

Migration MPTF

Final Report October 2020 to September 2023

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 (national and provincial): Department of International Relations and Cooperation , National and Provincial Departments of Social Development (co-lead), Justice and Constitutional Development (co-lead), Sports, Arts and Culture, Community Safety and Liaison, Home Affairs, Women Youth and Persons with Disabilities, South African Police Services, Ekurhuleni and Gauteng Offices of the Speaker, Kwa Zulu Natal Premier's Office, South African Local Government Associations, Community Policing Forums and South African 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, South African Masters & Legends Football Association, African Solidarity Campaign, Habitat 61, Sunnyside Basketball League, Future Families, African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum and migrant and refugee led associations.</p> <p>Academia, Think Tanks and Research Institutions: University of Pretoria, Center for Human Rights University of Witwatersrand, African Center for Migration Studies, University of Cape Town, Refugee Rights Unit, Institute for Security Studies</p>

	Human Sciences Research Council, Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation
Project Period (Start – End Dates):	28 October 2020 – 30 September 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:	28 October 2020- 30 September 2023
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: <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>

Executive Summary

The United Nations Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund Pilot Project in South Africa, titled "Strengthening Migrant Integration and Social Cohesion through Stakeholders' Engagement, Socio-Economic Activities and Countering Anti-Migrant Narratives," implemented from October 2020 to September 2023 (inclusive of two no-cost extensions) was a joint effort funded by the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) comprising of five United Nations (UN) organizations notably the International Organization for Migration (IOM), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women). The project's overarching goal was to contribute to the enhancement of migrant, refugee, and asylum-seeker integration and social cohesion with host communities, particularly emphasising populations in vulnerable situations. This was achieved through targeted engagement and participation of government counterparts at national level in particular the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DOJ & CD), Department of Social Development (DSD), Department of Sports, Arts and Culture (DSAC), Department of Home Affairs (DHA), Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) among others, as well as civil society organisations, local authorities, host communities, and migrant- and refugee-led organizations by contributing to the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM); South Africa's National Action Plan (NAP) to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance 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; South Africa's National Development Plan (2030); the Revised Medium Term Strategic Framework, 2019-2024 (MTSF) and the National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security (WPS).

Through the Joint Programme (JP), Participating UN Organisations (PUNOs) also engaged with various government entities. This included provincial-level entities such as engagement with the Premier's office during the flooding in Durban, Kwa-Zulu Natal (KZN), deliberations with the Office of the Speaker in Ekurhuleni in Gauteng, and meetings with the Provincial Disaster Management Center in Cape Town, Western Cape. In addition, national-level government departments were also engaged, such as a stakeholder meeting co-convened with the Director General, DoJ&CD through a Roundtable focused on strengthening [implementation of the National Action Plan](#) (NAP) that brought together key government departments in order to reinvigorate commitments to NAP and align the joint programme's activities with strengthening the implementation of the NAP, as well as the UN Sustainable Development Co-operation Framework (UNSDCF). Some of the tangible results after the Roundtable that demonstrated support from government departments included active participation of key government departments (DSD, DSAC, DOJ & CD, and DIRCO) and co-hosting of meetings, events, trainings and capacity building sessions organized by PUNOs at national, provincial and district levels within the framework of the JP. Improved communication channels through designated focal points in the respective government departments, incorporation of PUNOs in government led initiatives such as DSD's pilot initiative on migrant and refugees integration in communities, ownership of key outputs produced by PUNOs within the framework of the JP and the mention of the JP's initiatives in important forums such as the fourth Universal Periodic Review for South Africa (Oct/Nov 2022) and the just concluded Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in Geneva (Nov 2023). The JP played an important role in strengthening, re-configuration and reinvigoration of the Protection Working Group (PWG) co-chaired by UNHCR and the DoJ&CD, with OHCHR and IOM as active members. The reinvigoration of the PWG was done through separate convenings under the JP focused on coordination and contingency planning with members of the PWG and relevant government departments. There was also an active effort to expand membership of the PWG to additional civil society actors, government departments, and UN agencies, with particular success in respect of civil society and government departments such as provincial disaster management focal points thereby demonstrating a whole of government and whole of society approach. The tangible

successes of the Roundtable and the PWG further demonstrated the important role that collaboration between PUNOs and the Government of South Africa plays in ensuring any response is well coordinated and executed. Furthermore, the JP facilitated and strengthened the establishment of localised early warning mechanisms in the three target provinces (Gauteng, KZN, and Western Cape), through capacity building initiatives targeting Community Policing Forums (CPF). This strengthened community action on violence prevention and mitigation, while also strengthening links between community-level and provincial and national government structures. The reinvigorated PWG platform has played an important role in escalating threats and incidents of violence to relevant authorities at national level, as well as coordinating responses from national and provincial government departments as well as the South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC), local NGOs and the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster that comprises of various government agencies and departments. It is however important to note that the system is a work in progress, something that the DOJ & CD is committed to improving in the long term in line with recommendations outlined in the Mapping of Existing Early Warning Systems in South Africa report that was a direct output of the JP. The Principle of Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) was further reinforced during project implementation where partners worked with relevant authorities including the Department of Health to advocate for universal primary health care and vaccine access for all persons in South Africa – this was particularly important in response to the Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic and vaccination drives for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.

End-of Project

1. Summary and Context

Despite some unexpected delays and administrative challenges faced at the start of the project which included the request for a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with one key government department at national level; delays in the project's official launch as well as the disruptive impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated lockdown measures implemented at national level in 2020 and most of 2021; the project made substantial strides towards achieving its objectives. Following the return-to-work modalities implemented after Covid-19 lockdowns throughout 2022, engagement with authorities at national, provincial, and local levels was strengthened through substantive physical and online meetings with key stakeholders. This engagement (online and in-person) included collaboration with the Premier's Office in KZN through two physical meetings following civil unrest in August/September 2021 and the devastating floods in April 2022 that affected the Province. While the floods and civil unrest resulted in substantive damage to infrastructure and the loss of lives and livelihoods in KZN province, which negatively affected vulnerable populations comprising migrants, refugees and asylum seekers as well as host communities, the collaboration with the Premier's office in response to these emergencies cemented the relationship established during the development of an Emergency Response Plan, supported by an MoU between the KZN Premier's Office and the UN Country Team in South Africa in 2021 through the UN Resident Coordinator. In addition to emergency assistance, this plan also facilitated provision of mediation services within affected communities, social cohesion programming with youth, migrants and host communities, technical support to combat online hate speech and support to peace committees whose community rebuilding activities were funded by the Migration MPTF JP.

Other results achieved by the project included productive collaboration with civil society organizations, media, academia, think tanks and research organizations. Engagement with government departments was also done in tandem with other government or government adjacent institutions. Some of the notable collaborations included: the Office of the Speaker in Ekurhuleni, Gauteng Province (GP); Provincial Disaster Management Center in Cape Town; South Africa Local

Government Association (SALGA) at national level and provincial level (KZN); Desmond & Leah Tutu Legacy Foundation (as well as other high-profile legacy foundations in South Africa such as the Helen Suzman Foundation, the Nelson Mandela Foundation, the Ahmed Kathrada Foundation, and the Thabo Mbeki Foundation); South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC); South Africa Police Service (SAPS); National and Provincial Community Policing Forum Boards (CPF); Civilian Policing Secretariat; Centre for Analytics and Behaviour Change; GALA Queer Archive; National Planning Commission Social Cohesion Advocates. Through these collaborations, the project was able to achieve results such as strengthening of early warning systems and co-ordination between local and national level structures; contingency planning in respect of anti-foreigner violence, including violence that may take place during South Africa's electoral period; strengthening inclusive hope-based narratives on migration and advocacy related thereto; and monitoring/tracking of anti-migrant sentiment on social media. Collaboration with the SAPS and CPFs enhanced ongoing efforts initiated by SAHRC and the African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum (APCOF) by equipping CPF members with a better understanding of migration dynamics in South Africa and a deeper appreciation of the National Action Plan and ongoing efforts to combat racism, discrimination, xenophobia. This understanding and appreciation were documented through pre and post questionnaires administered to participants who attended the trainings organized by PUNOs in collaboration with DOJ & CD and APCOF in GP, KZN and Western Cape (WC). In one of the trainings that took place in Worcester in WC, the Commissioner for SAHRC who is well respected at national and international level opened the meeting and motivated the CPF participants to continue their service in the same spirit. His presence was a great morale booster for the participants due to his commitment towards initiatives aimed at promoting social cohesion. In all the three provinces particularly in KZN and GP, both forums provided an opportunity for CPF members to freely interact with SAPS which contributed to breaking down of communication barriers between the civilians and SAPS to foster open dialogue. Furthermore, engagement with the National Planning Commission paved way for direct collaboration with several Cohesion Advocates from the three target provinces during project implementation, particularly two from GP and WC who were very instrumental in the development of the Community Capacity Enhancement Community Conversations (CCE-CC) handbook on social cohesion.

The JP had an overall objective to contribute to strengthening migrant, refugee and asylum seeker integration, social cohesion and positive relations with host communities. **Outcome 1** focused on enhancing national and local systems to prevent and respond to violence and victims of violence. Through community capacitation efforts, analysis of crisis dynamics in hotspot areas, conflict prevention training, and development of standard operating procedures, PUNOs demonstrated a commitment to addressing complex issues and supporting victims of violence in particular violence targeted towards non-nationals.

Outcome 2 centred on reinforcing social inclusion and peaceful coexistence between migrants, other groups, and host communities. Notable initiatives included the impactful #LivingUbuntu Awareness Campaign in 2023, community dialogues, and social media advocacy messages to promote social cohesion such as #NoToHate, #Diversity, #Unity, #EndDiscrimination, #StandUp4Migrants. *Ubuntu* is a concept in many Southern African communities, which underscores interconnectedness among human beings. Training on hope-based narratives in the context of migration, using the OHCHR narrative change toolkit, which has included the launching of the Little Nana #SameCampaign, using a life-sized puppet that is travelling to various parts of South Africa to spark conversations about migration and empathy, have also been integral to this outcome. Activities under this Outcome also contributed towards improved livelihoods of beneficiaries through socio-economic empowerment, skills development, support to vulnerable households during the riots and floods (both nationals and nonnationals) and enhanced media practitioners' knowledge and understanding of issues that affect

migrants, refugees, and other vulnerable groups of people in the community to promote social cohesion.

Outcome 3 focused on developing joint methodologies between government, SAHRC, the UN, civil society and other stakeholders to identify communities at risk and map underlying causes of xenophobic violence for articulating responses. Working relationships and collaboration through partnerships with Foundation for Human Rights (FHR) and Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) to conduct a mapping exercise on existing early warning mechanisms (EWS), signing of an MoU with the SAHRC, collaboration with CPF provincial and national boards were integral to this outcome. The collaborative and multi-faceted approach underscored a commitment to engaging relevant mandate holders to strengthen their contingency plans for identified communities at risk through the Rapid Response Technical Task Team established by the DOJ & CD. The initiative further responded to the President's State of the Nation Address (SONA) to strengthen the role of Community Police Boards and Forums in early warning, conflict management and peacebuilding. Collectively, these outcomes demonstrated a consultative and collaborative approach at provincial and national level with the aim of cascading this to the grassroots and local levels through the engagements with CPFs at community level. This was deemed critical as the country gears towards the 2024 general elections which may be characterised by anti-migrant sentiment and potential violence targeted towards non-nationals.

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 enhanced the capacities of state and non-state actors to prevent and respond to violence using contextualized human rights tools and methodologies. Tools and methodologies developed included the customized Human Rights Toolbox for South Africa and a training handbook that incorporated a protection framework by taking into consideration challenges facing migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. Methodologies for addressing conflict were proposed after the mapping/assessment and a Standard Operating Procedure developed. Other initiatives included PUNO's contribution towards legislative and policy reviews (such as the national labour migration policy, Western Cape Agricultural Protocol to facilitate labour mobility in agricultural farms and the Gauteng Provincial Township Economic Bill) in an endeavour to facilitate inclusiveness for all in line with the country's constitution. During the implementation period (between late 2021 and 2023), PUNOs contributed to the prevention of violence against non-nationals through community capacitation efforts such as conflict prevention training. A training package on human rights, non-discrimination, and xenophobia was successfully adapted and delivered to government officials and civil society. Collectively, these efforts reflect an overarching outcome of improved capacities and systems to prevent and respond to violence and support victims in South African communities.

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

Joint efforts of PUNOs resulted in notable advancements in fostering social cohesion, response to violence, and community resilience. To enhance strategic community engagement in response to xenophobic violence, the project conducted gender aware stakeholder mapping and capacity development in multiple localities in 2021.

This took place in three areas in KZN (Phoenix, Greytown and Pietermaritzburg) and six in Western Cape (Mitchells Plain, Phillipi, Khayelitsha, Milnerton, Brackenfell and Nyanga) and resulted in a

Community Strategic Engagement Plan by targeting vulnerable communities, supporting the mapping of social networks, and conducting capacity-building exercises for violence reduction. A gender analysis was incorporated, identifying specific needs and challenges faced by women and child migrants. The community strategic plan was shared with DSD officials at national level for cascading their migrant integration initiatives at provincial and district levels. Identification of hotspot areas in GP was informed by the collaborative efforts between PUNOs and DSD that promoted social cohesion in township communities such as Atteridgeville.

The establishment of community focal points, conflict prevention, and mediators equipped with peacebuilding and conflict resolution skills marked a foundational achievement. A Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for community conflict prevention and social cohesion mechanisms was developed, following the mapping exercise that identified hotspot areas that are historically prone to xenophobic activities in KZN and the Western Cape as indicated in the Annual report for 2022. The community mapping tool in the SOP was utilized during the CPF training outlined under Outcome 3.

Noteworthy developments included the identification of community focal points in Western Cape Province, further enhancing feedback mechanisms and partnerships with entities like the South African Police Service (SAPS). A total of 803 community members actively participated in social cohesion dialogues, workshops and various initiatives in KZN. Among them, 193 individuals underwent both Tier 1 and Tier 2 Social Cohesion training, which informed the messaging disseminated during the focal point's peacebuilding and social cohesion activities in their communities. The JP supported other grassroots initiatives such as the training of 114 participants (106 in GP and 35 in Western Cape) on the CCE-CC handbook. Participants included government officials, traditional leaders, community leaders, civil society members and members of youth initiatives. Delivery of the comprehensive training programme through a whole of society approach centred the capacity around local knowledge and insights, which facilitated generation of contextually relevant and community-owned solutions to complex social cohesion challenges.

In addition, the DoJ&CD and one PUNO (UNHCR) co-chaired the PWG, emphasizing proactive approaches to protect and assist asylum seekers, refugees, migrants, and host communities. Thematic groups, including those focusing on behavioural change, data and research, early warning systems, and rapid response mechanisms, continued supporting the PWG with active participation from other PUNOs for the entire duration of the JP implementation. The PWG's collaboration with the Rapid Response Task Team (RRTT) and an Advisory Group showcased commitment to addressing violence and escalating cases to relevant authorities and is a clear demonstration of the impact of the JP on government led initiatives that fed into Strategic Priority Six (Social Cohesion and Safe Communities) of the MTS. These efforts demonstrate evolving impactful contributions of PUNOs, progressing from foundational community mapping to comprehensive training initiatives, reflective dialogue, and proactive collaborations in addressing social cohesion challenges and promoting resilience in South African communities.

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

In 2022, a training module on economic, social and cultural rights of migrants was developed as well as the successful implementation of OHCHR's Narrative Change Toolkit. This action was informed by human rights of migrants, non-discrimination, and xenophobia knowledge and capacity assessment of government officials and community stakeholders. The assessment questionnaire for participants in respect of the implementation illustrated satisfaction among workshop participants (civil society and government stakeholders) in respect of the content of the workshop, materials provided, and ability of participants to make use of the toolbox in their own contexts. The training was rolled out

and fed into / cross-pollinated results recorded under Output 2.2, particularly in respect of stakeholders developing human rights-based and hope-based narratives of their own after attending the workshops.

To effectively deliver Output 1.1, the CCE-CC training manual¹ was revised to include specific discourse on human rights of migrants, non-discrimination, equality, and xenophobia. Additionally, the manual included methods of community and resource mobilization, to enhance the sustainability of the methodology beyond the project lifecycle. The updated 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. The training programme targeted communities drawn from Katlehong, Thokoza and Vosloorus (collectively known as KATHORUS), which are traditionally known to host migrant communities with occasional incidents of violence including on the division of ethnicity, race, nationality and gender.

Furthermore, by collaborating with the implementing partner, Zoe Life, in the province of KZN, comprehensive Tier 1 and Tier 2 modules addressing social cohesion, migrant integration, and xenophobia were meticulously crafted and refined. These specialized training modules were specifically customized to meet the unique needs and challenges of the local context.

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

From 2021 to 2023, collaborative efforts by PUNOs in South Africa resulted in substantive achievements that demonstrated an evolving and impactful approach in addressing challenges related to social cohesion, violence prevention, and the well-being of refugees, asylum seekers, migrants, and host communities.

The stakeholder mapping exercise in over nine hot spot areas conducted in 2021 identified existing service providers and assessed gaps to enhance awareness of legal, psychosocial, administrative, social protection, and related social services. Findings included the historical context of communities prone to violence including social and economic inequalities caused by high unemployment rates, lack of basic services, and prevalence of limited access to higher education or business opportunities. Additionally, contrasting community dynamics in particular hotspots uncovered by the mapping initiative allowed for PUNOs to tailor initiatives accordingly. An example of this is the differing influence of traditional leadership in particular communities. This foundational understanding set the stage for partnership identification, particularly in KZN and WC. As a result of the mapping, and understanding of community dynamics, PUNOs approached local organizations to assist in implementation of activities, where existing levels of trust and potential for sustainability coupled for higher impact. The Adonis Musati Project (AMP) provided psychosocial support and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response workshops, empowering 201 women and contributing to the broader community's well-being. Building on the achievements in 2021, PUNOs updated and informed 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.

In 2022, PUNOs intensified their outreach efforts, dispatching 28 informative reaching messages to approximately 15,640 individuals. Educational campaigns, including "Know Your Rights," fostered a

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

better understanding of the social cohesion and peacebuilding context in KZN and Western Cape. PUNOs engaged in diverse training sessions, collaborating with institutions like the University of Cape Town's Refugee Rights Unit and the Judicial Institute for Africa (JIFA). These efforts aimed to enhance knowledge of human rights, statelessness, and the implementation of national action plans on statelessness, as well as combatting racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

Awareness sessions, including a partnership with the SAHRC, extended to community leaders, emphasizing inclusivity and knowledge dissemination. Notably, key information materials were made accessible in multiple languages and formats, including braille to cater for persons with disability in sight thereby enhancing nationwide understanding of human rights and countering xenophobia particularly in the targeted provinces. Unfortunately, due to incidences of Operation Dudula and other anti-migrant sentiments, it was difficult to demonstrate an increase in the number of community members self-reporting incidences of violence as a result of the campaign. Nevertheless, in speaking with community leaders, the awareness created during different engagements on the NAP provided them information on where they can report such incidents such as Equality Courts that are available to everyone irrespective of nationality.

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

During the implementation period, PUNOs successfully collaborated to promote social cohesion through the #LivingUbuntu joint awareness campaign in 2023 and community dialogues in 2022 and also demonstrated a whole of UN approach through collaboration with other UN agencies notably ILO (International Labour Organization), UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund), and UN Information Center (UNIC) with the objective of promoting peace, diversity, and inclusion. Social media strategies, community dialogues, and social media advocacy messages that contributed towards positive narratives on migration included **#NoToHate, #Diversity, #Unity, #EndDiscrimination, #StandUp4Migrants, and #SameCampaign**. These key messages elicited interesting discussions on social media as well as the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in the three provinces. The discussions demonstrated that people were generally aware of reasons why people migrate to South Africa but noted that beliefs, perceptions and attitudes were passed down from parents and community elders before they are amplified on social media. Full report by Grounded Media is available as Annex 1.

The #Living Ubuntu Campaign in 2023 spearheaded by Grounded Media, an independent communications company with expertise in the social development sector targeted grade eight to ten learners in KZN, GP and WC provinces through active listening and critical thinking using an industrial theatre production followed by a facilitated discussion. The industrial theatre production proved to be a fun and highly engaging conversation starter and among the learners. Through careful facilitation, the conversations, discussions and learning during the drama sessions gave learners an opportunity to critically examine the different narratives perpetuated about migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. Ultimately, learners got a chance to reflect on their beliefs and perceptions by interrogating the accuracy of the facts that inform their beliefs. Feedback from learners, teachers and other staff in the 46 schools across the three target provinces indicated higher awareness on social cohesion, demonstrated understanding of xenophobia, and higher acceptance of migrants in communities, as shown through the pre and post surveys conducted before and after the sessions. More information on the campaign is available in the Grounded Media Report.

Additionally, social cultural activities in 2022 aimed at promoting diversity and inclusion were conducted in partnership with local authorities in different locations including Thokoza, GP, during the month of June. The event attracted both nationals and non-nationals and culminated in football matches for children from diverse backgrounds. Other initiatives included the Reed Dance in KZN that brought together South Africans and non-nationals; football, netball and fashion shows conducted in

Richards Bay in KZN organized by a migrant led association, AFRISOC (African Solidarity Campaign) and a Pop-Up market to promote social economic activities organized by AMP in Cape Town. The Living Ubuntu campaign also involved the use of community radios in collaboration with UNIC, use of TV stations in collaboration with the Southern Africa Migration Programme (SAMP) and the use of print media to demonstrate synergy with other existing initiatives. Living Ubuntu pictorial is attached as Annex 2.



Left, Pop Up Market Poster, Western Cape @ The AMP, Dec 2022 and Right, Industrial Theatre Production at Akani Methodist School in Gauteng Province @IOM, April 2023

Building on efforts in 2021 and 2022, Alliances with private sector were equally pursued through different initiatives. These included food distribution during the KZN floods through local business enterprises and humanitarian support to vulnerable migrants/refugees/asylum seekers as well as South African nationals following displacement fuelled by violence that resulted in loss of livelihoods in Pietermaritzburg, KZN. The JP supported more than 1,000 flood victims through partnerships established with Food Savers and other private sector partners, to facilitate food distribution among vulnerable community members. Other partnerships developed during project implementation that aimed at promoting social cohesion between non-nationals and South Africans included partnerships with FiFPRO (International Federation of Professional Footballers) Judo For Peace among others.

Additionally, training community leaders in traditional conflict resolution (Output 2.3) and strengthening capacities of women community leaders in mediation and peace building approaches (Output 2.4) contributed to building peaceful communities. Through these efforts 2,987 women community leaders were trained using different platforms. One awards ceremony celebrating the commendable work of three young women peacebuilders drawn from a shortlist of 16 took place and six women peace clubs at the Protea Hotel Fire and Ice Pretoria Menlyn, 6th December 2022 and thirteen peace desks were created in the following locations; PEACEKONA™ Tembisa Club Online, PEACEKONA™ Club Isekelo Primary School (educator attended Peace Education Programme), PEACEKONA™ Bula Mahlo Home, Tembisa, Gauteng , PEACEKONA™ Club Centurion Lutheran Church, Wierdapark, Gauteng, PEACEKONA™ Club Atteridgeville, Gauteng , PEACEKONA™ Club Saldahna Bay, Western Cape 13 x Peace Committees (desks): Kraaifontein - Western Cape, Dithakong Village, Valhalla, Highveld, Mogale City (Gender Desk) - Gauteng, SAWLA (3), YMCA – KZN.

Initiatives under Output 2.5 demonstrated a holistic approach to socio-economic empowerment through business support and legal registration of businesses with authorities for both migrants and locals alike, skills development, and media engagement. Collectively, these efforts enhanced overall

capacities and systems, fostering enduring social cohesion among targeted communities in the three targeted provinces in the country. This Outcome successfully adopted whole-of-society and whole-of-government approaches to promote social inclusion in targeted communities. Activities utilized participatory interventions and consultations with relevant community focal points and stakeholders. These were informed by ongoing interventions on social cohesion for complementarity and avoidance of duplication. PUNO's work raised awareness and promoted positive narratives through socio-cultural approaches, community dialogues, community outreach, and social media.

All these interventions were complemented by local peace mediation approaches, involving community peace builders and monitors, traditional leaders, and women playing a role in peace building. Capacity-building initiatives and trainings that facilitated access to socio-economic opportunities were implemented through social mixing approaches, bringing together nationals and non-nationals to exchange views, experiences, and share a common culture of acceptance, irrespective of origin. These efforts collectively contributed significantly to strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities through 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.

In 2023, Grounded Media, an independent, integrated communications company with expertise in the social development sector spearheaded the #LivingUbuntu Awareness Campaign. The campaign was executed in collaboration with PUNOs, UNICEF, ILO, UNIC and supported by the SAMP Project, an initiative funded by the European Commission to improve migration management in the Southern Africa and Indian Ocean region and implemented by four UN agencies. This innovative six-week campaign aimed to revive the spirit of '*ubuntu*' in South Africa (a concept that encompasses humanity and interdependence of humans on one another), employing diverse methods such as storytelling, industrial theatre, and strategic advertising across various media channels. The campaign strategically targeted KZN, GP, and the WC, and conducted FGDs aimed at establishing common messages that would help promote social cohesion by reducing negative perceptions about non-nationals. A key achievement included a successful social media competition with the objective of contributing to shifting attitudes towards migrants. Several videos showing the collaboration between non-nationals and South Africans (e.g. Coach, BetterTogether) were produced within the framework of this initiative and are available in the JP's pictorial attached as Annex 3.

In 2022 and 2023, PUNOs continued their commitment to countering xenophobia through the development, printing, and dissemination of information tools on social cohesion. These efforts included designing and disseminating leaflets in hotspot communities that considered persons with disabilities (sight) through braille materials. Other innovative ways of the public included dissemination of over 10,000 cross word puzzles, posters, take home calendars, t-shirts and trophies for awarding winning teams during soccer matches in the three provinces. Notably, Zoe Life Innovative Solutions, an IP in KZN contracted by two PUNOs contributed towards the achievement of project results by conducting community dialogues, workshops, and sports activities for reaching community members. Additionally, PUNOs leveraged key events and sports activities to reach over 1,500 players and spectators in different locations, thereby fostering positive social contact between migrant and host communities. This was done in close collaboration with local authorities, in particular Ward Councilors in Bredasdorp and Gugulethu in WC, in Thokoza and Pretoria in GP and in Berea and Richards Bay in KZN. The events also leveraged on World Refugee Day and International Migrants Day in June and December 2022, respectively.

In 2022, PUNOs activated the 'Orange Day Campaign' and 'Not in my Name Campaign' in local communities across seven provinces including the three target provinces that are considered GBV

hotspots, including academic institutions, and raised awareness about high levels of GBVF, as one of the disrupters of social cohesion and peaceful coexistence in communities. Reaching over 2,000 people, the two campaigns resulted in the creation of meaningful partnerships between local municipalities, SAPS, academic institutions and local civil society organizations (CSOs) to combat GBVF in those hotspot communities. Working in partnership with implementing partners like the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR), and the Department of Sports, Arts, and Culture (DSAC), several trainings were held in the three provinces on peacebuilding at community level. This was undertaken with local based community organizations with deep experience in conflict resolution and mediation.

In the initial reporting year of 2021, PUNOs aligned their efforts with ongoing partner interventions, emphasizing socio-cultural activities and community-level engagements. Adapting to the challenges posed by COVID-19, PUNOs facilitated a World Refugee Day event, highlighting the talents of South African and refugee youth through a social media campaign and talent showcase. Workshops, graduations, and advocacy initiatives were conducted by PUNOs' implementing partners such as AMP, and Future Families as well as migrant and refugee associations such as the Afrisoc. The workshops provided an opportunity for implementing partners to demonstrate their commitment towards inclusion, education, and social empowerment for all and ensuring no one was left behind.

Collectively, these initiatives yielded a more inclusive, empathetic, and harmonious South Africa, emphasizing the values of *'ubuntu'* and fostering positive narratives around migration through a whole of society approach. Through this Output, over one million community members were reached through awareness raising campaigns in which over 50 percent of the participants indicated the activities and dialogues were relevant in their context. Furthermore, 96 briefing sessions and dialogues were conducted and four gender sensitive policy recommendations generated by the community dialogues convened by the JP.

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

Several strategies were developed to achieve this output, notably:

- A) Partnerships with relevant stakeholders that were established which included strategic partnerships with Government Communication Information Services (GCIS), private sector social enterprises such as Grounded Media and Fade2Black, community televisions (1KZNTV, Cape TV and Gau TV), radio stations in GP (Pheli FM), KZN (Izwi Lo Mzansi) and Zibonelo FM in WC as well as community newspapers to conduct the #LivingUbuntu Campaign. To address post-unrest challenges in KZN, PUNOs engaged with CSOs to strengthen social inclusion and prevent hate speech and xenophobia through online outreach and hope-based narratives on migration. Other partnerships were also established with media practitioners such as Flow South Africa Communications and Africa Check through collaborative capacity building initiatives with UNIC.
- B) PUNOs enlisted research consultants to monitor anti-migrant sentiment, adapting the Migration Toolbox for two pilot workshops on hope-based narratives, resulting in a multimedia product highlighting the impact of migrant integration. Collaborations with Flow South Africa and the UNIC facilitated capacity-building workshops for media professionals, transforming interactions from transactional to collaborative and initiating a large-scale online communications campaign against anti-foreigner messaging. Additionally, the Global Trends Report received significant coverage, featuring migrants and refugees during World Refugee Day broadcasts on prominent South African media platforms.

- C) Use of participatory methods was employed to give marginalized communities including migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and to some extent vulnerable South African nationals voice and empowerment to use their voices for advocacy and exercising their rights. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers often find themselves between a rock and a hard place not knowing where to turn to for help. Closure of UNHCR offices within the Western Cape Region came as a blow to migrant communities as well. Their fear to talk about their issues spoke volumes in as far as the level of insecurities they are experiencing and facing. It was therefore recommended that different organisations should urgently come on board to intervene in some of these farming towns in the Western Cape, on a preventative level before migrants' matters take an imminent ugly turn. Furthermore, the local community members hold firm views on migrants, prompting the DSD to proactively mobilize partners. The DSD aims to leverage insights gained from these dialogues to enhance awareness and pursue targeted interventions. Among other dialogues previously reported on in 2021/2022, in 2023, one PUNO initiated three community dialogues on integrating migrants into local communities in the Western Cape towns of Grabouw, Swellendam, and Hermanus. The dialogues raised concerns that need to be addressed in future initiatives. These include fear, existing tensions, and hostilities, resulting in migrants not being able to openly share their issues due to fear of victimization, and therefore no meaningful dialogues could take place. This initiative established that: a) both migrants and local communities need safe spaces to express their views b) the fears and tensions have to be addressed before any meaningful dialogues take place c) The dialogues have to be initiated and owned by local community leadership. Implementing an initiative that prioritizes safe spaces for expression, addresses fears and tensions proactively, and ensures local community leadership takes ownership of dialogues can yield positive outcomes. This approach yields improved communication and understanding between migrants and local communities, building trust and relationships. By dispelling misunderstandings and stereotypes, identifying common ground, and promoting collaborative problem-solving, the initiative contributes to social cohesion. Cultural exchange and integration are facilitated, empowering local leadership, and preventing conflicts. The sustainability of solutions is enhanced when driven by contextual relevance, ultimately creating a more inclusive and harmonious community where both migrants and locals feel valued. As a continuation of the JP initiative, the DSD, along with other relevant government departments and the support of PUNOs has spearheaded an initiative focusing on community dialogues and follow-ups facilitated by local communities, encompassing both locals and migrants. This novel approach, now led by the government, addresses significant migration tensions within these communities. Migrants, particularly from Somalia, express feelings of despondency and helplessness regarding the challenges they face, indicating an unwillingness to return to their home country despite potential expulsion by South Africans. Their stance is rooted in the belief that the safety conditions in their home country are worse than those in South Africa.



Participants from Somali community in Western Cape engaging in a dialogue @UNDP 2023

On September 2, 2023, the #SameCampaign was officially launched by local CSOs in South Africa – ones that had undergone hope-based narratives training from PUNOs. The campaign design involved organizations that participated in the hope-based narratives workshops conducted by PUNOs in October 2022. The concept of hope-based narratives was deliberately incorporated throughout the development of the #SameCampaign. Utilizing participatory methods, engagement with local actors, communication professionals, and collaboration with human rights and migration focused CSOs, the campaign takes inspiration from the successful model of Little Amal, a 3.5 meter puppet that traversed Europe to promote understanding of displaced persons and human rights. The campaign features a similar puppet named Little Nana, who made her debut on September 2023 at the Brixton Light Festival in Johannesburg. Since then, Little Nana has visited Oudtshoorn in the Western Cape and is set to travel across South Africa. The campaign aims to foster conversations about migration, human rights, empathy, and social cohesion through an intentional hope-based narrative approach. While PUNOs supported the launch of Little Nana, the campaign itself is scheduled to continue beyond the implementation of the Migration MPTF JP. It serves as an arts-based communications strategy, specifically encouraging hope-based narratives on migration in the lead-up to South Africa's 2024 elections. Results achieved at the launch of the campaign include exposure to over 2,500 people at the Brixton Light Festival, as well as invitations extended to Little Nana to attend other festivals in South Africa such as the Suidoosterfees in Cape Town, the Klein Karoo Nationale Kunstefees (KKNK), and the Market Theatre. There is also an invitation for Little Nana to meet Little Amal in Europe during the course of 2024, all of which promise to draw media and other attention to the issue of social cohesion and migrant integration in South Africa. Following the launch, Little Nana visited a local school, Mimosa, in Brixton, where school children interacted with her. Educators guided discussions, prompting students to write to the puppet and engage in conversations about migration. Themes of empathy, compassion, solidarity, and curiosity emerged during these discussions. Similar engagements are planned for Little Nana's ongoing journey. This further contributed to the child marker.

- D) Mass dissemination through social media, radio and community television stations within the framework of the #LivingUbuntu campaign while leveraging on partnerships with other UN

partners and GCIS were also employed thereby strengthening the partnerships with local media stations.

- E) Capacity building of media professionals took place through partnerships with Flow South Africa Communications Africa Check and the Center for Human Rights, University of Pretoria in KZN and GP respectively. Based on feedback from the organizers, the participants indicated they learnt a lot on countering xenophobia and negative migrant narratives. Other initiatives included capacity building of upcoming young journalists in collaboration with Fade2Black in WC and Fray College of Communications in GP. These capacity building workshops, focused on transforming interactions from transactional to collaborative and initiating a large-scale online communications campaign against anti-foreigner messaging. The trainings of young journalists in WC and GP focused on practical tools and how story telling on migration can be used to bring positive change in communities. As part of the contextual analysis, PUNOs engaged a research consultant to monitor online anti-migrant sentiments in order to inform capacity-building strategy, the hope-based narratives trainings, as well as ongoing work, and ensuring anticipatory responses ahead of South Africa's 2024 elections, displaying a commitment to addressing emerging challenges. These comprehensive actions reflect PUNOs' dedication to promoting social cohesion, combatting discrimination, and shaping inclusive narratives in the face of complex migration dynamics.
- F) Additionally, in 2023, strategic collaboration with GALA Queer Archive led to the 'Rainbows over Borders' workshop, centering on hope-based narratives related to migration, particularly focusing on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex (LGBTQI+) individuals. The workshop was part of the capacity-building strategy of the project and was rooted in prior assessments by UNHCR and OHCHR with migrants, asylum seekers and refugees. The collaboration actively engaged participants in developing narratives, emphasizing empowerment and inclusivity within LGBTQI+ communities.

		
<p>Little Nana on her journey through Oudtshoorn, Western Cape @OHCHR, Sept 2023.</p>	<p>Little Nana at her launch at the Brixton Light Festival, Johannesburg @OHCHR, Sept 2023</p>	<p>Community newspaper covering the start of Little Nana's journey @OHCHR, 2023</p>
		
<p>Local schoolchildren's impressions of Little Nana @OHCHR, 2023</p>	<p>Local schoolchildren's impressions of Little Nana @OHCHR, 2023</p>	

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

The action garnered community leaders' support in confidence-building and promoting traditional conflict resolution methods. This was accomplished through engagement and capacity-building

activities for youth groups, community leaders, and peer educators in the management and mitigation of conflict.

For instance, in March 2021, a meeting was secured with the AmaZulu monarchy to discuss the role traditional leaders play in nation building and social cohesion and explore partnership with the UN. Unfortunately, the demise of the AmaZulu King and Queen led to the indefinite postponement of the event. Nevertheless, PUNOs committed to actively pursue collaboration with traditional authorities and held consultative meetings with the Department of Comparative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) and DOJ & CD in August 2022.

During 2021, PUNOs worked 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. More information outlining activities under 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 is available in the Annual report for 2022.

Additionally, in 2023, a dialogue was successfully held between PUNOs and the Kwacele Tribal Council in Scottburgh and KwaCele Village in KZN province. This dialogue provided communities with the opportunity to voice concerns, proffer solutions, and explore avenues of building cohesion between migrant and host communities. The open dialogue sensitized traditional leaders and communities toward managing migration in traditional communities in a more structured way. The main outcome of this meeting was the opportunity given to community members to establish relationships and foster dialogue with key government and private sector partners notably COGTA, Eskom, private sector partners from s of Vodacom Group as well as owners of business enterprises. The Kwa Cele Tribal Council committed to engaging community members with the support of COGTA in order to promote social cohesion especially in the lead up to the country's elections in 2024.

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

In 2022, to build the capacity of local women leaders, peacebuilders and gender advocates in conflict resolution, mediation, and peacebuilding, thirty-two women were trained in South Africa 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.

In 2023, PUNOs successfully implemented programs fostering dialogue, training, and conflict resolution among women in host communities and migrants. Collaborating with DIRCO, the South African Women's Peace Table emerged from the July 2021 unrest, resulting in Peace Rooms in GP, KZN, and the Western Cape as part of peace building infrastructure that monitored incidence of violence and provided technical support to address challenges stemming from unrest. Noteworthy initiatives included the establishment of Peace Clubs, a National Peace Song, and impactful social media campaigns (#TSWADAAR and #CHOOSEPEACE) promoting a peace culture.

In 2022, PUNOs conducted training workshops, capacitating women in conflict resolution and peacebuilding. The trainings, rolled out in KZN with the engagement of the Institute of Afrikology and Africa Unite, led to the formation of women's infrastructure for peace, connecting women across the country. In total six peace clubs were established during the implementation period and enabled meaningful and safe participation and engagement in the implementation of the NAP on Women, Peace, and Security, and National Action Plan on Racism, Racial Discrimination & Xenophobia and other laws/frameworks that empower women from all walks of life. The workshops contributed to similar initiatives that responded to the needs in the community promoting collaboration through a whole of society approach and resulted in an empowered core of women as peace builders equipped with tools for peacebuilding contributing to safer communities, and a broad program of action for peacebuilding in communities including conflict prevention interventions. The year also witnessed national women's dialogues, award ceremonies for young peace builders, and collaborative efforts in Richards Bay, KZN, promoting peace through community conversations and combating xenophobia.

In 2021, PUNO's alongside DIRCO, played a pivotal role in launching the National Action Plan on Women, Peace & Security, aligning with the JP vision to combat racism, xenophobia, and related intolerance. The South African Women's Peace Table emerged as a response to the widespread unrest, fostering dialogue, peace, and understanding. Social media campaigns, hashtags, and the creation of Peace Rooms during local elections marked significant steps towards creating a peaceful South Africa.



A participant from Africa Unite giving his remarks @ UN Women, October 2022 at Sheraton, Pretoria, Gauteng Province



Participants engaging in discussions during the Women, Peace and Security Dialogue on Migration and Violence in South Africa, Sheraton Hotel, Pretoria @UN Women, October 2022

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

Commencing in 2021, the collaborative endeavors of PUNOs initiated activities under Output 2.5 thereby laying a foundation for joint social enterprises and employment opportunities for at-risk youth, women, and children. The establishment of a joint socio-economic project between women in host communities and migrants was originally envisaged as an opportunity to promote social cohesion through social mixing activities. However, lack of permits and relevant business set-up documents prevented the establishment of businesses for migrants and asylum seekers. Nevertheless, the JP provided business development support including information to migrants and community members about potential funding opportunities, business registration, and access to banking. The training contributed towards bridging the skills and information gap. Progressing into 2022, the commitment to socio-economic empowerment and skills development saw significant expansion, impacting individuals across GP, WC and KZN. Collaborations with LM Skills Development Agency facilitated formalized trading and crucial training sessions, while strategic partnerships with the Adonis Musati Project and Zoe Life empowered individuals with diverse skills, fostering entrepreneurship as demonstrated in the 2022 Annual Report.

In 2023, the project empowered at risk youth to generate localized solutions to the drivers of conflict in their communities. This was implemented through innovative approaches aimed at promoting social economic opportunities through storytelling to promote unity. Fade2Black Productions' youth training workshop in Cape Town in February empowered participants with essential visual storytelling skills, challenging negative perceptions of immigrants through impactful short films. The collaboration with Fray college in GP in March transformed activists into citizen journalists, enriching the discourse on social cohesion and human rights. Additionally, Silalele Skills Academy's Basic Culinary Skills training further contributed to collaboration and harmonious living among male and female beneficiaries drawn from South Africa and other nationalities. Participants committed to continue their pursuit in promoting peace and social cohesion in Thokoza, GP Province through activities such as preparing food for the elderly in communities during special occasions. This was one of the initiatives the Thokoza group intended to scale up after the training. More information is available in the JP pictorial.

To facilitate initiatives to establish and expand joint social enterprises and create employment and business opportunities for locals, migrants and refugees, between 2021 and early 2023, PUNOs worked with LM Skills Development Agency.

There are three categories in which the beneficiaries were divided in all three selected districts in GP, WC and KZN, namely:

- a) Migrants with existing businesses and require further business assistance;
- b) Unemployed Migrants that need to start new businesses and require support; and
- c) Unemployed Locals that require information on how to access Business opportunities from both Private and Public Sectors.

LM Skills Development Agency trained beneficiaries in key business skills necessary to kick start their own businesses and to comply with relevant business regulations and laws in South Africa. This included assistance with legal documents to trade. If these businesses succeeded, they would then increase work opportunities for locals while contributing to the country's economic growth.

This three-year reporting period showcases a comprehensive and impactful approach, blending economic empowerment, skills development, media engagement, and community building to foster enduring social cohesion across diverse communities in South Africa. Key highlights are summarized here but available in more detail in the 2021/2022 annual reports.

In summary, PUNOs partnered with a private company, LM Skills Agency 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. LM Skills Agency Report is attached as Annex 4.

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.

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

From 2021 to 2023, PUNOs and collaborating entities in South Africa contributed to improved institutional systems for understanding the causes and dynamics of crisis and violence, for articulating responses through multi-faceted initiatives. While Output 3.1 was expected to yield a comprehensive understanding of crisis, violence, and xenophobia through research, after deliberations with PUNOs and various stakeholders including think tanks, it was felt that there was no added value in producing another research which would yield similar results before implementing existing recommendations from previous studies. In line with the Roundtable recommendations, it was also agreed that strengthening the role of the Rapid Response Task Team and other initiatives prioritized by the DOJ &CD would yield better results to this initiative. Consequently, a mapping exercise in 2022 that analyzed existing early warning mechanisms in South Africa and elsewhere and how these could be optimized underscored a commitment to addressing complex issues through evidence-based, gender-disaggregated analyses.

Output 3.2 demonstrates the systematic development of a robust Early Warning and Rapid Response System on xenophobia and hate speech. Activities in 2021, such as monitoring trends – including online xenophobic sentiment – and piloting a peace mechanism during elections provided a foundation for scaling and articulating early warning responses through improved institutional systems. Output 3.3 focused on strengthening capacities of government departments and highlighted responsive actions following protests in 2021. A KZN Emergency Response Plan, initiated by the Resident Coordinator’s Office in 2021, provided an avenue for intervention through the MoU signed with the Premier’s Office. Collaborative efforts in 2022, including the Roundtable Event hosted by the DOJ & CD with participation from several government departments demonstrated the State’s commitment in the implementation of the NAP. Subsequently, the Rapid Response Task Team (RRTT) was established with the primary role of initiating a Rapid Response Mechanism to respond to issues of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance. PUNOs were officially invited to be part of this initiative and have continued to do so beyond project implementation.

After a comprehensive two-year engagement process involving various stakeholders such as the public sector, civil society organizations, religious bodies, traditional leaders, the private sector, and the arts and culture communities, a review of the 2012 social cohesion strategy was conducted demonstrating a whole of government and whole of society approach in policy development. Subsequently, a draft social strategy, accompanied by an implementation plan, was presented on two occasions to the DSAC executive management. The presentation also took place at the Priority 6 (Social Cohesion) Technical Implementation Forum Meeting, the Social Protection, Community and Human Development (SPCHD) Technical Working Group (TWG), and the National Planning Commission workstream responsible for providing advice on enhancing social cohesion and nation building. The plan is to submit the strategy to Cabinet for approval, by the end of the 2024 fiscal year.

The strategy has four pillars including; a) Consolidated and coherent programme to address issues of social cohesion; b) Audit of existing government, private sector and civil society interventions around social cohesion; c) Building research capacity and expertise in social cohesion; and d) Regular public accounting on social cohesion.

JP activities in 2023 also focused on enhancing capacities of grassroots and community structures notably CPFs, thereby contributing to violence prevention. These efforts collectively contributed to improved institutional systems for understanding the causes and dynamics of crisis and violence in South Africa.

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.

Over the years, a comprehensive and evidence-based understanding of the causes and dynamics of crisis, violence, and xenophobia in South Africa has been actively pursued. Subsequently, several studies conducted through concerted efforts by civil society, think tanks, academia and research institutions are available with numerous recommendations on how to address these challenges.

In 2021, UN engagement in KZN Province brought together various stakeholders, including the eThekweni Municipality, Department of Community Safety and Liaison, SAHRC, eThekweni Business Unit, SAPS, Metro Police, Religious Leaders, and community leaders. This collaboration aimed to formulate conflict prevention plans and establish a Multi-Stakeholder Forum focused on prevention. Additionally, Zoe-Life, an implementing partner of two PUNOs participated in a social cohesion stakeholders forum, contributing to proposals for stimulating social cohesion in KZN. The outcomes of assessments conducted during this period provided valuable information that contributed towards strengthened policy responses to xenophobia and hate crime challenges. In tandem, the project originally planned to conduct analytical research on the structural causes, dynamics and triggers of crisis and violence in South Africa. However, following consultations with PUNOs at a meeting chaired by DSAC in April 2022, discussions with civil society and think tanks such as the Institute for Security

Studies (ISS), African Center for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) and the African Center for Migration Studies (ACMS) at the University of the Witwatersrand in a study conducted with IOM in 2009 and identification of other research studies conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council, it was established that implementing the recommendations articulated in these studies should be prioritized and linked to the findings under Output 1.1 to avoid duplication of efforts. These studies contain authoritative conflict analysis and advanced recommendations relevant to this output which are yet to be implemented due to structural challenges that require a more robust whole of government approach beyond the scope of the JP. The mapping under Output 1 provided a nuanced understanding of social cohesion dynamics informed by perceptions from host, migrant, and refugee communities, identified conflict hotspot communities in WC and KZN, and recommended potential interventions that informed implementation of project activities. In that regard, funds under this output were reallocated to other related activities in Outcome 3 during the NCE approved by the donor in June 2022.

In 2023, South Africa experienced an increase in anti-migrant sentiments in the lead-up to South Africa's 2024 national elections and policy developments such as the government's decision to end the special dispensation visa programme for Zimbabweans. Anti-migrant sentiments escalated to organized acts of violence targeting non-nationals by groups such as Operation Dudula and Put South Africa First. The progression of such events may necessitate another study outside the scope of the JP to analyze the related factors and their influence on migration and social cohesion in South Africa.

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

The action worked with State and civil society institutions to map relevant actors, identify good practices and gaps, assess the alignment of definitions and standards relating to xenophobia with national and international standards and best practice. Based on the findings of the mapping activity described below, the action strengthened collaboration between stakeholders on existing systems, including under the NAP, to monitor, track trends and provide early warning and rapid response concerning hate speech, xenophobia and xenophobic incidents in South Africa.

In 2021, PUNOs, in collaboration with the DoJ&CD and DSAC, actively monitored and tracked trends, providing early warnings and rapid responses concerning hate speech, xenophobia, and xenophobic incidents. The PUNOs in collaboration with women in targeted communities, piloted a peace mechanism during local government elections, utilizing the UNDP program guide for preventing violence against women in elections. Additionally, three PUNOs received invitations to join the RRTT established by the DOJ &CD with the aim of establishing a Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) under the NAP. Further, PUNOs' IP, Zoe Life attended an EWS activation meeting where the KZN Provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture, and Social and Moral Regeneration Council identified hotspots that would help interventions for developing early warning systems.

In 2022, PUNOs, in collaboration with the DoJ&CD, commissioned two prominent civil society organizations, Foundation for Human Rights (FHR) and Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) to conduct a mapping assessment of existing initiatives related to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance. 26 agencies/organizations responded to the questionnaire. The outcomes of this assessment were shared through various consultative engagements with stakeholders for inputs. The report (available as Annex 5) whose findings are available through the DoJ &CD website (mentioned earlier) established that a functional Early Warning System in South Africa requires the following;

1. A data collection system that is able to gather data from the private sector, public sector, civil society and individual users.
2. A data collection system that is able to access specific agreed confidential and proprietary information from the private and public sector – this information must be available to inform analysis and prediction, while also being secured from unauthorized access.
3. The data collection system should take the form of a 'data lake' which stores all of the information that it collects for a set time frame. Historical data is also important if it can be properly categorized. This information should be desegregated and its source must be recorded (with appropriate limitations to ensure privacy and safety).
4. The data collection system must be able to receive data and operate on data submitted to the EWS in all of official South African languages, as well as additional languages in use South Africa.
5. The data that the EWS collects should share common definitions and indicators; is it important that the measurement that defines all of the data collected be the same as much as possible so that it can be properly analyzed.
6. The data storage system used by the EWS must be compliant to appropriate legislation dealing with data collection, storage and transmission, as well as protecting sensitive identifying information.
7. Information generated by the EWS must be prioritized, and the EWS data transmission system must have a means of ranking recommendations, analysis and predictions that clearly indicates the importance and time frame of actions suggested by the EWS. Instances where violence are predicted must be flagged and immediately sent to relevant decision makers.
8. The EWS must include both a smart AI (Artificial Intelligence) system to collect and categorize the large amounts of information that the EWS will collect, as well as a combination of expert human and AI analysis components.
9. Official recognition from the State that the EWS is a legitimate and significant source of information to inform policy creation and implementation.
10. Government departments must be motivated to use the predictions and recommendations provided by the EWS and should be held accountable where they choose not to do so.
11. The ability of the recommendation and prediction system to specify the confidence level of predictions, and the relative importance of recommendations, as well as a summary of the probable outcomes if recommendations are adopted or ignored.
12. The information generated by the EWS must be as accessible as possible, with recommendations, analysis and prediction supported by easily readable graphics and statistics.
13. Parties that submit data to the EWS should be able to access the recommendations and predictions that the EWS outputs, with limitations on this being carefully considered. The data that the EWS will require represents value to all parties and data submission should be rewarded and acknowledged (the specific form of acknowledgement and reward will need to be determined but could include increased access, or funding from government to civil society, etc.). Likewise, the EWS must support currently operational data collection and analysis systems and include (and strengthen) them as much as possible to ensure that the EWS is not seen as a competitor. This is specifically important where the data is collected by agents of the EWS that monitor or submit data from private groups.
14. The legitimacy of the EWS is of critical importance. As such the EWS must be publicly seen to be creating positive results that make a real difference, especially for local communities and CSOs.
15. The funding mechanism used by the EWS must support its legitimacy.

The report also made recommendations about operational questions, technical questions and timelines which are currently being considered by the Rapid Response Task Team as part of the sustainability efforts beyond the JP.

In the first quarter of 2023, PUNOs collaborated with the DoJ&CD to create a Framework for Disaggregated Statistical Data, focusing on measuring Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance. This Framework plays a crucial role in the next steps of implementing the NAP and aligns with indicators in the MTSE, specifically targeting the establishment of a Virtual Data Repository on Disaggregated Statistical Data by 2024. PUNOs' involvement ensured the achievement of this indicator and the inclusion of relevant international definitions and standards in the final Framework document. The DoJ&CD is now advancing this work to develop the Virtual Repository, enhancing South Africa's capacity to track xenophobic incidents, formulate appropriate responses, and report to treaty bodies as necessary.

Additionally, PUNOs, led by OHCHR and UNHCR, organized a workshop focused on Coordinating Responses to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance. The event included panel discussions with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and state actors to assess existing mechanisms against xenophobic violence and identify areas for improvement. Participants highlighted the workshop's value in enhancing their understanding of governance structures related to the National Action Plan and local initiatives by CSOs and CPFs. The workshop's outcome is a clearer awareness among CSOs of response mechanisms for xenophobic incidents, identifying areas that require strengthening. Moreover, it lays the groundwork for a subsequent session on contingency planning, extending beyond the JP's timeframes to enhance preparedness for potential violence during South Africa's electoral period.

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

The interventions under this output were intended to provide evidence-based data to national, provincial and local governments to facilitate early recovery of livelihoods and contribute to development planning and service delivery.

In 2022, PUNOs in collaboration with the IJR and the DSAC drafted an Early Warning System framework tool. This tool aimed to anticipate and forecast community or national-level conflicts, advising on both immediate and medium-to-long-term interventions. Following the recommendation to reactivate the National Peace Accord Platform for Peace, PUNOs committed to supporting DSAC in re-establishing the platform and developing policy briefs and toolkits for peacebuilding practitioners. However, unfortunately the platform's progress as reported in 2022 did not materialize and efforts were instead channelled towards the initiative agreed upon during the Roundtable discussions with DoJ & CD.

In the same year, PUNOs responded to a request from the DSAC by commissioning the FHR to develop a Social Cohesion Strategy and Implementation Plan. This strategic initiative considered the impact of COVID-19 and social unrest in 2021, aligning with new national plans. Stakeholder consultations were conducted to gather feedback, involving government representatives, civil society, private sector participants, and PUNOs. Due to delays beyond the JP's control, the Strategy will be submitted to cabinet in 2024 led by one PUNO as part of their ongoing engagement with DSAC.

As demonstrated in the theory of change, the joint programme also played an important role in strengthening capacities of government departments notably the CPFs and Change Agents to contribute to improved systems for understanding the causes and dynamics of crisis and violence as well as preventing and responding to xenophobia. The capacity building initiative led by PUNOs and the DoJ & CD, involved collaboration with the African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum (APCOF) and

SAHRC to enhance the capacities of mandated government structures, notably the CPFs in the three targeted provinces. These capacity building workshops were utilized by DoJ & CD to provide updates on NAP progress and governance to the participants. The joint collaboration further reinforced a whole of society approach and demonstrated complementarity with ongoing initiatives towards the strengthening of grass root activities that contribute towards an early warning mechanism and rapid response mechanism as outlined in the NAP. Finally, these interactive sessions where PUNOs actively participated as resource persons also provided safe spaces for CPF members to engage openly with SAPs, DoJ & CD and PUNOs thereby bridging communication gaps especially with SAPs. The manual used for the training is available here: [Policing of non nationals](#).

In line with output indicators under Outcome 3, the training of participants drawn from 70 local and regional municipalities in the three targeted provinces between April and September 2023 demonstrated widespread commitment from high level policy makers notably the Provincial CPF Board and Provincial SAPs Commanders to contribute to the NAP initiatives as demonstrated in some of the participants' comments. Through the role plays enacted during the training sessions, the 166 participants demonstrated an understanding of the content which contributed to strengthened grassroots initiatives through mandated government institutions to prevent the occurrence of xenophobia and related intolerance.

Finally, a joint national workshop organized by PUNOs, DoJ & CD and APCOF in September 2023 titled, *"The Role of Community Police Forums in the Rapid Response Task Team (RRTT) of the National Action Plan (NAP) to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance"* generated important policy recommendations contained in the workshop's outcome document and workshop report available here: <https://www.justice.gov.za/nap/index.html>. The participants reinforced the principle of whole of society approach by emphasizing the importance of multi-disciplinary partnerships and collaboration with different actors of society to improve coordination thereby demonstrating a whole of society approach. Additionally, the workshop recommended and secured consensus on inclusion of the CPF national structures in the RRTT national structure as a policy recommendation. Finally, the workshop agreed on the need for undertaking of a survey to inform the RRTT's planning and contingency efforts. Collectively, these efforts will foster planned and responsive action against violence targeting non-nationals at community level especially in the lead up to the elections, thereby demonstrating sustainability of the JP's programmatic interventions.

Quotes from some of the participants who attended the various CPF capacity building initiatives at national (GP) and provincial levels (GP, KZN and WC) are listed below.

“Thank you very much for this workshop. I think it was very, very successful. And I think as SAPS, we are very much excited by the fact that we are also involving our Community Policing Forum in this process. Because we do believe that they are operating at a local level. And therefore, they can make a significant contribution in terms of dealing with conflicts and possible challenges on the ground but also identify problems before they happen which I think will help us draft our intervention going forward and be able to respond appropriately towards a better South Africa”. Government official of the South African Police Service (SAPS) General Mathonsi, Gauteng, September 2023.

“Don’t take the work for granted, sitting at national level to develop policy and legislation – this workshop provided an opportunity for DoJ & CD to learn about the CPF work and challenges. Don’t hesitate to contact the regional office in KZN to see where to assist”, Assistant Director, DoJ & CD, Umhlanga, April 2023

“Happy to know foreigners can be part of CPFs to enhance community peace”, CPF participant, Gauteng, April 2023

“A strike just happened in Mamelodi so I already used my knowledge and skills by roping in resource persons- I now realize that migrants are also part of society and we need to bring them in to play their roles. CPF has a big role”, Chairperson, CPF Board, Gauteng, April, 2023.

“The workshop was an eye opener, with a realistic approach to the issues that arose”, CPF chairperson, Umhlanga, KZN April 2023

“I knew nothing at the start, great experience to learn. Surrounded by a lot of foreigners, I had mixed feelings but learnt the migrants are human and need to be treated as human. Will teach my community that migrants are humans and should be treated with dignity”, CPF participant, Umhlanga, KZN, April 2023.

“I learnt how to combat racism and how to bring people in, to be inclusive”, CPF participant, Umhlanga, April KZN, 2023.

“Thank you for the workshop, very informative”, Department of Community Safety and Liaison, Umhlanga, KZN, April 2023

“Self introspection is needed”, CPF participant, April 2023, Gauteng

“I learnt foreigners aren’t all bad and to be inclusive”, CPF participant, April 2023, Gauteng

“Learnt new terminology, undocumented instead of illegal. Workshop evoked emotions about those who are discriminated, we should not tolerate discrimination”, CPF participant, April 2023, Gauteng



Head of Social Crime Prevention, South Africa Police and Chief Director, Department of Justice & Constitutional Development @IOM, Sept 2023

The collaborative and multifaceted approach employed unequivocally signifies a dedicated commitment to addressing the issues outlined in the NAP and the underlying causes of crises and violence in South Africa. Collectively, these outcomes exemplify a holistic and cooperative strategy, showcasing substantial progress in cultivating positive change and resilience within South African communities from 2021 to 2023.

Partnerships

During the cumulative reporting periods, partnerships between the DOJ & CD, DSAC, DSD, GCIS, DIRCO, Freedom Park, and key municipalities in the three target provinces were established and strengthened including Ekurhuleni in GP, Ethekewini in Durban, and Overberg region in Western Cape, among others. Engagement with South Africa Local Government Association (SALGA), CPFs and their respective provincial and national boards, SAPs, SAHRC and the National Disaster Management Authority was also strengthened through concrete partnerships. The ongoing relationship with the Department of Home Affairs was also strengthened during the project implementation period. Partnerships with civil society organizations included service contracts and implementation agreements with Adonis Musati Project, Zoe Life Innovations, 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, as well as migrant and refugee led associations such as Afrisoc.

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

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>	None	None	None

<i>Type of partner</i>			
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 + UNDP 819,000 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 Service Agreement	Outcome 1	267,938 ZAR
<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 + UNDP 723,527.00 ZAR
<i>Name of partner</i> <i>Type of partner</i>	Lady of Peace Community Foundation Non -profit organization	Outcome 2	1,420,000.00 ZAR
<i>Name of partner</i> <i>Type of partner</i>	Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation Non -profit organization	Outcome 2	1,670,000.00 ZAR
<i>Name of partner</i> <i>Type of partner</i>	Desmond and Leah Tutu Legacy Foundation Non -profit organization	Outcome 2	479,800.00 ZAR

Other agreements with social enterprises			
<i>Name of partner</i> <i>Type of partner</i>	LM Skills Development Agency Accredited Skill Development Training Provider		999,850 ZAR
<i>Name of partner</i> <i>Type of partner</i>	Grounded Media Independent Communication Specialists, Service Agreement	Outcome 2	1,926,350 ZAR

Cross-Cutting Issues

The cross-cutting principles of human rights-based, gender responsive and child-centered approaches were taken into consideration during project implementation while maintaining the principles of equality, inclusion, participation, accountability, and non-discrimination. After the floods that adversely affected one of the target provinces in 2022 (KZN), inclusion and non-discrimination in the distribution of food parcels was of paramount importance in line with UN humanitarian principles. In 2023, to cater for vulnerable communities, food vouchers were procured through a private enterprise, Supersavers in Pietermaritzburg (PMB, KZN). Others were converted to food parcels due to unavoidable logistical challenges that could not allow beneficiaries to travel to access food vouchers. In PMB, displaced traders affected by violence, were supported with emergency assistance. A total of 877 beneficiaries comprising of 136 female and 110 male household heads and 631 children were supported with food vouchers through the collaboration with Supersavers. This included nationals of South Africa, DRC, Zimbabwe, Burundi and Malawi. Collaboration with the Kwa Cele Tribal Authority for food parcel distribution benefited vulnerable households and families affected by floods in Scottburgh, KZN. A total of 110 South African households comprising of 85 female and 25 male household heads were assisted. In total 692 beneficiaries were supported through this initiative. Majority (85%) were above 35 years old.

Furthermore, gender sensitivities during capacity-building initiatives were considered during the planning and implementation. All initiatives made efforts to ensure gender balance was considered when selecting the beneficiaries and participants. Other specific examples included the inclusion of child minders during the planning sessions with the service providers to ensure mothers were not excluded from the capacity-building initiatives.

Constraints, Adjustments, Lessons and Good Practices

The project leveraged existing partnerships and established new ones to deliver the outcomes and outputs during the implementation period. These included existing relationships with members of the PWG. 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 e.g. the flooding and riots in KZN where PUNOs collectively worked with other UN agencies under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator's Office leveraging on the MoU with the Premier's office signed in 2021. This ensured there was no duplication of efforts.

Strengthening the UN efforts in social cohesion and overall peacebuilding is linked to both the National Development Plan (NDP), NAP and directly contributes to results in the UNSDCF. In particular, Result 1 on Inclusive, Just and Sustainable Economic Growth; and Result 2 on Human Capital and Social Transformation. The response to social cohesion and migrant integration crisis through the JP 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 that brings together all sectors in society to address the consequences of historical injustices that continue to affect communities in South Africa. 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 as well as at the local level through appropriate development plans. Using the foundation laid during the riots and floods that affected some provinces in 2021 and 2022, interventions that facilitate social cohesion and peaceful co-existence in the communities need to be scaled up.

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 JP 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 such as the joint initiative with the University of the Witwatersrand that took place in 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 PWG 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) proved to be immensely helpful in providing a platform to jointly plan activities whenever possible. The external evaluation has outlined some of the challenges that led to less than optimum collaboration, especially at the beginning of the project implementation cycle. Further, cooperation with government counterparts at technical level following the Round Table organized by DOJ and PUNOs in 2022 also provided good momentum for project implementation. Project implementation structure remained at technical level for both government (Chief Director/ Director level) and PUNOs (PMT).

Efforts to jointly approach other donors were pursued through an inclusive approach encouraged by the RCO and provided an opportunity for two joint submissions 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) in 2022 and 2023. Unfortunately, attracting funding for South Africa due to its status as a high middle-income country is not easy taking into consideration the ongoing geopolitical environment. Nevertheless, PUNOs continued exploring other initiatives with the support of the Resident Coordinator. Other efforts include engagement with the private sector through the Global Compact in South Africa who expressed interest in facilitating a stakeholder meeting with a select number of private sector companies to explore interest in social cohesion matters. While time constraints did not permit the JP to engage fully in this initiative during the NCE period, these initiatives nonetheless provided a foundation for further follow up beyond the JP implementation.

It is hoped that the tools and materials developed from the JP will be further utilized by both government, CSOs, and the implementing partners to sustain the activities. The proposal to establish or revise an all-inclusive Social Cohesion Coordinating Council for instance, will also hopefully ensure sustainability of these initiatives.

KEY PROJECT DELIVERABLES

Key Project Deliverables

1. Handbook available here: [SOCIAL COHESION HANDBOOK & TOOLKIT FOR FACILITATORS | IOM South Africa](#)
2. The Migration Toolbox 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 MPTF JP 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 the 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.
7. Report on mapping 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 available here: <https://www.justice.gov.za/nap/index.html>.
8. Grounded Media Report on Ubuntu campaign and Living Ubuntu pictorial demonstrating whole of UN/government/society partnership.

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 JP 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 JP.</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 process with all relevant stakeholders is in place and will be maintained throughout the duration of the JP 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 JP, 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 JP 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 females.</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 JP.</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 in order to provide redress for negative human rights impacts.</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>

		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 JP but some challenges remain.
C	1-3	The Human Rights Marker shows a very partial integration of human rights in the JP.

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 JP 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's 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. Furthermore, interventions in 2023 also targeted learners in Grades 8-10 during the #Living Ubuntu campaign, from 46 schools with the aim of shaping and influencing their perceptions on the importance of social cohesion, diversity and inclusivity. The launch of Little Nana in the #SameCampaign was another effort that

		targeted children intentionally. Finally, during the distribution of food packages in KZN, households with children were also targeted in an effort aimed at ensuring children's needs were taken into consideration.
12. Do PUNOs and implementing partners have safeguarding policies and practices in place, and will all staff and non-staff personnel working with children receive training on safeguarding prior to commencement of JP implementation?	No	No training took place at the beginning of the project, but staff remained sensitive to issues affecting children and referred cases 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 throughout the duration of the JP, 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 JP 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 JP be trained on engaging with children and on children's rights and needs , including on children's participation, prior to	N/A	N/A

commencement of JP implementation?		
17. For any JP 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, disability, LGBTQ+, taking into account data protection principles?	N/A	N/A

18. Please choose one of the following below or choose N/A if not applicable. 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 JP. All outcomes and outputs contribute towards, and all indicators measure change in terms of children’s rights and needs. B: Achieving impact for children by addressing the specific needs and challenges faced by children affected by migration is a significant component of the JP. At least one outcome contributes towards, and related output-level indicator(s) measure change in terms of children’s rights and needs. C: Achieving impact for children by addressing the specific needs and challenges faced by children affected by migration is a minor component of the JP. At least one output contributes towards, and related indicator(s) measure change in terms of children’s rights and needs.		N/A
	A, B, C or 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		
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); 1 GP (IOM)			7	Original target 6 (2 per province)

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 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	Original target 6 (2 per province)
OUTPUT 1.1						
Indicator 1.1a: Provincial and community Strategic Engagement Plan, based on mapping of national violence reduction social networks and capacities developed and updated	1	0	1	0	1	
Indicator 1.1b: Number of government and community led peace building mechanisms established in each province	2	1-KZN; 1-Western Cape; 1-GP	N/A	N/A	3	Additional three in existence were capacitated to enhance sustainability
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	3	14	
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	66,67	66,7	% of community peace focal points reporting engagement based on individual survey
OUTPUT 1.2						

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 1.2a: 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 (disaggregated by gender and age).	Based on initial needs assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	Gender and age indeterminate
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).	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	55%	Self-reported survey
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	0	0	0	70 %	Self-reported in surveying Original target 70%

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 2b: % of migrants and host community members surveyed who reported increased social inclusion (disaggregated by gender and age).	0	0	0	0	100%	Self-reported Original target 70%
OUTPUT 2.1						
Indicator 2.1a: # of community members reached through awareness-raising campaigns and socio-cultural activities implemented (disaggregated sex and age)	450	7582+ 9698 (UNDP); 42000+ 92000+ 47+ 1591+ 2194 (IOM); 765,800 (UNHCR);	18437	110,100	1,050,250	Due to the nature and scale of awareness campaigns, the disaggregation of gender is difficult to determine as 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	100%	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	3	3	3	9	Three per province including newspaper, radio, television and social media

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 2.2b: % 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	100	100% (59 female; 25 males)	Perception survey conducted post trainings OHCHR and IOM held.
OUTPUT 2.3						
Indicator 2.3a: # of community leaders actively participating in the events and training programmes (disaggregated by gender and age).	12	4	5	3	12	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-GP (1 women led; 1 male led)	8	12	Thokoza Social Cohesion Forum; Leratong Advice Centre Unit for Social Cohesion, PWG response, RRTT, CPF
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) GP: 67 (Women: 28)	To be reported in the next reporting period	351	517	
Indicator 2.4b: # of local peace awards ceremony held.	WC, 1-Gauteng, 1-KZN	1 (KZN)	2 (KZN); 1 (WC)	3	7	UNHCR, UN Women, IOM

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 2.4c: # of women peace clubs created.	2 WC, 2 GP, 2 KZN	1 Western Cape, 1 Gauteng	1 (WC)	1	4	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	40%	40%	To be evaluated at the end of the project
Indicator 2.5b: # of vocational training programmes conducted for the vulnerable groups, disaggregated by gender and age groups)	0	2- WC, 11 KZN, 1 GP	5 (WC); 2 (KZN) WC: 168 Women /40 Male (KZN: 21 Women/ 9 men (11 youth; 19 adult)	4	25	(average of 65% female/35% male; 45% aged between 18-35 and 55% between 35-70) UNDP LM Skills 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	1	N/A	1	Report available Original target Yes (report available)
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)	0	2-Rapid Response Task Team and SALGA meeting	6	(OHCHR DOJ; IOM EWS; UNHCR Dept of Education Original target ??
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

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 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	Yes	DSAC and DOJCD collaboration
OUTPUT 3.3						
Indicator 3.3a: Policy recommendations and reports are used as the reference framework for local and national governmental actions, as well as for international assistance	No	To be evaluated at the end of the project	N/A	N/A	Yes	Early Warning System and Rapid Response Task Team