond effectively to stakeholder and target group needs. 	Yes	Main staff of UN agencies involved in the project comply with gender parity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transparency and access to information by the intended target group and relevant stakeholders, including cultural, linguistic, and age-appropriate access, will be maintained throughout the duration of the joint programme. 	Yes	Baseline, diagnosis and evaluation will be carried out with the direct participation of the beneficiaries and stakeholders. This information, along with relevant advance reports, will be available in a friendly inclusive format to them at the website and in different dialogue moments alongside the project.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures, including an effective complaint and remedy mechanism, will be put in place in order to provide redress for negative human rights impacts. 	N/A	

Note: Migration MPTF Scoring: A "yes" response should be given a score of 1. A "no" response or a "not applicable" responses should be given a score of 0.