

Migration MPTF

Annual Report January 2022- December 2022

PROJECT INFORMATION	
Joint Programme Title:	United Nations Pilot Project for Strengthening Migrant Integration and Social Cohesion through Stakeholders' Engagement, Socio-Economic Activities and Countering Anti-Migrant Narratives in South Africa.
Country(ies)/Region (or indicate if a global initiative):	South Africa
Project Identification Number:	00124542
Convening UN Organization:	IOM
PUNO(s) (PUNOs):	IOM, UNDP, OHCHR, UN Women, and UNHCR
Key Partners: <i>(include Implementing Partner)</i>	<p>Government partners: Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO), National and Provincial Departments of Social Development (co-lead), Justice and Constitutional Development (co-lead), Sports, Arts and Culture, Department of Home Affairs, Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities, Ekurhuleni Office of the Speaker, Kwa Zulu Natal Premier's Office, Bredasdorp Community Policing Forum (Overberg Municipality) and SA Human Rights Commission.</p> <p>Civil Society: Adonis Musati Project, Zoë-Life Innovative Solutions, Foundation for Human Rights, Institute for Justice and Reconciliation, Institute of Afrikology, Refugee Social Services, Lawyers for Human Rights, Islamic Relief Fund of South Africa, Africa Unite, Judo for Peace, Sunnyside Basketball League, Fédération Internationale des Associations de Footballeurs Professionnels (FIFPRO), South African Masters & Legends Football Association(SAMLFA), African Solidarity Campaign, Habitat 61, Sunnyside Basketball League, Future Families and migrant and refugee led associations.</p> <p>Academia and research institutions University of Pretoria, Institute for Security Studies Institute for Justice and Reconciliation, Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSVR)</p>

Project Period (Start – End Dates):	28 October 2020 – 30 June 2023
Migration MPTF Thematic Area	Thematic Area 5: Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants
Primary GCM objectives	<p>Objective 16: Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social inclusion.</p> <p>Objective 17: Eliminate all forms of discrimination and provide evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration</p>
Relevant SDG Target	<p>SDG 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.</p> <p>SDG 10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies, and action in this regard.</p> <p>SDG 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.</p> <p>16.B: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.</p> <p>SDG 17.18: By 2030, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to significantly increase the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location, and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p>
Reporting Period:	1 January 2022 – December 2022
Total Approved Migration MPTF Budget: <i>(breakdown by PUNO)</i>	<p>PUNO 1: IOM – 1,064,948</p> <p>PUNO 2: UNDP – 565,570</p> <p>PUNO 3: OHCHR– 385, 050</p> <p>PUNO 4: UNHCR – 300,000</p> <p>PUNO 5: UNWOMEN – 250,000</p> <p>Total: 2,565,568.00</p>
Total Funds Received to Date: 31/12/2022 <i>(Breakdown by PUNO)</i>	<p>PUNO 1: IOM – 700,000</p> <p>PUNO 2: UNDP – 395,900</p> <p>PUNO 3: OHCHR– 315,000</p> <p>PUNO 4: UNHCR – 210,000</p> <p>PUNO 5: UNWOMEN – 175,000</p> <p>Total: 1,795.900</p>

Executive Summary

The United Nations Pilot Project “Strengthening Migrant Integration and Social Cohesion through Stakeholders’ Engagement, Socio-Economic Activities and Countering Anti-Migrant Narratives in South Africa” is funded by the Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) from 1 October 2020 – 30 June 2023. The project, jointly implemented by IOM, UNDP, OHCHR, UN Women, and UNHCR aims to contribute to strengthening migrant, refugee and asylum seekers integration and social cohesion among populations in vulnerable situations through targeted engagement and participation of government counterparts, civil society, migrants and host communities in community level peace and socio-economic related activities. This annual report presents cumulative progress of the UN Joint Programme implementation from 1 January 2022 to December 2022.

The project aims to support and complement the existing efforts by the Government and other stakeholders to implement the National Action Plan (NAP) to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (2019) which mirrors the country’s National Development Plan, with a focus on uniting the country as articulated in Chapter 15 of the Constitution of South Africa. Specifically, the project intends to support ongoing national efforts to reduce vulnerabilities of the affected communities by promoting social enterprises and employment creation to opportunities (where possible) to strengthen community resilience as part of COVID-19 recovery process, reinforce the strategic approach to promote livelihood solutions for affected host communities and migrants as well as addressing drivers of violence and outbreak of xenophobic attacks and support efforts to strengthen early warning systems. The project also aims at improving the national and local capacities to respond to violence and victims of violence, support social inclusion and peaceful coexistence between host communities, migrants and refugees and strengthen institutional systems with understanding of the causes and dynamics of crisis and violence.

During the reporting period, cooperation with national, provincial, and local authorities was strengthened through meetings at all levels with relevant authorities. Engagement with the Premier’s office during the flooding in Durban, Kwa Zulu Natal, deliberations with the Office of the Speaker in Ekurhuleni in Gauteng, meetings with the Provincial Disaster Management Center in Cape Town, Western Cape and the stakeholder’ meeting graced by the Director General, Department of Justice and Constitutional Development through a [Roundtable focused on strengthening the National Action Plan](#) that brought together key government departments all provided an important platform for PUNOs to further engage with government counterparts during the implementation period. The re-configuration of the Protection Working Group (PWG) co-chaired by UNHCR and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD), with OHCHR and IOM as active members further demonstrated the important role that government plays in ensuring any response is well coordinated and executed. Furthermore, the role of community-based structures especially in prevention and mitigation of violence was further demonstrated through the localized early warning mechanisms at local level. Through this platform, threats and incidents of violence were escalated and attended to by relevant authorities at a national level through the PWG Advisory Group. To ensure that no one is left behind, partners continued to work with relevant authorities including the Department of Health to advocate for universal primary health care and vaccine access for all persons in South Africa.

Annual (or End-of Project) Progress

1. Summary and Context

In 2022, South Africa experienced an increase in frequency and severity of xenophobic sentiments and action impacting vulnerable groups and society at large.

While still recovering from the COVID-19 Pandemic and the widespread violence during the July 2021 riots, the rise of antimigrant movements, namely “Operation Dudula” and “Put South Africa First”, including some political parties created significant challenges towards sustaining and gaining traction towards achieving project objectives. Nevertheless, mitigation measures were put in place to ensure project activities were not adversely affected.

In March and April 2022, South Africa faced widespread flooding, displacing more than 40,000 people, completely destroying 4,000 houses and partially destroying 8,300 houses according to figures (available here: [national disaster numbers](#)) provided by the Government Communication Information Services (GCIS), the destruction of critical infrastructure in Kwa Zulu Natal (KZN) province further exacerbated the efforts of rebuilding from the civil unrest in 2021.

These factors, compounded by historical inequalities amongst social and economic groups, proved both a challenge and an opportunity for Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) implementing the UN Pilot Project for Social Cohesion and Migrant Integration in South Africa to support ongoing government efforts in implementing activities under National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (NAP 2019) and its Implementation Plan. These efforts are further reinforced in Chapter 15 of the country’s National Development Plan, Vision 2030 and Medium-Term Strategic Framework which are all reflected in the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for South Africa (2020-2025) that was signed in April 2022.

Leveraging on existing collaborative efforts and expanding relations with government departments, civil society, research and academic institutions, South Africa National Human Rights Commission, and communities of KZN, Western Cape and Gauteng and the private sector, activities including socio economic interventions, skills development programmes, business support, capacity building and awareness campaigns, endeavoured to contribute to strengthening migrant, refugee, and asylum-seekers’ integration, social cohesion, and positive relations with host communities, particularly among the populations in vulnerable situations. The Joint Programme endeavoured to operationalize the actions outlined under Objective 16 of the GCM by empowering migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion through different initiatives at both policy and operational levels.

2. Results

Outcome 1. National and local systems and capacities improved to prevent and respond to violence and victims of violence.

To effectively prevent and respond to the occurrence of xenophobia, the interventions aimed at enhancing capacities of state and non-state actors on the use of human rights tools and methodologies to the specific context across the targeted provinces through evidence-based approaches identified through the mapping exercise. Tools and methodologies developed included the customized **Human Rights Toolbox** for South Africa, **stren** that incorporated migration and issues facing migrants, refugees and asylum seekers and contribution towards legislative and policy reviews to facilitate inclusiveness for all in line with the country’s constitution.

Output 1.1 - Community members and civil society organizations are capacitated to better respond to the occurrence of xenophobic violence.

To respond to this, PUNOs conducted a mapping exercise to identify hot spot areas that are historically prone to xenophobic activities in KZN and Western Cape (WC). Identification of hot spot areas in Gauteng was informed by ongoing work by two PUNOs who had been collaborating with the Department of Social Development (DSD) on promoting social cohesion in township communities. The reports on KZN and WC focused on mapping of targeted communities, multi-stakeholder analysis, including a gender analysis on the drivers and manifestation of racism, xenophobia, related

intolerance and violence at community level and the assessment of existing social networks and capacities for violence reduction based on gender and age disaggregated data.

PUNOs contracted a leading researcher affiliated with the Democracy Development Programme (DDP) a leading civil society organization in KZN working on issues affecting migrants to develop draft Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Strengthening Community Peace-Building Initiatives. The content of the SOPs were discussed during two consultative workshops in Durban and Cape Town in on 7th and 15 March 2022 respectively and provided an opportunity for stakeholders to contribute to the content. The methodology was used in varied scenarios to promote peace initiatives at grass roots level through as it provides through a step-by-step guide on how to promote sustainable peace in the community.

Between 02-11 May 2022, 106 (63 female, 43 male) participants from government, civil society, community leaders and members in Gauteng participated in the Community Capacity Enhancement Community Conversations (CCE-CC) training. The training was delivered by a well experienced team of government-appointed Social Cohesion Advocates with expertise in social and behavioral change in the South African context. The CCE-CC training manual¹ was revised to include specific discourse on human rights of migrants, non-discrimination, and xenophobia. The training manual was jointly developed in partnership with the social cohesion initiative funded by IOM Development Fund Project on Social Cohesion in South Africa, Botswana, and Zimbabwe and targeted communities drawn from KATLHONG, THOKOZA and VOSLOORUS collectively known as KATHORUS which are traditionally known to host migrant communities with occasional incidents of violence. A similar training was replicated in Cape Town, WC which included 35 (22 female, 13 male) participants from local and national government departments, civil society, and community leaders from different parts of the province. The purpose of the two trainings was threefold:

1. To create a platform for partners to share ideas on social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives in KZN and the Western Cape.
2. To understand gaps in knowledge and practice that need to be addressed in social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives in the Western Cape and in KZN provinces.
3. To understand the challenges that social cohesion practitioners have been experiencing whilst implementing social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives in the Western Cape and KZN

Follow up sessions with stakeholders six months after the training indicated increased participation in social cohesion activities including the formalization of a social cohesion forum in Thokoza, Gauteng.

Additionally, the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD) and one PUNO co-chaired and oversaw the functioning of the Protection Working Group (PWG) which comprises government, civil society and international agencies cooperating to protect and assist asylum seekers, refugees, migrants, and host communities. During the reporting period, the PWG resolved to identify ways to improve its work to make it proactive as opposed to reactive, thereby strengthening the PWG's operational capacity. Thematic groups of civil society, government and international agencies concentrating on behavioural change, data and research, early warning systems and rapid response mechanisms continue to support the work of the PWG which also feeds into the Rapid Response Task Team established by the DOJ in March 2022. Further, an Advisory Group to the PWG worked with authorities to escalate cases of violence to the relevant security structures. A total of four PWG meetings took place during the reporting period including one retreat on 30 November with sessions facilitated by three PUNOs and the DOJ CD.

¹ Handbook available here: [SOCIAL COHESION HANDBOOK & TOOLKIT FOR FACILITATORS | IOM South Africa](#)

Output 1.2 - A training package on the human rights of migrants, non-discrimination and xenophobia for state and non-state actors is developed and delivered.

PUNOs dispatched 28 messages through batch emails (mailers) to South African's, migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers variously with educational information particularly a campaign titled "Know Your Rights", support opportunities and legal matters, with onward forwarding reached approximately 15,640 migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers, approximately 50% of whom are female.

The result of the engagement included a better understanding of the social cohesion and peacebuilding context in KZN and Western Cape including the challenges, and opportunities in the provinces. Moreover, they committed to work together to address the challenges they highlighted and to seize opportunities to strengthen social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives in the province.

PUNOS also conducted trainings in collaboration with University of Cape Town's Refugee Rights Unit, as well as the Judicial Institute for Africa (JIFA), on topics related to the NAP, statelessness and human rights. These trainings were conducted online, and involved diverse audiences from within South Africa, as well as across the region – representing 16 countries with roughly 50% female participation. The impact expected is that attendees (inclusive of judges as well as members of civil society) will be better informed of the human rights of migrants and refugees, and the technical work needed to action specific national action plans on statelessness. The South African NAP has a specific action related to statelessness, and thus further action plans in the region will strengthen implementation of the South African NAP and trigger a trickledown effect regionally and nationally.

During the reporting period, PUNOs conducted an awareness raising session on 14 July 2022 on the different UN mandates to DOJ & CD partners. One PUNO developed a Plan of Action with the South African Human Rights Commission attendant to their Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) which included capacity development programmes for civil society and public officials on refugee issues to advocate for their inclusion in government programmes. Subsequently, an awareness session targeting community leaders from Kamohelo Community Development Center was conducted in collaboration with SAHRC, two PUNOs and Center for Child Rights, University of Pretoria in Daveyton township in Ekurhuleni, Gauteng on 04 August 2022. The session provided an opportunity for community leaders to be equipped with knowledge on issues related to migration and the different issues that affect non-nationals in South Africa notably refugees, migrants, asylum seekers and stateless persons and for PUNOs to understand issues that community leaders face and how these could be addressed through a collective approach among the UN partners.

Access to key documents including the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, the NAP and key awareness materials were shared with community members to enhance nationwide understanding of the human rights of migrants, non-discrimination, and xenophobia. To increase accessibility and taking into consideration persons with impaired vision in the target provinces, the awareness materials were developed in braille text, English, isiZulu, Afrikaans, isiXhosa, Sepedi and Setswana.

Output 1.3 - Increased awareness and access to legal, psychosocial support and administrative support for victims of violence

Building on achievements of the previous reporting period, one PUNO continued to update and inform over 200,000 persons of concern within South Africa regarding access to legal, psychosocial and administrative support through the website <https://help.unhcr.org/southafrica>. The web-based platform lists services available to migrants generally inclusive of refugees and asylum seekers. To further strengthen the initiative, the PUNO ensured telephonic assistance to over six thousand persons of concern within South Africa via the Protection Hotline.

Support groups formed in the previous reporting period continued to inform communities on access to medical and legal access matters. The formulation of these support systems, particularly in Western

Cape and Gauteng, allowed for direct support, through empowerment programmes, to over 350 migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. Over sixty beneficiaries also received counselling services due to violence and trauma, and 117 survivors of GBV were assisted with Cash Based Interventions (CBI).

Through an implementing partner in WC, 16 youth empowerment groups and two tutoring programmes in Wynberg and Parow, reaching a sizeable number of youth (101 females and 77 males). In feedback from the youth empowerment groups, high numbers reported improved well-being and ability to manage problems, challenges and relationships with family and friends. Although, this is a common response to the programme, the partner was pleased to see it reach equal strength despite the acknowledged widespread additional strain on mental health in children and youth resulting from the pandemic. The tutoring programme reached 223 learners (149 females, 74 males) from nine different countries (Angola, Cameroon, Malawi, Mozambique, DRC, Burundi, Cote d'Ivoire and Zimbabwe). Coverage spanned across 65 schools and 38 communities around Cape Town.

In Kwa-Zulu Natal, PUNOs partnered with local organizations including Zoe Life, KZN Christian Council, and Refugee Social Services to conduct counselling sessions for violence affected communities reaching over 1,563 persons of concern approximately 60% female headed households.

Other key initiatives included:

- 1) Participation in a conference titled, "External Perspectives on Xenophobia and Detention in South Africa". Hosted by Doctors Without Borders (MSF), PUNOs presented barriers to medical access for vulnerable groups particularly migrants, refugees and asylum seekers particularly in Gauteng province. PUNOs and civil society (Section 27 and MSF in particular) agreed on key advocacy points to bring forward and how to collaborate closer on individual high-risk cases. Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases also went unreported out of fear of being arrested due to the documentation challenge.
- 2) In commemoration of Africa Day on the 25 May 2022, PUNOs partnered with Future Families (FF), Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation (CSV), and Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) to conduct one awareness campaign whereby issues related to nutrition, food security, mental health and access to education were discussed.
- 3) Joint legislative submissions to the SA Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Basic Education in respect of the international law human rights implications of the Basic Education Laws Amendment Bill and the right to access basic education for migrants, refugee, asylum seekers' children. Two PUNOs also cooperated to provide joint comments to the Portfolio Committee on the Draft National Labour Migration Policy and the Employment Services Amendment Bill.
- 4) Initiatives to build solidarity between South Africans and foreign nationals around common challenges especially in response to Operation Dudula.
- 5) Advocacy efforts on access to primary medical care and birth registration for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in collaboration with MSF.

Outcome 2: Social inclusion and peaceful coexistence reinforced between migrants, other groups and host communities.

This outcome sought to adopt whole of society and whole of government approaches to promote social inclusion in targeted communities. Using participatory interventions and consultations with relevant community focal points and other stakeholders and informed by other ongoing interventions on social cohesion to avoid duplication, PUNOs work raised awareness and promoted positive narratives using socio-cultural approaches, community dialogues, community outreach and social

media. These interventions were combined with local peace mediation approaches through community peace building and monitors, traditional leaders, women with a role in peace building. Capacity building initiatives and trainings to facilitate access to socio-economic opportunities were implemented through social mixing approaches that brought together nationals and non-nationals to exchange views, experiences and share a common culture of acceptance of each other irrespective of origin. All these efforts aimed at contributing to strengthening the resilience of the vulnerable communities towards peacebuilding and social inclusion.

Output 2.1: The knowledge of the host communities and migrants on social cohesion and peacebuilding is increased through awareness-raising activities.

Under this output, PUNOs continued to develop, print, and disseminate sets of information tools on social cohesion and countering xenophobia. One PUNO developed produced over 5000 leaflets on different categories of migrants in the country to build awareness on why people migrate, including the push and pull factors. These materials as earlier mentioned were also translated to local languages and printed in braille text to ensure inclusivity. The leaflets were distributed in hotspot communities and at key interventions hosted by PUNOs in the 3 provinces in Western Cape (Gugulethu, Khayelitsha, Mitchells Plain, Wynberg), KZN (Durban, Eshowe, KwaMashu, Pietermaritzburg, Phoenix and Chatsworth) and Gauteng (Vosloorus, Katlehong, Thokoza, Pretoria, Johannesburg).

To further strengthen community awareness in KZN, noting the eruption of violence in 2021, PUNOs contracted a local NGO, Zoe Life Innovative Solutions, to conduct social cohesion community dialogues, workshops, trainings for peace ambassadors, sports activities in particular soccer and netball and awareness creation events reaching total of 520 community members. The aim of these dialogues was to build resilience and tolerance strategically and systematically within communities by creating safe spaces and platforms for people to engage with each other. A further 11,871 people in KZN (Eshowe, Lamontville, Durban, Berea, Inanda) were reached with information on promoting social cohesion through digital media (WhatsApp) and other communication platforms.

Through commemoration of key events including Human Rights Day, World Refugee Day, Africa Day, Youth Month and International Migrants Day, PUNOs leveraged on promoting social cohesion through socio-cultural initiatives to enhance positive social contact between non-nationals and South African communities. PUNOs activated local and international sports activities including football, netball, basketball, and judo tournaments which included participants from both migrant/refugee and host communities. Events reached more than 1,500 unique participants with a gender breakdown of 50% each, approximately half of whom were female, who were informed on the importance of social cohesion, the need for reduced violence amongst groups and the promotion of the localized concept of “*ubuntu*” which seeks to promote humanity for all. During the sporting events, over 700 t-shirts, medals, trophies, banners, soccer balls, and files were distributed with key messages depicting the MPTF logo for donor visibility. The medals proved to be popular among the sports team and were a key motivation during the matches.

In collaboration with Africa Unite, a youth led organization based in WC, door to door campaigns were conducted in Gugulethu Township to promote social cohesion and peace building information including a mall activation at Gugulethu-Crossing that reached over 1,500 people with flyers on social cohesion to raise awareness on International Migrants Day.

Additionally, PUNOs hosted an arts-based competition and showcased the work of 66 youth from South Africa and the migrant community. Further, partners collaborated with refugee Olympian Ms. Sandaa Aldass to share stories of hope through sport with migrant and refugee youth and also held discussions with young judoka on overcoming trauma and promoting peace and unity within communities through sport.

Lastly, during the reporting period, PUNOs advertised and identified a service provider to conduct a nation-wide awareness raising campaign through community radio, television, social media, and industrial theatre in the endemic local communities in target provinces to foster social cohesion, peacebuilding, by highlighting key messages to demystify anti-migrant narratives. In an effort aimed at promoting the concept of Delivering as One, PUNOs partnered with the Southern Africa Migration Management Project (SAMM) funded by the European Union (EU), UN Information Centre (UNIC), UNICEF and International Labour Organization (ILO) for the campaign. More information regarding the #LivingUbuntu #NoToHate campaign will be reported in the forthcoming end of project report.

Output 2.2 - Outreach and social media strategies on migration narratives developed and implemented.

PUNOs engaged a research consultant to monitor and analyze anti-migrant sentiment, with the specific aim of developing potential early interventions and better understanding the use of social media as an aspect of an early warning mechanism for South Africa. Research findings will be reported in the final report and will be useful in articulating responses in an anticipatory manner ahead of the country's 2024 elections.

PUNOs also tailored use and application of the Migration Toolbox.² Two pilot workshops on hope-based narratives in the context of migration were held in October 2022 including 46 participants from Gauteng, Kwa-Zulu Natal and the Western Cape respectively. Attendees included 17 male and 29 female participants. To ensure maximum impact, communications professionals from civil society organisations and NGOs working on human rights broadly and migrant rights specifically participated. As a direct result of the training, a multimedia product was developed by participants highlighting the impact of migrant integration within the country.³

Partnering with Flow South Africa, a capacity building workshop for 16 community-based media professionals (5 males, 11 female) was held in Durban, KZN in December 2022. Participants from hotspot areas in KZN were trained on responsible migration reporting, social cohesion, violence, hate speech, identifying disinformation, misinformation, fact-checking, verification strategies, and story ideas for journalists. Before training the interaction with journalists was mainly transactional. However, after the training, the community radio stations are able to initiate, participate and plan joint initiatives together to ensure relevance and maximum reach to the listeners.

In partnership with the UN Information Centre and South African National Editors Forum, PUNOs conducted a capacity building session for 30 media professionals (21 September) in Gauteng on a range of thematic areas, particularly migration in South Africa.

A large-scale online communications campaign to combat anti-foreigner messaging on social media was undertaken including 30 media interviews with South African radio and television broadcasters to raise awareness on migrant issues particularly those experienced by refugees and asylum seekers in the country.

Finally, the Global Trends Report for one PUNO received strong coverage from South Africa's media broadcasting stations where both migrants and refugees participated during the World Refugee Day media broadcasts. These included South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) on SABC [Morning Live](#) with GWA Leanne Manasand, [The Watchdog](#) as well as eNCA TV. Others included Africa Unite [podcast](#) and the Human Rights Media Centre [podcast](#).

² The Migration Toolbox for South Africa can be found at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/migration/reframing-narratives-migration>

³ A link to the video can be found at: <https://vimeo.com/fade2blackproductions/coach>

Output 2.3- Migrants and host community members are trained in confidence-building and the promotion of traditional conflict resolution methods.

To compliment activities implemented by PUNOs in 2021, another PUNO continued to work with Zoe Life in KZN to activate the training of 156 community members in the Peace Ambassadors Programme Tier One, which included 107 females and 49 men. Additionally, 47 community members continued to the Tier Two Peace Ambassadors Programme including 42 females and five males. These training workshops included a curriculum to:

- 1) Increase the awareness and understanding of the underlying causes of conflict, and how to resolve conflicts peacefully and to build resilience against future conflicts.
- 2) Increase the skills and capacity of women and youth community peace ambassadors to promote social cohesion and resolve potential conflicts peacefully.
- 3) Increase the resilience of at-risk communities and households through enhancing livelihoods.
- 4) Enhance the participation of women and youth at a structural and policy level to support social cohesion and conflict transformation for all communities in KwaZulu-Natal (thereby also complimenting Output 2.4).

Sixty-two social cohesion and peacebuilding activities were conducted, reaching 4,871 South Africans, refugees and asylum seekers in Western Cape, Gauteng and KZN, with gender parity achieved in outreach to the greatest extent possible.

An implementing partner (IP) working with one PUNO conducted seven community dialogues, and seven community workshops on social cohesion, peace ambassadors training and six awareness and sensitization events while also incorporating social cohesion training through skills development workshops, thereby reaching a total of 803 community leaders including women and youth in KZN in xxx locations.

In partnership with the Department of Social Development (DSD) and Future Families (FF), PUNOs facilitated three social cohesion dialogues in Sunnyside, Pretoria with migrants and South African youth to build confidence amongst the youth and strengthen relationship and communication skills particularly for children experiencing xenophobia and are exposed to substance abuse, and other forms of violence. The dialogues took place on December 2nd and 3rd.

To commemorate National Youth Day on January 12, FF engaged and supported two host community dialogues with staff and used the opportunities to share information on FF services, and educate the host community on refugees, asylum seekers and migrants on their rights and responsibilities in South Africa, as well as how to better access social services regardless of their documentation status.

Other initiatives during the reporting period implemented by PUNOs to achieve this output included activities that contributed to increased knowledge among the beneficiaries on issues related to migration, integration and safety of communities and how the knowledge acquired could contribute to peaceful co-existence and social cohesion among the community members in Lamontville in KZN targeting 156 young community members(107 female, 49 male); in collaboration with Africa Unite in WC sponsored the school club programme for the annual awards programme with the slogan “ My School is My Community” an initiative that supported close to 150 school children(60% female, 40% male)in violence hotspot areas to build confidence and strengthen community building initiatives through dialogues and feeding schemes; supported African Solidarity Campaign (AFRISOC) in KZN to host dialogues and soccer tournaments in Richards Bay to promote Heritage Day among children and young people, with over 100 children (60% female and 40% male) participating by showcasing different African cultures in order to promote social cohesion; In Gauteng, commemorated the Sixteen

Days of Activism of against Gender-Based Violence, ⁴with the Sunnyside Basketball Club to raise awareness about gender-based violence through the use of basketball among children and youth, through a five-team tournament; organized a dialogue with 30 young boys (ages 10-18 years) through Judo for Peace on their active role in trying to curb gender-based violence in their communities; supported Habitat 61, a local youth group in the community of Thokoza, to roll out socio-cultural activities (music, sports, and drama) celebrating African youth migrants, refugees and host communities on 11 June 2022 where young boys aged under 14 participated in a soccer tournament. The event was graced by the Ward Councilor demonstrating the support from local authorities in Ekurhuleni municipality; held an international dialogue on Migration and Violence with 83 attendees from South Africa and Lesotho to engage on the topic interactively in partnership with the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation, and the Embassy of Ireland in South Africa. Expected results/outcome of this dialogue.

Under this output, initial discussions with the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs in July and August 2022 explored opportunities to work with the National and Provincial House of Traditional Leaders. This resulted in a joint initiative between the Department and the DOJ CD. However, because of logistical challenges, PUNOs could not participate in the activity in Mpumalanga province although permission from Secretariat was granted to engage in this activity because of the fact that it was outside the three target provinces. Nevertheless, through PUNOs role as an integrator, the discussions held at one of the PUNO's offices resulted in a joint collaboration between the two departments. Efforts to engage the Traditional leaders will be highlighted in the next reporting period.

Output 2.4 - Capacities of women community leaders increased in Mediation and Peacebuilding approaches, including creating innovative solutions to their challenges.

To build the capacity of local women leaders, peacebuilders and gender advocates in conflict resolution, mediation, and peacebuilding, a training workshop was conducted in South Africa where thirty-two women were trained on components of conflict and peace studies including (negative and positive peace, preventative diplomacy, peacebuilding, peace keeping, phases of conflict amongst other modules). The participating women were further capacitated to practically implement conflict mapping to apply tools to community conflicts and sought to contribute to their participation in local, national, and regional peace processes: conflict prevention, mediation, peacebuilding and contribute to the building of a peace infrastructure in their communities. The training was rolled out in KZN due to the frequency and severity of conflicts. To ensure maximum participation from women of different nationalities, the Institute of Afrikology and Africa Unite were engaged. This led to the formation of women's infrastructure for peace as women from across the country as they begin to connect and to share experiences and lessons learnt with conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

To further complement these efforts, PUNOs also engaged in other activities including:

- 1) Hosted a national women's dialogue in Pretoria, Gauteng on 9 November to highlight contributions of grassroots women towards social cohesion and peace building initiatives. The dialogue included a series of keynote addresses, expression through the spoken word, cultural exhibitions, and an opportunity for migrant and South African artists to showcase their businesses. As a result, one of the women from Thokoza embarked on a joint initiative targeting SA nationals and non-nationals that will be implemented in the next reporting cycle.
- 2) Hosted an award ceremony for twelve young peace builders (all female) in South Africa with the objective of identifying, recognizing, and awarding best practice of the work that young

⁴ The 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence is an annual campaign that begins on 25 November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, and runs through International Human Rights Day on 10 December. The 16 Days Campaign forms the centre point of the South African government's comprehensive 365 Days of Activism for No Violence Against Women and Children.

peacebuilders are engaged with and also encourage more young women's engagement in peacebuilding.

- 3) In Richard's Bay, KZN, PUNOs partnered with AFRISOC and hosted a women's dialogue commemorating South Africa's Women's Month in August 2022. The event was attended by over 207 participants from South Africa and migrant communities (122 females, 85 male) to engage in community conversations aimed at strengthening relations, cultural exchange and combating xenophobia.
- 4) Together with the City of Johannesburg and Johannesburg Metro Police Department, PUNOs hosted thirty-nine community members (28 male and 11 female) in a dialogue on GBV and mental health.

Output 2.5: Vulnerable youth, women and children at risk have access to socio-economic opportunities.

One PUNO partnered with a private company, LM Skills to implement socio economic programmes for over 395 beneficiaries (252 non-nationals and 143 SA nationals (305 female, 90 male) in Gauteng, Western Cape and Kwa-Zulu Natal to promote the expansion of joint social enterprises, to create employment and business opportunities for South Africans, migrants, and refugees. Participants successfully completed Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) and South African Revenue Service (SARS) sessions to equip them with skills and knowledge on how to formalize trading. Topics included taxation, business registration, municipal by laws on vending, and business finance through collaborative approaches.

In the Western Cape, PUNOs contracted the Adonis Musati Project (AMP) to capacitate 208 beneficiaries, including 168 women and 40 men, in English language development classes, skills development training in crochet, baking, barbering, and welding and facilitated training apprenticeships. Trainees were also equipped with business starter kits, marketing, and accounting advice to promote success of their business ventures.

In KZN, PUNOs supported the skills development efforts implemented by Zoe Life through Up Skill Africa to support 30 participants comprising of South African nationals and migrants including 21 women and nine men in skills development programmes including sewing, and electrical repairs. All participants were also trained in entrepreneurial skills such as accounting, taxes, and marketing to further enhance their ability to start businesses.

Additionally, PUNOs also activated and supported initiatives to:

- 1) Reactivate eight spaza shop businesses through restocking which were destroyed in the July 2021 unrest.
- 2) Provide cash-based interventions for 37 households including South African, migrant and refugee populations impacted by floods in KZN.
- 3) Provide a two-month supply worth of food packs for over 200 households (148 female headed) directly supporting over 1000 beneficiaries out of which 37 percent were SA nationals residing in Durban and the surrounding metros.
- 4) Promote child protection initiatives through training workshops with a focus on enhancing self-esteem, countering xenophobia, bullying and GBV in schools across the different provinces. Target provinces. Information dissemination was carried out targeting over 1,500 children and families on the importance of 26 documentation through the "Know Your Rights" to differently abled and neuroatypical children.
- 5) Deliver Best Interest Procedure training in Pretoria to twenty-five NGO and government stakeholders who were trained on "Best Interest Procedures" for children in South Africa with a focus on their particular needs as foreign children in South Africa especially as it relates to documentation, social cohesion and assessment of their best interest. While not specifically

a social cohesion training, the issue of documentation and better care plans for foreign children were paramount and unpacked in this training facilitated by one PUNO, leading to better outcomes for children on the move.

Outcome 3: Improved institutional systems for understanding the causes, and dynamics of crisis and violence, and for articulating responses.

This outcome area focused on developing joint initiatives between Government, UN, civil society and research and academic institutions to map existing initiatives that contribute towards early warning and rapid response mechanisms to prevent racism, discrimination, xenophobia and violence, develop tools to monitor online hate speech and other forms of violence and develop tools to identify communities at risk and map the underlying causes of xenophobic violence, for articulating appropriate responses. The outcomes of these initiatives will be used to inform the interventions by the Rapid Response Task Team that brings together relevant government departments to address the issues articulated in the NAP.

Output 3.1: Evidence-based and gender-disaggregated multidimensional analysis on the causes and dynamics of crisis, violence and xenophobia in South Africa is available.

The mapping exercise conducted under Output 1.1 at the end of 2021/beginning of 2022 was designed to capture the perceptions from both the host, migrant and refugee communities through a mixed methodology, incorporating both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods to enable a better understanding of the social cohesion dynamics, appropriate interventions by providing a menu of possible partners for the interventions. The findings reported under Outcome 1 established it was not necessary to conduct another research considering other organizations such as the Human Sciences Research Council had released similar assessments in 2022. Funds were therefore reallocated to other activities during the No Cost Extension in June 2022.

Output 3.2: Early warning and rapid response systems on xenophobia and hate speech are strengthened and support clarification of relevant definitions and standards.

In collaboration with IJR and DSAC drafted an Early Warning System framework tool that seeks to anticipate and forecast community or national level conflicts. It is expected to advise on immediate interventions as well as propose medium to long-term interventions. The framework was submitted to social partners and the DoJ&CD for input. The analysis for the framework recommended re-activating the National Peace Accord Platform for Peace which coordinates a broad range of partners at the municipal, provincial, and national level to undertake early warning system and peacebuilding capacity building across South Africa. Following the recommendation, the UN will support DSAC to re-activate the platform and develop a set of policy briefs and toolkits for peacebuilding practitioners which will be reported in the next reporting cycle.

Following the establishment of the Rapid Response Task Team (RRTT) by the DoJ&CD in the first quarter of 2022, at the request of the DoJ&CD Directorate of Social Justice and Participatory Democracy and in line with the deliberations in planning for the Roundtable held in July 2022, PUNOs, commissioned Foundation for Human Rights (FHR) and Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) through a competitive process to conduct a mapping assessment/audit of existing initiatives that facilitate monitoring, early warning, and rapid response mechanisms in relation to combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in South Africa as stipulated in the NAP (Action 3). The outcomes of the assessment were shared through three different engagements held virtually (08 November) and physically (15 November) for a variety of stakeholders. The Directorate also organized a third physical meeting on 22nd November specifically targeting members of the Rapid Response Task Team (RRTT) to provide inputs to the report which was submitted for internal approvals within DoJ&CD. An update will be provided in the next reporting cycle.

Output 3.3: Capacities of mandated government departments are strengthened to adjust relevant policies and programme to implement violence prevention and containment mechanisms.

During the reporting period, PUNOs together with the DoJ&CD, held a [Roundtable focused on strengthening the National Action Plan](#). The principal result was the development of key interventions that government departments and UN agencies committed to for the short term.

PUNOs engaged the services of a technical consultant to increase capacity at the DoJ&CD, in order to finalize a Framework for a Virtual Repository of Data Collection of Disaggregated Statistical Data for the Measurement of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. This Framework is expected to be finalized in the first quarter of 2023, and it will strengthen the implementation of the NAP while also providing the foundation for the monitoring and tracking of trends which can feed into an early warning system in relation to hate speech, xenophobia, and xenophobic incidents in South Africa.

Following a request by the DSAC, one PUNO commissioned the FHR to develop a Social Cohesion Strategy and Implementation Plan reflecting the development of COVID-19 and social unrest in 2021 and adoption of new national plans such as National Action Plan, National Strategic Plan on GBV, Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2019-2024, and National Development Plan.

This included stakeholder consultations with 29 government representatives, 49 civil society participants, 19 private sector participants and representatives from 4 PUNOs to gather feedback to inform the Strategy development in August 2022. The strategy and implementation plan will be used by DSAC to lead social cohesion work in South Africa and will be translated into easy-to-read materials in all 11 official languages. While coordination with other PUNOs on this activity prior to the stakeholder consultation was limited, it was emphasized as critical and will be enhanced in the next reporting period.

Results Reporting Framework						
Indicators	Baseline	Results achieved for the reporting period (only provide data for the specified year)			Cumulative Results	Notes
		Y1	Y2	Y3		
Outcome 1						
Indicator 1A: Number of peace dividends/community peace initiatives in targeted communities identified and implemented in a violence sensitive manner	2	6-KZN(UNHCR); Gauteng (IOM)	1		7	
Indicator 1b Number of functioning conflict and crisis resolution mechanisms (Government and Civil Society, at all levels)	2- (1 in KZN; 1 joint-PWG National level)	2- (1 in KZN; 1 joint-PWG National level)	1 (Gauteng)		3	To be evaluated at the end of the project
OUTPUT 1.1						

Results Reporting Framework						
Indicators	Baseline	Results achieved for the reporting period (only provide data for the specified year)			Cumulative Results	Notes
		Y1	Y2	Y3		
Indicator 1.1a: Provincial and community Strategic Engagement Plan, based on mapping of national violence reduction social networks and capacities developed and updated	1	3	N/A	N/A	3	
Indicator 1.1b: Number of government and community led peace building mechanisms established in each province	2	1-KZN; 1-Western Cape; 1-Gauteng	N/A	N/A	3	
Indicator 1.1c: # of training delivered to government and community peace building mechanisms in Gauteng, Kwa-Zulu Natal and Western Cape in support of their capacity development	4	8	3	N/A	11	
Indicator 1.1d: % of community peace focal points trained that engage in peacebuilding activities (including coaching and training others or leading conflict resolution activities) in the 3 months following completion of training (disaggregated sex and age).	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	To be reported on post project evaluation
OUTPUT 1.2						
Indicator 1.2a: Number of training modules on human rights, rights and responsibilities of migrants, non-discrimination and xenophobia tailored to South African context that are available.	0	7 (1 UNHCR /IOM through Zoe Life + 1 OHCHR through Migration Toolbox + 1 UNDP + 4 UNDP modules)	4(Know Your Rights and Government Presentations (UNHCR), Up Skill Social Cohesion Tier 1 and 2(IOM)	N/A	11	
Indicator 1.2b: % Officials, local communities and migrants who reported increased knowledge on human rights, migration and xenophobia issues	Based on initial needs assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	To be reported on in the final evaluation

Results Reporting Framework						
Indicators	Baseline	Results achieved for the reporting period (only provide data for the specified year)			Cumulative Results	Notes
		Y1	Y2	Y3		
(disaggregated by gender and age).						
OUTPUT 1.3						
Indicator 1.3a: # of report of mapping of service providers and identifying gaps and obstacles faced by victims of xenophobic attacks produced.	1+1	1(KZN); 1(Western Cape)	N/A	N/A	2	
Indicator 1.3b: Number of individuals receiving legal, psychosocial and administrative support (disaggregated by gender and age).	1500	2192 (1320+872) UNHCR	202030	N/A	204,222	Gender and age indeterminate as these are provided via online platforms
Indicator 1.3c: % of migrants in targeted communities who are aware of the referral pathways to access legal and psychosocial support (disaggregated by gender and age).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	To be evaluated at the end of the project
Outcome 2						
Indicator 2a: % of host community members who reported decrease in perceptions of violence and xenophobia by the population in the communities in two years	0	N/A			N/A	To be evaluated at the end of the project
Indicator 2b: % of migrants and host community members surveyed who reported increased social inclusion (disaggregated by gender and age).	0	N/A			N/A	To be evaluated at the end of the project
OUTPUT 2.1						
Indicator 2.1a: # of community members reached through awareness-raising campaigns and socio-cultural activities implemented	450	7582+ 9698 (UNDP); 42000+ 92000+ 47+ 1591+ 2194 (IOM); 765,800 (UNHCR)	18437		939,350	Due to the nature and scale of awareness campaigns, the disaggregation of gender is difficult to determine as

Results Reporting Framework						
Indicators	Baseline	Results achieved for the reporting period (only provide data for the specified year)			Cumulative Results	Notes
		Y1	Y2	Y3		
(disaggregated sex and age)						these were via the media
Indicator 2.1b: % of host community members and migrants who reported that the awareness raising activities and dialogues are relevant in their context (disaggregated sex).	0	N/A	100	N/A	100	Quick impact survey was conducted via interviews and conversations with participants
Indicator 2.1c: # of Briefing Sessions and Dialogues between local level, migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers conducted in the programme areas.	3	1+1	94	N/A	96	
Indicator 2.1 d: # of policy recommendations that area gender sensitive resulting from the community-level dialogue events.	0	1- UN Women	3	N/A	4	UNDP, UNHCR and IOM
OUTPUT 2.2				N/A		
Indicator 2.2a: # of participatory, localized and targeted media campaign strategies on migration and human rights of migrants implemented.	1	5 [1 UNHCR, +1 UNHCR KZN+ 1 IOM KZN + 1 IOM Gauteng + 1 UNDP Orange Day; UN Women during July 2021]	31	N/A	35	OHCHR, IOM, UNHCR
Indicator 2.2b: % of media and communication professionals who report increased knowledge on human rights, migration and xenophobia issues (disaggregated by gender and age).	0	N/A	100	N/A	100% (59 female; 25 males)	Perception survey conducted post trainings OHCHR and IOM held
OUTPUT 2.3						

Results Reporting Framework						
Indicators	Baseline	Results achieved for the reporting period (only provide data for the specified year)			Cumulative Results	Notes
		Y1	Y2	Y3		
Indicator 2.3a: # of community leaders actively participating in the events and training programmes (disaggregated by gender and age).	12	706+243 (UNHCR) -KZN	803 (472 Women in KZN) 35 in WC (22 women 13 men); 8 youth); Gauteng (106 including 63 females; 43 male)	N/A	1774	including CCE participants, and community leaders trained in KZN
Indicator 2.3b # of actions and structures established to prevent xenophobic violence.	0	3-KZN; 1 Western Cape	2-Gauteng (1 women led; 1 male led)	N/A	6	Thokoza Social Cohesion Forum; Leratong Advice Centre Unit for Social Cohesion
OUTPUT 2.4						
Indicator 2.4a: # of women community Leaders trained disaggregated by age and migration status	Gauteng 20, KZN-15, WC-15	Western Cape: 35 (Women:31) KZN: 64 (Women: 20) Gauteng: 67 (Women: 28)	To be reported in the next reporting period	N/A	166	
Indicator 2.4b: # of local peace awards ceremony held.	WC, 1-Gauteng, 1-KZN	1 (KZN)	2 (KZN); 1 (WC)	N/A	4	UNHCR, UN Women, IOM
Indicator 2.4c: # of women peace clubs created.	2 WC, 2 Gauteng, 2 KZN	1 Western Cape, 1 Gauteng	1 (WC)	N/A	3	UN Women
OUTPUT 2.5						
Indicator 2.5a: % of supported persons from vulnerable group(s) gained and retained new employment for at least 12 months	0	N/A	N/A	N/A		To be evaluated at the end of the project

Results Reporting Framework						
Indicators	Baseline	Results achieved for the reporting period (only provide data for the specified year)			Cumulative Results	Notes
		Y1	Y2	Y3		
Indicator 2.5b: # of vocational training programmes conducted for the vulnerable groups, disaggregated by gender and age groups)	0	2- WC, 11 KZN, 1 Gauteng	5 (WC); 2 (KZN) WC: 168 Women /40 Male (KZN: 21 Women/ 9 men (11 youth; 19 adult)	N/A	21	Gauteng activities to be reported by UNDP in next report
Outcome 3						
OUTPUT 3.1						
Indicator 3.1a: # of reports on the multi-dimensional analysis of crisis and violence that are gender sensitive.	0	0	2	N/A	2	
Indicator 3.1b: # of policy recommendations that are gender sensitive resulting from the analysis of conflict in the country	0	4 (1- Social Cohesion Strategy; 1- Racism NAP- OHCHR, 1- NAP-WPS -UN; Women;1-KZN Emergency Response Plan-PUNOs)	3		6	(OHCHR DOJ; IOM EWS; UNHCR Dept of Education
OUTPUT 3.2						
Indicator 3.2a: # of report mapping existing initiatives that provide monitoring and early warning in relation to xenophobia and hate speech available.	0	0	1	N/A		IOM- EWS
Indicator 3.2b: Proposals to establish an early warning system and rapid response mechanism in relation to xenophobia and hate speech under the auspices of the NAP is available.	No	1	1	N/A	2	DSAC and DOJCD collaboration
OUTPUT 3.3						
Indicator 3.3a: Policy recommendations and reports are used as the	No	To be evaluated at the end of the project	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Results Reporting Framework						
Indicators	Baseline	Results achieved for the reporting period (only provide data for the specified year)			Cumulative Results	Notes
		Y1	Y2	Y3		
reference framework for local and national governmental actions, as well as for international assistance						

Results Stories:

Outcome 1 : National and local systems and capacities improved to prevent and respond to violence and victims of violence.

To prevent conflict and violence in communities particularly taking into consideration the role of anti migrant groups in promoting violence, community dialogues provide safe spaces and platforms for community members to engage with each other on topical issues affecting communities. The dialogues must be held in a non confrontational approach without blaming or shaming and this requires knowledge of the context with appropriate skills to navigate through sensitive conversations. The Community Capacity Enhancement – Community Conversations training workshops aimed at complementing the government’s efforts by mobilizing communities through community conversations and dialogues to promote social cohesion as outlined in the in the NAP and its Strategic Implementation Plan (Action 15). The training held in Benoni, Gauteng was attended by representatives from DoJ & CD, DSD and DSAC who all indicated that the workshop was “a great eye opener” for them on how to engage communities through a guided and tested approach. The training in Western Cape attracted government, civil society and representatives of traditional structures.



Community Capacity Enhancement Community Conversations training for community focal points to enhance migrant and refugees’ integration and social cohesion through community dialogues in South Africa held in Benoni, Gauteng from 2-11 May 2022 and Cape Town, Western Cape from 27-30 June 2022.

Outcome 2: Social inclusion and peaceful coexistence reinforced between migrants, other groups and host communities.

When Ms Jay (not her real name) first arrived in South Africa, she was scared of everything. Once news got out that there were migrants being chased out of her township, violence against foreign nationals was escalating. She did not know where to seek help. Through partners in KZN, the MPTF project identified nationals and non nationals in South Africa based in Lamontville township through an Implementing Partner, Zoe Life working with community based organizations such as Up Skill to participate in a sewing project as a means of supporting sustainable livelihoods. The training also

included the aspect of community dialogues and provided a space for women to engage on how they could contribute towards peace building to prevent conflicts in their respective communities. The training also provided participants with an opportunity to share skills in sewing and fashion design, created avenues for interactions and provided a platform for peer to peer support. PUNOs established that social mixing provides an opportunity for people to learn about each other and to appreciate each other’s culture as a way of promoting social cohesion.



Sewing Training, graduation ceremony held in Lamontville, Kwa Zulu Natal on 17 June, 2022 where participants received sewing machines to help kickstart their businesses. The event was graced by representatives from the Department of Social Development in Lamontville.

In March 2022, a march was held against foreign nationals in Cape Agulhas in Western Cape that led to displacement of foreign nationals. Consequently, two PUNOs conducted an assessment and the tension was diffused through the intervention of the South African Human Rights Commission. In order to prevent future conflicts, the Community Police Forum in Bredasdorp requested two PUNOs to support a soccer tournament that would bring together players from the community comprising of foreign nationals and South African nationals. Consequently, a Seven’s Soccer tournament was held on 17 July to commemorate Nelson Mandela’s Day acknowledging the important role that sport plays in promoting social cohesion and learning of each other’s culture. The event was supported by different actors including Cape Agulhas Municipality, Overberg District Municipality, Government Communications and Information Systems, two PUNOs and the Ward Councilor and attracted close to 500 community members. The local Councilor, Mr Renier Louw said *“Zwelitsha is making history today, everyone is playing soccer, happy and peacefully”*. *We are grateful that the United Nations helped our communities to realise that we can leave together peacefully without fighting each other”*.



Bredarsdorp Soccer tournament in motion, winners receive the coveted award, MPTF Soccer Tournament Award

To counter negative narratives on migration, Training workshops on application of OHCHR Human Rights Tool Box on Migration narrative change for SA context were conducted through Hope Based Narrative workshops targeting participants from the three provinces.



Credit: Afrisoc. National Heritage Day commemoration in Richards Bay, KwaZulu Natal Province via sports activities involving asylum seekers, refugees and hosts



Capacity building workshop on Hope Based Narratives in the context of migration for communication focal points drawn from a variety of organizations based in Gauteng, Kwa Zulu Natal and Western Cape. Representatives of Migrant Associations were also present. Trainings took place in November 2022.



Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR), hosted the Women Peace and Security dialogue on Migration and Violence in South Africa in Pretoria, Gauteng with support from MPTF Funding on 3rd October, 2022 in Pretoria.

Outcome 3: Improved institutional systems for understanding the causes, and dynamics of crisis and violence, and for articulating responses.

On 23-24 May 2022, South Africa hosted a national conference convened by the DoJ&CD to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the 3rd World Conference Against Racism, during which the Department amongst others presented its mid term review progress on the implementation of the NAP. In recognition of the synergies between the NAP and commitments South Africa has expressed to strengthen international cooperation and partnerships to promote social cohesion and ensure the protection of the human rights of refugees and migrants, the DOJ & CD together agreed to hold a roundtable event on 27 July 2022 to re-affirm the collaboration and agree on key actions that will contribute to the implementation of the GCM and the NAP. This event was timely as it provided an opportunity for key government departments to demonstrate their support to the Joint Programme.

The principal result was the development of key interventions of that government departments committed to in the short term available here: [Roundtable focused on strengthening the National Action Plan](#).



Roundtable event between DoJ&CD and UN MPTF PUNOs held on July 27 2022 in Pretoria, Gauteng to facilitate implementation of the NAP

Although there are numerous initiatives aimed alerting authorities on potential situations that may lead to violence at community level, no comprehensive information on their format, operational modalities or capacities was available. Consequently, the DOJ & CD requested PUNOs to provide technical capacity conduct a mapping assessment/audit of existing initiatives that facilitate monitoring, early warning, and rapid response mechanisms in relation to combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in South Africa as stipulated in the NAP (Action 3). The consultancy was conducted by Foundation for Human Rights and Lawyers for Human Rights. The outcomes of the assessment were shared through three different engagements held virtually on 8 November, 2022, 15 November through a physical meeting and a final meeting organized by DoJ & CD for members of the Rapid Response Task Team on 22 November 2022. The draft report was finalized and submitted to the Department for internal processes.



Foundations for Human Rights consultant presenting on the findings for the mapping exercise on Early Warning System in Sandton, Gauteng on 15 November 2022.

3. Partnerships

During the reporting period, partnerships between the Departments of Justice and Constitutional Development, Sport, Arts and Culture, Social Development, Government Communication and Information Services, Freedom Park and key municipalities in the three target provinces were established. To mention a few, these included Ekurhuleni in Gauteng, Ethekewini in Durban, Overberg region in Western Cape among others. Engagement with South Africa Local Government Association (SALGA) through the national office in Pretoria also took place during the reporting period and concrete partnership will be reported in the next cycle.

Partnerships with civil society organizations included service contracts and implementation agreements with Adonis Musati Project, Zoe Life, Africa Unite, Institute for Justice and Reconciliation, Islamic Relief, Scalabrini Center of Cape Town, Future Families, Foundation for Human Rights, Lawyers for Human Rights, Judicial Institute for Africa, Refugee Social Services, Institute for Security Studies, migrant and refugee led associations and SA Human Rights Commission through an MoU with one PUNO.

Other partnerships promoting a whole of society approach included collaborations with private sector enterprises such as LM Skills, Fade2Black Productions, local vendors for supply of cash-based interventions and food packages as well as partnerships with academic and research institutions on different initiatives such as the University of Cape Town, University of Witwatersrand, and the Human Sciences Research Council.

Implementation Agreements			
Name & Type of Partner	Type of implementation agreement (please specify if any MOU or agreement was formally entered)	Relevant outcome and/or output; PUNO counterpart	Financial value (if any)
Local government and/or related entities			
<i>Name of partner</i> <i>Type of partner</i>	None	None	None
Non-governmental stakeholders			
<i>Name of partner</i> <i>Type of partner</i>	Zoe Life Innovative Solutions (SA) Non-profit organization Implementation Agreement	Outcome 2	1,126.900 ZAR
<i>Name of partner</i> <i>Type of partner</i>	Foundation for Human Rights (SA) and Lawyers for Human Rights (SA) Non-profit organization Service Agreement	Outcome 3	308,000 ZAR
<i>Name of partner</i> <i>Type of partner</i>	Future Families Non-profit organization Service Agreement	Outcome 1 and 2	160,763 ZAR
<i>Name of partner</i> <i>Type of partner</i>	Refugee Social Services Non-profit organization	Outcome 1	267,938 ZAR

	Service Agreement		
<i>Name of partner</i> <i>Type of partner</i>	Adonis Musati Project Non-profit organization Service Agreement	Outcome 2	321,526 ZAR
<i>Name of partner</i> <i>Type of partner</i>	Hand in Hand Non-profit organization Service Agreement	Outcome 2	321,526 ZAR
<i>Name of partner</i> <i>Type of partner</i>	Institute of Justice and Reconciliation Non -profit organization	Outcome 2	2,000,000.00 ZAR

Cross-Cutting Issues

The cross-cutting principles of human rights, gender responsive and child centred approaches were taken into consideration during project implementation while maintaining the principles of equality, inclusion, participation, accountability, and non-discrimination. Following the floods that adversely affected one of the target provinces, KZN, inclusion and non-discrimination in the distribution of food parcels and cash-based interventions was of paramount importance in line with humanitarian principles that the UN adheres to. Furthermore, gender sensitivities during capacity building initiatives were taken into consideration during the planning. All initiatives made effort to ensure gender balance was taken into consideration when selecting the beneficiaries. Other specific examples include the inclusion of child minders during the planning sessions with the service providers for purposes of ensuring mothers were not excluded from the capacity building initiatives.

4. Constraints, Adjustments, Lessons and Good Practices

The project leveraged existing partnerships to deliver activities during the reporting period such as the relationship between partners who are members of the Protection Working Group. Additionally, the project complimented existing social cohesion programming by PUNOs to scale up programming, promote synergies and avoid duplication thereby creating a multiplier effect at the community level. The flooding in KZN provided an opportunity for the UN to work together as a collective within the framework of the MoU with the Premier's office that was signed in 2021 and the MPTF support complemented these efforts.

Strengthening the UN efforts in social cohesion and overall peacebuilding is linked to both the NDP, NAP and directly contributes to the UNSDCF (2020-2025) in particular, Results 1 on Inclusive, Just and Sustainable Economic Growth and Results 2 on Human Capital and Social Transformation. The response to social cohesion and migrant integration crisis through the joint programme provided an opportunity for a preventative approach rather than a reactive one because of the UN's ability to mitigate some of the occurrences at community level due to an upsurge of several groups promoting violence against foreign nationals physically and through social media. To mitigate this, PUNOs through partners in KZN diffused tensions by working in close collaboration with local and provincial authorities to counter negative consequences through advocacy efforts. Nevertheless, it is important to highlight the fact that issues affecting communities in the country are structural and require a more sustainable approach beyond that brings together all sectors in society. More sustainable efforts are required through relevant government stakeholders, increased community-level engagement and public awareness in the peace and reconciliation discourse to achieve a more inclusive South African society especially in the run up to the 2024 elections.

Implementation of catalytic activities that will engage women, children, youth, and communities at risk to promote peacebuilding, facilitate social cohesion, income-generating activities, as well as quick-impact interventions to support communities affected by natural disasters such as floods also need to be taken into consideration and allocated the requisite budget during the planning at national level (e.g the pilot integration plan by DSD) as well as at the local level through appropriate development plans. Using the foundation laid during the KZN Emergency Response Plan in 2021, the flood response provided an opportunity for PUNOs to work as a collective with the rest of the UN system led by the Resident Coordinator's Office. Through this joint project, the pilot activities will hopefully provide lessons that can be replicated in order to facilitate social cohesion and peaceful co-existence in the communities.

Social cohesion programming has been implemented in South Africa for several years. A comprehensive assessment on the impact of these interventions at the end of the joint programme will help determine appropriate approaches that can be applied to address integration bottlenecks and sporadic unrests at the community level. Such initiatives require innovative approaches that seek to look at new ways of addressing social cohesion. In this regard, discussions with research and academic institutions are key as they provide an opportunity for developing policies and interventions that are based on evidence. A similar initiative took place during the reporting period and included a meeting organized by the University of Witwatersrand in October 2022.

Conclusion and Next Steps

Despite the implementation challenges and delays that were experienced during the reporting period, efforts were made to introduce the project to the relevant government counterparts, civil society, and host communities. Forums and activities such as the Protection Working Group that brings together government and non-government partners, joint celebrations and commemoration during the World Refugee Day, International Migrants Day and the sixteen Days of Activism as well as community dialogues, cultural and sports activities to strengthen social cohesion and integration of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers provide an opportunity to further engage and promote joint programming and implementation.

Following the establishment of the Programme Management Team (PMT) which comprises of representatives from the five PUNOs and the RCO, regular meetings (mostly physical) have proved to be very helpful in ensuring agencies plan joint activities and update each other on everything. Furthermore, cooperation with government counterparts at technical level following the Round Table organized by DOJ and PUNOs also provided good momentum for project implementation. Project implementation structure remained at technical level for both government (Director level) and PUNOs (PMT).

Efforts to jointly approach other donors have been pursued and a joint submission through PUNOs on “Strengthening social cohesion and the protection and empowerment of migrants, forcibly displaced persons, and host communities in South Africa” for consideration by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS). The development of the proposal provided an opportunity for PUNOs to work collaboratively with the intention of continuing this important work especially as the country gears towards the elections in 2024. However, PUNOs received information that the proposal was not funded. Attracting funding for South Africa due to her status as a high middle-income country is not easy but PUNOs will continue pursuing other joint initiatives beyond MPTF and the Resident Coordinator has been very supportive. Other efforts include engagement with the private sector through the Global Compact in South Africa who have expressed interest in facilitating a stakeholder meeting with a select number of private sector companies who may be interested in initiatives that promote social cohesion.

ANNEX

Key Project Deliverables

1. Handbook available here: [SOCIAL COHESION HANDBOOK & TOOLKIT FOR FACILITATORS | IOM South Africa](#)
2. The Migration Toolbox for South Africa can be found at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/migration/reframing-narratives-migration>
3. A link to the video can be found at: <https://vimeo.com/fade2blackproductions/coach>
4. Pop Up Market flyer in Western Cape to support livelihood activities where graduates in Western Cape made sales during the Christmas market day held in December. There were a number of follow up inquiries from some customers requesting more orders.



5. Through the Migration Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Joint Programme on social cohesion, youth from Eshowe were trained on repairing of electrical appliances. The training was used to bring together local (South African nationals) and migrant youth in Eshowe community as way of promoting social cohesion and peace building. The training also exposed learners to business coaching and capacitated them on how to create business profiles, marketing of the business and business financial management. The graduation ceremony was held at Eshowe Community Hall and was graced by community leaders and officials from provincial and municipal offices who witnessed learners receiving their certificates. During the graduation ceremony, some learners gave testimonies to demonstrate the impact the training had on their lives.
 - a. One participant, a South African national mentioned that she had never imagined herself as somebody with capacity to repair electrical appliances, a job that is traditionally viewed as a man’s job. The skills gained provided her with opportunity to assist her neighbours with minor repairs of household appliances. In her own words, she indicated, *“Throughout the training, one could observe the transition from being shy to confidence. I completed my grade 12 and did not have money to further my studies, I was sad, frustrated as I could not find a job to help support my family. When I heard about the opportunity, I decided to try my luck so that I can keep myself busy. Not knowing that I am going to enjoy the training and acquire such a skill to make a living for myself. I am happy that I took the decision to join the training and through these skills, I will be able to start my own business and help my family. After the training, I started a business to repair electrical issues in my community in Eshowe, and I'm able to fix stoves for other people and make money through this. Since I did the business training, I don't spend my money all in one day, I know how to save for example if I make ZAR 100.00, I save ZAR 80.00 and spend ZAR 20.00. In one month maybe I will have 5 or 6 customers from around the area. Because the teacher was a foreigner, and my classmates were also foreigners, it helped me understand them and learn why they are here, and my idea about them is different now, I even have friends now and visit them sometimes. I had a graduation, which was very nice and beautiful, I never had one before and got a certificate with a toolbox, these things are helping me”*.

b. A non-national aged 30 years, from Uganda said, “When I joined the training, I was scared because I am not a South African and people from other countries are attacked in South Africa. I was always quiet because I was not confident with my English and Zulu. As time went on, we started talking to each other, making jokes and from nowhere we were spending time together even when there were floods, we started to check on each other. Now my English has improved, and I also taught them my Ugandan native language, we can communicate freely changing languages”. More information is available here: <https://southafrica.un.org/en/186065-migrants-and-local-women-share-skills-and-knowledge-sewing-and-fashion-designing>

c. Feedback from evaluation forms, testimonies and short interviews demonstrate positive change in attitudes of both South Africans and migrants towards each other. Furthermore, there is a notable improvement in self-development, self-worth and hope for the future. Here are some participants’ testimonies as documented by Adonis Musati in Western Cape;

Participant feedback: Crochet and Baking

“This programme empowered me in a way that I get a spirit of creativity or doing or creating different things on my own that can help me to make money”. (Female, aged 39, DRC, crochet)

“As people we are different, we learn that we have different cultures and learn to work together as one as we are one family. We didn’t understand each other but had a way to communicate with each other regardless we learn to love each other regardless of our differences” (Female, aged 18, Zimbabwe, crochet)

“It was very enriching from learning with people from different ages and backgrounds has humbled me in a way that I didn’t think it would. When I didn’t understand something, they were very quick to help out”. (Female, aged 19, South Africa, crochet)

Participant feedback (baking)

“I find learning with people from other countries good because right now I have friends and I know also how to survive with them and I learn also their own cultures”. (Female, aged 44, DRC, baking)

“Before I was scared of South Africans. But now we can work and talk with them and am not scared. Also I am learning to be confident with my English”. (Female, aged 23, DRC, baking)

Participant feedback: Apprenticeships

“The training helped me to grow my relationship with South Africans because we had the training together and we helped each other to get better. From now on I am open-minded from this experience, definitely because many South Africans are good people and very supportive”. (Male, aged 44, DRC, welder)

“Before the training I wasn’t sure about foreigners, but after the training I now have so much respect for my brothers from other countries because they have so much to offer. Now I know we can work together to help build our community together”. (Male, aged 28, South African, barber)

6. Following a monitoring and evaluation visit to assess the impact of the skills development project rolled out in Eshowe, KZN, seven out of the 11 trainees sponsored by one PUNO in electrical repair work reported regular income in applying their skills and expertise. Considering this intervention also included business training, three trainees reported starting businesses with a weekly turnover of more than R2000.00 including two men and one woman. This intervention has contributed to positive development in the lives of the beneficiaries who grappled with unemployment and lack of livelihood options prior to the intervention. Further, two participants secured employment for more than six months upon completion of the training. In addition, two participants with negative perceptions of migrants prior to the training, reported improved perceptions and relations with migrants following the training.

Annex: 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
<p>1. A human rights-based situational analysis has been conducted to identify:</p> <p>a. the key human rights obligations of the State(s) in which you work/whose government's) you are supporting; and</p> <p>b. 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.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>The cross-cutting human principles of equality, non-discrimination, inclusion, participation, and accountability underpin the formulation and strategies of actions of this programme and have continued to guide the implementation of the activities.</p>
<p>2. Staff are aware of the human rights obligations of the government they are supporting.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The country has ratified seven out of the nine core international human rights treaties and optional protocols and project staff are conversant with them.</p>
<p>3. 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.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Measures to identify the unintended negative human rights impacts were taken into consideration in the implementation of the Emergency Response Plan for KZN following April 2022 flooding as well as the continued anti-foreigner sentiments in some segments of the society.</p>
<p>4. Monitoring processes are in place and evaluation processes are contemplated that make specific reference to relevant human rights and other relevant standards.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>In house monitoring systems are implemented during the project cycle while an external evaluation is planned for the second quarter of the year from April to June 2022.</p>

<p>5. Migrants, civil society, national human rights institutions and other stakeholders have been meaningfully engaged in the design and development of the Joint Programme.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The right bearers and the duty holders are continuously consulted and engaged during the programme implementation. Implementation of activities has endeavoured to be as inclusive as possible through a whole of society approach – MoU signed with NHRI as well as direct support for migrant associations for implementation of project activities.</p>
<p>6. 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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>A technical meeting between government and PUNOs now takes place on a quarterly basis through the PWG where CSOs also participate.</p>
<p>7. 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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Partnerships with key government departments at national and local levels were strengthened and continued to inform project implementation, CSOs were actively engaged and supported to provide direct services for Pursuit of partnerships with private sector is ongoing and concrete efforts will be reported in the next cycle.</p>
<p>8. 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.</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>While the distribution is not gender balanced, the current composition of staff is able to respond effectively to stakeholder and target group needs. Key personnel participating in the PMT working on the project is comprised of 3 males and 5 female.</p>
<p>9. 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.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>This has been provided for in the design of the project and is part of the cross-cutting principles that provide for an inclusive participation in community engagement. Coordination with relevant departments in particular Department of Sport, Arts and Culture for continued to inform the project implementation and will be maintained.</p>
<p>10. Measures, including an effective complaint and remedy mechanism, will be put in place</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Complaint and remedy mechanism is considered in the design and the project has partnerships with organizations that have the requisite capacity such as Lawyers for Human Rights and SA Human Rights</p>

in order to provide redress for negative human rights impacts.		Commission for effective remedies and complaints.
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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.

A	8-10	The Human Rights Marker has largely been achieved.
B	4-7	The Human Rights Marker shows significant integration of human rights in the joint programme but some challenges remain.
C	1-3	The Human Rights Marker shows a very partial integration of human rights in the joint programme.

Annex: Child Sensitivity Marker Self-Assessment Matrix

To support participating UN organizations (PUNOs) in assessing their compliance with the Child Sensitivity marker, the following matrix should be completed and submitted as an Annex **at the joint programme document phase** (please note that this is not necessary for the concept note stage). 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.

Self-Assessment Questions	Answer	Justification / Additional Info
11. Has a child rights impact assessment been conducted to identify potential positive and negative impacts of the project on children, whether intended or unintended?	No	No, this wasn't conducted at the start of the project but any sensitivities are always noted and discussed with implementing partner for referral to appropriate colleagues working on children issues. The project had natural synergies with a UNHCR-UNICEF project for children on the move in South Africa and encouraged that project to program activities through a social cohesion lens and engage children and youth in social cohesion events and peacebuilding forums. This allowed for natural synergy between the projects and had the added value of bringing in UNICEF to the MPTF activities where it made strategic sense.
12. Do PUNOs and implementing partners have safeguarding policies and practices in place, and will all staff and non-staff personnel	No	No training took place at the beginning of the project but staff remained sensitive to issues affecting children and referred cases

working with children receive training on safeguarding prior to commencement of joint programme implementation?		to UNICEF, partners working with children and the Department of Social Development.
13. Please provide an estimated percentage of the programme budget allocated towards advancing children’s rights and meeting children’s needs. If not 100%, explain your rationale/the formula you used for reaching this percentage.	0%	None, children were incorporated in the overall programme budget for the households/targeted populations. One PUNO (UNHCR) implemented activities with a direct focus on children in partnership with UNICEF and leveraged on this partnership for the implementation of activities under the MPTF.
14. Do you have a plan to establish and maintain a meaningful consultation process with children through out the duration of the Joint Programme, including the evaluation phase?	Partially	Partially- plans at this late stage of implementation. While the project was not designed to cater for children directly, they benefited from the project implementation through their parents/legal guardians. In –person consultations with children/youth were conducted through one PUNO in the three target provinces during each year of the project to better understand challenges around documentation and social cohesion, and gear programming accordingly.
15. Does the joint programme include capacity-building for children on their rights?	No	No
16. Will all staff and non-staff personnel of PUNOs and implementing partners working with children in the joint programme be trained on engaging with children and on children’s rights and needs , including on children’s participation, prior to commencement of joint programme implementation?	N/A	N/A
17. For any joint programme expected results (outcomes, outputs) that involve children, will all data collected be disaggregated by age, sex, and where possible by other identities, e.g. migration status,	N/A	N/A

disability, LGBTQ+, taking into account data protection principles?		
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<p>18. Please choose one of the following below or choose N/A if not applicable.</p> <p>A: Achieving impact for children by addressing the specific needs and challenges faced by children affected by migration is the overall/primary objective of the joint programme. All outcomes and outputs contribute towards, and all indicators measure change in terms of children’s rights and needs.</p> <p>B: Achieving impact for children by addressing the specific needs and challenges faced by children affected by migration is a significant component of the joint programme. At least one outcome contributes towards, and related output-level indicator(s) measure change in terms of children’s rights and needs.</p> <p>C: Achieving impact for children by addressing the specific needs and challenges faced by children affected by migration is a minor component of the joint programme. At least one output contributes towards, and related indicator(s) measure change in terms of children’s rights and needs.</p>	A, B, C or N/A	N/A
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