



Migration MPTF
PROJECT DOCUMENT TEMPLATE

PROJECT INFORMATION	
Project Title:	Provision of essential services, protection, social and economic empowerment to support the reintegration of returned migrants in Addis Ababa
Country(ies)/Region:	Ethiopia
Convening United Nations (UN) Organization:	UN-Habitat
Participating UN Organization(s):	UN-Habitat, World Health Organization (WHO), International Labour Organization (ILO)
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), Federal Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Agency, Ministry of Health (MoH), Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency, Addis Ababa City Administration, Addis Ababa Labour and Social Affairs Bureau, Addis Ababa TVET Bureau, Addis Ababa Planning and Development Commission, Addis Ababa Health Bureau, Addis Ababa Education Bureau, Micro-Finance Institution (MFI), Addis Ababa University Department of Psychiatry, Mothers and Children Multi-sectoral Development Organization (MCMDO), Triggerise, and Women in Self Employment (WISE).
Migration MPTF Thematic Area	<input type="checkbox"/> Thematic Area 5: Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants
Primary GCM objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 7: Address and reduce vulnerability in migration; • Objective 15: provide basic services and needs for migrants; • Objective 16: empower migrants and society to realize full inclusion and social cohesion • Objective 18: Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences • Objective 21: Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration
Relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Targets¹	SDG 3: Target 3.4: Reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being; 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs; 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all. 3.C: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in

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



	<p>developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States. 3.D: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks</p> <p>SDG 8: Target 8.6: Substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training, and target 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.</p> <p>SDG 11: Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums, and target 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.</p>
Expected Project Commencement Date²	October 2020
Period of Implementation:	18 months
Requested Budget: Indicate budget per PUNO and total	<p>USD 1,500,000</p> <p>UN-Habitat: \$364,195; WHO \$431,745; ILO \$704,060</p>
Project Description	<p>This project aims to support Ethiopia's federal government, the Addis Ababa city administration, and local organizations to provide returning migrants access to essential services, including health, housing, skills development, social protection, labour market reintegration, and employment promotion. It seeks to reduce vulnerability especially for women, to remigration, trafficking, and smuggling.</p>
Project Gender Marker Score:³	2

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

³ Please score 1, 2, 3 (or N/A) as below:

Score 3 for projects that have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective;

Score 2 for projects that have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as a significant objective;

Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)




Score N/A for projects that do not contribute to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls

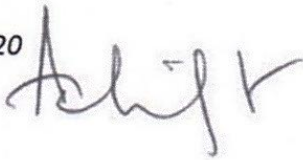

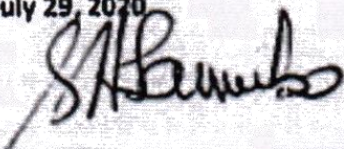
Reference: United Nations Development Group: "Gender Equality Marker Guidance Note September 2013"

<https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/UNDG-Gender-Equality-Marker-Guidance-Note-Final-Sep-2013.pdf>



SIGNATURE PAGE

UN Resident Coordinator	Representative of the National Authority
Country Ethiopia	Name of institution Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
Name Dr Catherine Sozi	Name of representative H.E. Dr. Ergogie Tesfaye
Date 3 Sept 2020	Date 29 July 20
Signature 	Signature and seal  

Participating UN Organizations (PUNO)	
Name of Convening UN Organization United Nations Human Settlements Programme	Name of Participating UN Organization International Labour Organization
Name of Representative Aklilu Fikresilassie	Name of Representative Alexio Musindo
Date July 29, 2020	Date 29 July 2020
Signature 	Signature 
Name of Participating UN Organization World Health Organization	
Name of Representative Dr Boureima Hama Sambo	
Date July 29, 2020	
Signature 	

Chair of the Migration MPTF Steering Committee
Name
Date
Signature



THIS PROJECT NARRATIVE

1. Migration Context and Rationale

1a. Migration Context and Needs analysis

Ethiopia, with a population of 107 million, is a hub for outward and inward migration. With 71% of the population under the age of 30 and two million labor market entrants every year, ensuring productive employment opportunities poses a challenge in both rural and urban areas. Growing numbers of Ethiopians have been looking for job opportunities in the capital, which exhibits a 4.37% annual growth rate mostly attributable to migration, while others travel overseas. Around 163,018 Ethiopian citizens that had irregularly migrated were forcibly repatriated in 2013-2014 and around 320,000 were repatriated in 2017-2019. Returns from the Gulf States have continued regularly with an average of 10,000 returned migrants per month. From April 1 to August 6, 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic led to the forced repatriation of 23,900 irregular migrants to Ethiopia. IOM estimates that an additional 200,000 Ethiopian migrants will be repatriated before the end of 2020. Forcibly returned migrants are often in a desperate state with no resources beyond the clothes on their backs, and severe medical conditions due to lack of access to health services before deportation. Many experience psychosocial problems. Female migrants are more vulnerable than males, experiencing unique health, social and economic challenges.

The Government of Ethiopia (GoE) and partners are providing emergency support and managing COVID-19 quarantine centers but face multiple challenges in providing subsequent social and economic reintegration. ILO assessments (2014, 2018)⁴ indicated that challenges hindering returned migrants' reintegration include lack of jobs/employment; lack of financial support to initiate micro or small enterprises (92%); lack of training (58.7%); lack of business development services (28.4%); lack of access to government services (41.2%). Lack of access to loans and other financial support further contributes to challenges in accessing living and working space. The Addis Ababa city administration has limited capacity to support registration, local integration and protection of returning migrants originally hailing from the city, and lacks tools to support service provision for returning migrants.

In preparation for this project, **ILO** consulted with Ethiopian Missions in destination countries, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA), the Urban Job Creation and Food Security (UJCFs), the Jobs Creation Commission (JCC), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA). All confirmed that the needs and findings identified in the ILO needs assessments remain valid and relevant with respect to sustainable social and economic reintegration of returned migrants. **WHO** held consultations with key informants from the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Federal and City health authorities, implementing partners (Triggerise and MCMDO) and recently returned migrants. **UN-Habitat** consulted with government officers and Non-Governmental Agencies (NGOs) in Addis Ababa and visited a government owned shelter noting the gap in shelter standards and a lack of transparent procedures if shelters or emergency health facilities require space to accommodate a fluctuating number of returning migrants.

1b. Complementarity and Additionality

This Joint Project (JP) complements efforts by the **Ethiopia Migration Network (EMN)**⁵ to ensure a coordinated, system-wide support to the GoE, in ensuring safe, orderly and regular migration and to

⁴ Needs Assessment of KSA returnees, ILO, 2014 https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---africa/---ro-abidjan/---sro-addis-ababa/documents/publication/wcms_670539.pdf

⁵ Members: IOM, ILO, WHO, UN Habitat, UNFPA, UN Women, FAO, UNAIDS, OHCHR, UNCDF, UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, UNEP, UNODC, WFP, UNESCO



respect, protect and promote the rights and wellbeing of migrants. The JP supports efforts by **MoFA** in providing immediate assistance to returned migrants, the **MoLSA, and Regional Bureaus of Labour and Social Affairs** which facilitate local job opportunities and the **UJCS** which provides Business Development Services and support to returned migrants in enterprise development. The **Addis Ababa City Administration** is responsible for providing services and coordinating efforts for the social and economic reintegration of return migrants, but it lacks resources and capacity to fulfil those tasks. UN-Habitat, due to its experience and mandate for supporting cities to become more sustainable, safe and liveable for all, has initiated this JP, together with WHO and ILO, building upon prior projects supporting the Addis Ababa City Administration on multi-sector and multi-level governance coordination for improving living conditions and livelihood opportunities for all inhabitants. The three collaborating agencies complement each other in their mandates, covering crucial components for enabling a better and dignified life in urban areas (for all, including return migrants) including better living conditions, access to health and improving employment opportunities.

Most of the work will focus on strengthening the capacity of Addis Ababa City Administration to provide relevant services, including health. Referrals to social and economic reintegration projects run by the Administration of Returned migrants and Refugee Affairs (ARRA) will be strengthened. Integration and complementarity will also be pursued by the NGOs that execute projects related to the prevention of irregular migration, reintegration of returned migrants, provision of social services to vulnerable populations, and victim rehabilitation. Many of these agencies will be either directly or indirectly involved in the JP's implementation and oversight.

1c. Linkages to National (and Regional) Strategic Plans

Under Ethiopia's new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), the proposed JP addresses the following UNSDCF outputs: Young people are equipped with skills and knowledge to get increased access to decent jobs and civic participation, Gender inequalities and violence are reduced, accountability mechanisms are strengthened and opportunities for women and children enhanced; Increased and equitable access to quality essential social services, benefitting vulnerable, marginalized and displacement-affected people, and Displacement affected persons find safe and voluntary durable solutions through self-reliance, protection and service inclusion in an enhanced enabling environment.

The project also aligns with the 10-year prospective development plan, the National Employment Policy and Strategy of Ethiopia (NEPS2017); the Micro and Small Enterprise Development Strategy of 2011, the Social Protection Policy of 2014 and the Reintegration Directive 2018. Furthermore, the JP will make a substantive contribution to all three country priorities under the Decent Work Country Programme for Ethiopia (2019-2020): Priority 1 - Promoting productive and decent employment for men and women for sustainable development and poverty reduction; Priority 2 - Ratifying and improving the application of international labor standards; Priority 3 - Broadening and strengthening social protection coverage.

1d. Alignment to the SDGs and other Frameworks

The JP will contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030, through the SDG 3: "Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages;" SDG 4: "Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;" SDG 8 "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;" SDG 10 "Reduce inequality within and among countries;" SDG 11 "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable." The JP will also contribute to 5 of the 23 Objectives of the Global Compact for



Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration: Objective 7: Address and reduce vulnerability in migration; Objective 15: Provide basic services and needs for migrants; Objective 16: Empower migrants and society to realize full inclusion and social cohesion; Objective 18: Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences; Objective 21: Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration; under Thematic Area 5 of the MPTF. It will contribute to the Paris Declaration, the New Urban Agenda, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and other global agendas and frameworks relevant to sustainable urbanization and human settlements. This program will further contribute towards the implementation of Outcome 5 – Skills and lifelong learning to facilitate access to and transitions in the labour market and Outcome 7 – Adequate and effective protection at work for all⁶.

2. Results Framework and Theory of Change

2a. Results framework

Overall Objective

The Joint Programme will contribute towards sustainable reintegration of returned migrants in Addis Ababa City, with a focus on health and socio-economic well-being.

Outcomes and Outputs

The JP will consist of interventions that address the right to essential services including health and housing, the need for productive and decent livelihoods; the need to reintegrate with dignity; and the need for close coordination and knowledge sharing among service providers. This will be achieved primarily by providing government and non-state actors with the tools and support needed to deliver essential services for vulnerable returned migrants, building the capacity of the mandated city administration institutions to provide reintegration support for returning migrants, learning by doing through the close follow-up and service provision of a cohort of at least 700 returned migrants, and integrating migration into relevant policies and strategies. Activities include:

1. Addis Ababa city administration and other service providers deliver appropriate reintegration support to returning migrants based on improved policies, knowledge and evidence-based practice.

1.1 Data and information collection to support evidence-based policy recommendations: This will be achieved by working with an independent multi-disciplinary team at Addis Ababa University (AAU) responsible for conducting baseline surveys, following up a cohort of returned migrants, and supporting the Steering Committee using a participatory action research approach. This is further supported by individual assessments conducted by JPs, including institutional capacity assessment of Addis Ababa City, assessments of housing and working conditions of returned migrants, analysis of the rental market, accessibility and connectivity of urban services. This will provide evidence-based inputs into relevant policy discourses and will be shared through (online) workshops, written reports, journal publications.

1.2 Using data and results from 1.1, consultation workshops will be organized to **develop evidence-based policy recommendations** that support the Federal Government and Addis Ababa City Administration to improve the reintegration of Ethiopian migrants.

2. Returned migrants utilize/benefit from appropriate essential health services, with COVID prevention measures in place to protect JP staff, partners and beneficiaries.

⁶ The Programme and Budget of the ILO sets out the strategic objectives and expected outcomes for the Organization's work in the biennium and is approved every two years by the International Labour Conference. The 2020-21 Programme and Budget is subject to final approval in October 2019 by the ILO Governing Body.



2.1 Appropriate essential health services including referral provided to returned migrants, in particularly women and girls. As returned migrants will have various health needs including psychosocial needs, the Triggerise platform will facilitate and strengthen referral, while the JP will also work to support affiliated government run health centres and the shelters run by MCMDO by strengthening the capacity of service providers through training, and provide medical supplies, in order to ensure access to relevant health and rehabilitation services such as mental health services and reproductive health services for the most vulnerable returning migrants.

2.2 COVID prevention and response: COVID prevention and response measures will be put in place to serve both returned migrants and the project-affiliated staff. This includes health assessments, provision of medical supplies including PPE, and trainings for partners, JP staff, affiliated health facilities and offices of the Addis Ababa City Administration. Where needed, relevant inputs will be provided into institutional business continuity planning.

3. Returned migrants benefit from gender-appropriate socio-economic reintegration opportunities

3.1 Improved access to appropriate trainings for returned migrants to facilitate economic reintegration will include needs-based core skills (life skills, financial literacy, entrepreneurship) and vocational skills trainings. Particular attention will be given to women and girls. Access is further facilitated through the provision of mobile phones that not only allow access to the Triggerise platform that offers trainings, but also allows direct beneficiaries to access other online training courses.

3.2 Gender-appropriate socio-economic reintegration support will be provided, including support to access to finance, housing and work space. This will take several forms. For the 100 most vulnerable returning migrants, cash transfers will be provided to allow them to settle back in their place of origin. Career counselling, occupational guidance, business plan development, business support services, licensing services, and referrals to job-placement services and skilling opportunities will also be provided to returning migrants by building the capacity of the government and private sector institutions that provide these services. Access to financial services for returned migrants will be facilitated through linkages with micro-finance institutions (MFIs), private sector, NGOs or Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs). The labour market reintegration centre within the AA BOLSA or UJCFS will be strengthened so that they can capably coordinate and refer returned migrants to service providers and provide advice on skills needs and skills programmes.

The JP will support the development of government-run monitoring mechanisms dedicated to returning migrants, and based on accurate projections of migration trends. Capacity development will ensure, for example, that planned urban growth allows for organizations and the private sector to invest in facilities for the benefit of the most vulnerable. Addis Ababa City will be supported in the development and approval of a minimum compliance standard for shelter, working spaces, and other centres for returning migrants, based on inputs by beneficiaries and key stakeholders and partners. Further institutional capacity building will support Addis Ababa City in providing increased transparency of procedures and policies that enable timely and gender-equitable service provision to returning migrants (e.g. land and property acquisition, access to housing, identification and acquisition of working space, increased access to procedure guidance).

2b. Theory of change

The JP contributes to a sustainable reintegration of returned migrants in Addis Ababa City, with a focus on health and socio-economic well-being. Specific key needs and vulnerabilities of returned migrants, especially women and girls, are taken as a starting point. These include their limited access to health services and housing/shelters, a lack of safe working places and limited opportunities for socio-economic



reintegration. These needs are to be addressed through both direct action through ensuring the delivery of needed services, and indirectly, through capacity building of responsible institutions.

The JP's underlying assumption is that returned migrants targeted by the JP will ultimately desire to remain in Ethiopia and will use the support and services designed and provided through the JP. The provision of an attractive, accessible, and effective package of complementary services is therefore needed that specifically addresses the key needs and areas of vulnerability of the targeted beneficiaries. From the moment of enrolment in the JP, beneficiaries will have access to information and networks to identify the services and opportunities appropriate to their needs, capacities and interest. By helping them attain improved health, safe living and working spaces, and engagement in socio-economic activities to sustain themselves and their families in the long term, it is hoped that the likelihood for seeking re-migration will be reduced. The JP also aims to contribute to sustainable reintegration by strengthening the capacity of the service providers and improving access to the government at federal and city level to provide essential services to returning migrants. Effective coordination at federal level and at Addis Ababa city administration levels is needed to help government plan for delivery of service to a varying number of returning migrants. It is expected that this will be affected by the current COVID-19 pandemic and associated lockdowns, as well as social unrest linked to the upcoming elections, requiring assistance for JP partners by providing COVID-19 preventive measures, digital solutions, and technical assistance. For a more detailed pictorial representation of the JP's Theory of Change, please see Annex D6.

3. Project Implementation Strategy

3a. Joint Program implementation strategy

The [City of Addis Ababa](#) is the geographical focus of the proposed JP. The location (and the interventions) were selected after consultation processes with the government and different stakeholders. Addis Ababa was chosen because the GoE sees it as the preferred location where the leadership can closely observe project results and make informed decisions about scaling up efforts at regional and national level.

The components of the JP build on the comparative advantages of each participating agency and are seen to deliver [One Approach](#). Although the general description of activities under this JP is grouped by outcomes and outputs, the implementation strategy is an integrated one, focusing on close coordination at federal, city and implementation levels, and joint planning and implementation. The major JP activities will be initiated concurrently, with their final design and approaches aimed to ensure coherence and maximum impact based on the findings of the initial need and capacity assessments. This will be further facilitated through the Participatory Action Research (PAR) approach that guides the team by using baseline and real-time monitoring data to promote evidence-based policy development, the achievement of programmatic coherence, and evidence-based review and decision making by the JP Steering Committee during its regular meetings. The online Triggerise platform will be used to collect information on the progress of the enrolled beneficiaries and represents an additional mechanism that links together the different elements of the JP.

The Implementation strategy will focus on returnees' [empowerment](#) during reintegration to reduce protection risks and vulnerability encountered by providing skills enhancement, access to health service and access to finance. Informed by capacity assessment findings, which will be done at the begging of the JP launching, capacity building support will also be extended to relevant government (including Federal and City administration) and private sector institutions to provide quality and market-oriented support and service for returnees through training of health workers, TVET teachers, BoLSA and UJCFS officials on



various aspects of reintegration support. The JP will promote partnership towards improving institutional coordination and collaboration among different stakeholders and promoting social dialogue with the government, private sector, civil society organizations and non-governmental actors at various levels as a means of consensus building, economic and social development, and good governance, including on migration and reintegration.

The establishment of clear [beneficiary selection criteria](#) is critical, and criteria around gender and vulnerability (with especially women with children and girls seen as the most vulnerable group) will inform selection. The draft selection criteria identified in partnership with MOLSA at the pre-design stage include:

- Arrived between 2018-2020, with priority given to those who returned due to the pandemic;
- Residing in Addis Ababa;
- No form of support received from government or non-government institutions;
- An interest in becoming an entrepreneur or engage in wage employment;
- Evidence that they do not have any other income to sustain themselves and their families;
- Priority will be given to returnees with medical/psychological conditions; victims of trafficking or forced labour; women with children; single headed households; pregnant/lactating women; and the disabled.

The final selection criteria will be established by the project's Steering Committee, who will also be responsible for overseeing the selection process. Profiles of potential beneficiaries will be compiled by MOLSA that will further include data on education and training, experience, interest, and needs of the individual returnees.

The JP will build on [evidence and facts](#) to support policy development and project design through research and advocacy. Both action and policy-oriented research on migration management will be conducted. The findings of the studies will inform future interventions and policy debates on migration governance in general, and on reintegration processes. A series of indicators will be developed and used to guide the implementing partners in achieving project objectives and contribute to the overall evidence-base.

Participating agencies will ensure that all contracts and materials used for project implementation are of very [good quality](#) and are [cost effective](#) (value for money). Only qualified personnel and institutions will carry out the planned activities. Companies for procurement and rehabilitation works in Addis Ababa will be selected through open bid processes in line with PUNOs procurement procedures and regulations. A timeline for project implementation will be developed and will be strictly respected. At the end of the project, an evaluation will be carried out with the different stakeholders (government, civil society and local population and returned migrants) to also evaluate the quality and cost-effectiveness of the project.

The successful implementation of the project will improve the health and well-being of returning migrants, enhance their skills and promote decent work, and strengthen the capacity of the Federal and Addis Ababa City Administration to respond to the essential needs of returned migrants and the incoming and outgoing migration management capacities. It will equally contribute in supporting the commitment of GoE to facilitate the orderly flow of returning migrants, increase institutional coordination and cohesion among partners and returned migrant communities.

3b. Cross-Cutting Principles

The JP will employ [whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches](#) and promote cross cutting principles with stakeholders across sectors involved in reintegration of returned migrants, in line with GCM principles. The JP is built on the confidence that the only effective remedies for migration include integrated access to services addressing a complementary set of needs. Health and socio-economic



empowerment, complemented by safe, accessible, and clean spaces for health services, education, work and social interaction.

Human rights are at the center of this JP as it contributes to a long-term and comprehensive approach to migration across sectors by humanitarian, development, human rights and peace-/state-building actors. In addition, the JP will be guided by UN fundamental human rights treaties and protocols and ILO's set of international labor standards and non-binding frameworks on labor migration and reintegration related areas. This JP will aim to tackle discrimination and will be inclusive of all returning migrants, regardless of their migration status.

The JP will give attention to **gender** to ensure both female and male returned migrants are equitably targeted and benefit from this program. The nature of the target group and identified needs dictate the importance of active and intentional engagement of both male and female returned migrants to identify, analyze and craft multi-sectoral need-based responses and integration of gender issues in all reintegration efforts. This will be ensured through participatory sessions with women and men throughout the process to ensure inputs are fed back into the JP delivery. The JP aims at the empowerment of women and girls returned migrants as most vulnerable group and beneficiary of this program. Measures taken will be gender- and age-sensitive and address the specific needs of children, particularly migrant children and women in vulnerable situations. The plan will include a cap of at least 50% female participation for inclusion in all economic empowerment and training schemes, procurement of medical supplies to ensure free access to basic essential health services will focus on supplies for sexual and reproductive health: family planning methods, medicines and equipment for use in pregnancy and childbirth, rape kits, etc., a cross-cutting gender lens will be incorporated in all policy and strategy-oriented activities, including the collection and analysis of JP-relevant data. The JP will also ensure acceptable participation of women in all JP activities including the steering committee and raise awareness including facilitating JP and partners staff awareness, advocacy for ensuring gender-friendly and safe spaces for work and housing.

4. Partnerships

4a. Stakeholder Mapping: The JP partners include:

The Ethiopia Migration Network⁷ ensures a coordinated system-wide support to the GoE to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration, and to respect, protect and promote the rights and wellbeing of migrants and their families as well as communities of origin, transit and destination countries.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) is a main actor providing protection support for migrants in destination countries and facilitate their return if required. The MoFA collaboration will ensure the program delivery according to the needs of the target population, ensuring their awareness to facilities in place in order to support an informed decision making ahead of voluntary repatriation.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) and Regional Bureaus of Labour and Social Affairs (BoLSAs) are responsible for compiling data on returned migrants and provide sector offices with information about returned migrants needs and priorities.

The Urban Job Creation and Food Security Agency and Regional Bureaus is mandated to improve the livelihood of citizens who are unable to work or unemployed, by stimulating urban job creation, playing a

⁷ Members: IOM, ILO, WHO, UN Habitat, UNFPA, UN Women, FAO, UNAIDS, OHCHR, UNCDF, UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, UNEP, UNODC, WFP, UNESCO



coordinating role for institutions that provide assistance to micro enterprises and small enterprises, supporting such enterprises to make them competitive, and stimulating a sustainable and strong foundation for industrial development.

Addis Ababa City Administration is the institution directing public funds towards the physical and socio-economic development of the city of Addis Ababa. Several city administration bodies are involved in migration management activities that include BoLSA, the Women and Children Affairs Bureau, the Urban Job Creation and Microenterprise Development Bureau, and the TVET Agency⁸.

TVETs under the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Addis Ababa TVET Bureau are mandated to provide soft and hard skills training for returned migrants and local communities.

Administration for Refugee and Returnees Affair (ARRA) is an agency mandated to support refugees and returned migrants. ARRA is currently implementing an EU funded reintegration project. This JP will benefit from their experience and will complement the work being done on social and economic reintegration.

The Confederation of Ethiopian Trade Unions (CETU) is the national organization representing workers in the country. The major objective of CETU is to protect the rights and benefits of employees. The Women's Affairs division is the responsible department for migration in CETU. CETU is a member of the national anti-human trafficking task force with a role focused mainly on protection of workers' rights.

The Ethiopian Employers' Organizations collectively represent the majority of the employers in Ethiopia. They aim to safeguard and defend the interests of employers and, by extension, promotion of free enterprise in Ethiopia. It provides different services to members, including lobbying and advocacy on behalf of employers; industrial relations and legal representation; capacity-building; and others. The organizations undertake different activities as part of its corporate social responsibility. They work on anti-human trafficking activities in collaboration with ILO and MoLSA, and the Confederation of Ethiopian Trade Unions. More importantly, it provides employment opportunities for returning migrants.

Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) are responsible for providing banking and credit services, mainly to micro and small enterprises. MFI's provide access to finance for returning migrants wanting to establish enterprises and will have a critical role in providing access to credit and savings for the beneficiaries of the JP. The JP will work with MFIs in providing access to credit for the ultimate beneficiaries.

Non-government organizations (NGOs) such as the Humanitarian Aid and Development Agency, AGAR Ethiopia, WISE, Triggerise and MCMDO run projects aimed at prevention of irregular migration, returned migrants reintegration and victim rehabilitation.

The Resident Coordinator and UN Country Team (RC/UNCT): will hold the overall management role.

4b. Partnerships

Government participation: The proposal includes collaboration and partnership with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of urban Development and Construction, Ministry of Labour & Social Affairs, Job Creation Commission, TVET and the Ministry of Women, Children & Youth Affairs. At the local government level, the City Planning Office and Addis Ababa Municipality are key stakeholders in planning meetings, workshops, negotiations and JP implementation. The key government bodies will have an active role to play and contribute towards the successful implementation of the JP.

⁸ "Mapping of Stakeholders and Coordination Mechanisms on Migration in Ethiopia" ILO, 2019



NGOs / Service Providers such as Triggerise, MCMDO, AGAR, WISE, CETU, EIEC/EEF will be capacitated to provide direct services to the returned migrants. Their area of intervention will mainly centre around the provision of psychosocial support, trainings including those for life skills, entrepreneurship and financial literacy, as well as in providing business development services including mentoring and coaching. This JP will also seek to coordinate and collaborate with other NGOs also working in the area of migration and reintegration. Mass media, especially FM 96.3, 97.1, 102.1, 101.1, and business firms such as Addis Saving and Credit Institute, the private sector, and the chamber of commerce will also be asked to participate in different forums on awareness-raising, creating employment opportunity and the provision of loans.

Beneficiary involvement: The proposal is designed based on existing research and research gaps, as well as consultations with government institutions, local NGOs, academia directly working with returned migrants, and interviews with returned migrants. The JP has engaged returned migrants in the project design. They will further be engaged in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Returned migrants will be asked to contribute to data collection and needs analyses as well as other program activities. The JP will build on already established relationships with its indirect beneficiaries, including local government authorities and non-government actors, given that successful reintegration requires strong cross-cutting partnerships and coordination. Key government institutions such as MoLSA, MoH, AACA, UJCFS and the Job Creation Commission will be supported, and efficient coordination facilitated among sector offices and UN agencies in order to effectively support the AA City Administration to deliver relevant outputs. The building of partnerships will be a key strategy for program implementation. Involvement by the GoE, implementing partners and other stakeholders listed above in the development, implementation and evaluation of the action will range from consultation during the preparation of the project's action plans, to inclusion in specific activities such as research, policy discussions, consultations, and direct support to returned migrants.

5. Innovation and Sustainability

5a. Innovation

The collaboration of the three UN Agencies (ILO, WHO and UN-Habitat) with different but complimentary mandates provides an integrated approach to supporting the different government agencies involved in adoption of policies, procedures and standards applied to support the integration of a fluctuating number of returning migrants. Historically, economic empowerment programs have been the cornerstone of the reintegration of economic migrants. Other core reintegration challenges such as access to basic (mental) health services targeted specifically to returned migrants, as well as housing, and integration of returned migrants into the urban fabric by improving access to shelter/work spaces are integral to the success of economic empowerment but are seldom addressed. The innovation lies in bringing all these elements together in a single JP that allows exploration and strengthening of the complementarity of these services.

Institutional/multi-stakeholders' coordination put in place will also be strengthened by this JP and the lessons learned from will inform further scaling up of successful interventions. Scaling up would involve replication of JP elements in other local administrations, which is expected to be of continued relevance given the large numbers of returned migrants that are still waiting to be returned. The proposed integrated approaches to the improved access to housing and basic/health services, taking in consideration specific vulnerabilities, and the results of labour markets assessments and rehabilitation interventions are expected to serve as a model for returnee migrant re-integration efforts across the country as well as regionally. Successful JP implementation is expected to have a multiplier effect, as its replicable potential could be used as leverage for future funding. The JP will furthermore aim to reinforce



the demonstrated commitment and ownership of government actors in reintegration. In discussion with the RC and UNCT the lessons learned from this JP will be shared among UN partners, and can ultimately contribute to the progress of the UNSDCF as well as towards the achievements of the SDGs.

The project will formally enroll a cohort of at least 700 recently returned migrants residing in Addis Ababa. Returned migrants shall be identified in partnership with relevant stakeholders, including the COVID-19 quarantine centers, City Administration services, and peer referral. The innovation in this project is that returned migrants meeting a pre-determined set of criteria will be offered a telephone and receive a basic training in the use of an existing, innovative online platform run by an NGO called Triggerise, whose geographical coverage and capacity will be expanded to include enrolment and service provision specific to returned migrants. This platform works both online as well as through regular voice and text messaging and provides basic information and trainings, but also incentivizes recruitment of other returned migrants and the referral and use of relevant health and economic empowerment services through the awarding of “Tiko miles”. These miles can be used for the subsidized procurement of goods for either trade or other forms of micro-enterprise, further stimulated by an initial “loading” of credit to help migrants get started. The associated online database provides live updates on the success of both enrolled individuals and the JP, while continued telephone access allows direct contact, micro-surveys and specific message dissemination to take place. The platform is linked to selected health facilities with trained staff that have received medical kits, allowing the provision of free health services, as well as to warehouses but also TVET colleges and other training opportunities.

To respond to a fluctuating number of returning migrants, the City Administration needs to adopt standards and procedures regarding shelters to enable more effective response from the service providers to potential future crises. The Addis Ababa master plan guiding the physical development of the city is under revision. UN-Habitat teams embedded in the City Administration and Ministry of Urban Development and construction, respectively are supporting the urban planning processes through technical support and mainstreaming the integration of the most vulnerable in planning for service delivery. Against this backdrop there is a good momentum for mainstreaming the issue of returned migrants’ in city planning to ensure urban land and facilities can be available in an emergency, and health and other services are planned for an appropriate number of people.

5b. Sustainability

A participatory approach will be used in all stages of the project cycle, building on the active involvement of all partners to ensure national ownership of project which is essential for long-term sustainability by the relevant partners, who have a direct stake in the reintegration process. Federal and city administration governments, NGOs, trade unions, employers, and returned migrants as the primary target groups and beneficiaries, will all be involved in the development, implementation and evaluation of the program. They will be involved at all the stages of the JP, from consultation during preparation of implementation plan through inclusion in specific activities such as research, consultations and direct support, to being targeted for specific outcomes. In addition, given the program focuses on capacity building which is the ground for sustainability both on human and institutional development dimensions of it.

Linking this JP with existing development projects and aligning them with national development goals to ensure political will and avoid the shortage of funds will promote sustainability. The JP will reinforce the demonstrated commitment and ownership of government actors in the area of reintegration, and foresees to contribute to long-term sustainability through enhancing capacities of government and civil society stakeholders; ensuring the direct and inclusive involvement at Federal and city administration



level of relevant actors, such as Government, returned migrants, NGO's, and the private sector; contribute to the strengthening of existing skills training institutions and systems, direct support to government and non-government actors in strengthening its capacity on reintegration; avoidance of substitution support, but rather strengthening existing structures and responsibilities will also ensure sustainability.

Improved coordination of stakeholder activities both at federal and city administration levels is imperative to sustainability. Coordination of activities will be done vertically – through capacity-building and consultation activities - and horizontally, by undertaking joint activities between and among government ministries, other administrative structures, and civil society, employers and workers' representatives. Emphasis on co-ordination and partnerships will help minimize duplication while building on the strength of existing networks and sustainability.

Beneficiaries will be socially and economically empowered to seek employment or run their own businesses in line with their needs, their area of interest and the supply and demand in the labor market. This is expected to encourage them to work harder, progress, and succeed in their work and ultimately ensure sustainability. Beneficiaries will also be organized under their respective interests and businesses to further strengthen and forge working relationships among themselves and local institutions to share experience and to lead a better life. The respective Labour and Social Affairs Bureau, UJCS and relevant actors will regularly follow up on the beneficiaries even after the JP phases out to ensure sustainability.

Sustainability of health-specific services will be ensured by working with the existing health system, expanding the capacity to provide essential services for returning migrants such as mental health and gender- based violence, which are currently weak and/or unavailable. Integration of an online quality monitoring system specifically for the returning migrant population on the health services provided, provides the JP team with live feedback about potential gaps and weaknesses, which can then be addressed in a timely manner, ultimately contributing to the overall sustainability of service provision.

6. Project Management and Coordination

6a. Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) and Implementing Partners

ILO aims to improve the protection of migrant workers' rights both in Ethiopia and in destination countries and create decent working conditions for migrant workers and returned migrants. Protection of migrant workers' rights addresses violence, abuse, forced labour, trafficking and smuggling. ILO's efforts complement this program as they create livelihood opportunities for returned migrants and create a safe space for reintegration. ILO has implemented the "Support to the reintegration of returned migrants in Ethiopia" project to develop a reintegration response in Ethiopia. A core component of this support has been to facilitate the creation of micro and small enterprises, and to facilitate access to job opportunities. This JP responds to the crucial need for vocational and/or life-skills training, access to finance, and builds on ILO and partners' efforts to support the GoE in improving labor migration governance.

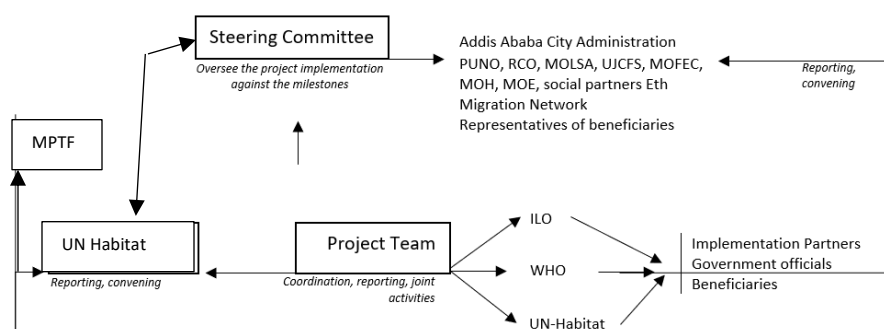
WHO's work addresses the health needs for regular and irregular migration in Ethiopia, working with selected partners to address all the phases through which the migrants travel: (1) departure, (2) transit (border crossings), (3) destination and (4) return (esp. GBV and MHPSS services). A comprehensive situation analysis of the health of Ethiopian migrant workers is planned in order to inform the development of a national action plan on migration and health. WHO has developed activity packages to be piloted in key destination countries in 2020. This JP is in line with WCO Ethiopia's workplan on health and migration. The proposed activities complement current work by the City Health Authorities, AAU, IOM, MCMDO, and Triggerise, addressing important service gaps for migrant health.



UN-Habitat supports the Ministry of Urban Development and Construction (MUDCO) in improving the capacity to prepare and deliver urban and regional planning. The Addis Ababa City Administration receives support through programs for city planning, solid waste management, safe public space, and affordable housing. UN-Habitat integrates the principles of sustainability, inclusivity and climate resilience in city planning and urban land management. For this JP, UN-Habitat will improve the technical capacity of government officials to integrate the needs of returned migrants in the spatial planning (including, with WHO, on increasing access to health services for migrants), as well as processes for urban land acquisition and investment in facilities for returned migrants. UN-Habitat and the MUDCO have developed guidelines for urban open space re-adjustment advocating for preventing measure to the spread of COVID-19 and deployment of basic service and opportunities in the proximity of people's homes. Programs align humanitarian and development initiatives at national and regional levels in Ethiopia. A team is based in the Mayor's office. UN-Habitat serves as the coordinator of the JP, monitoring implementation of activities, and ensuring the needs of the returning migrants are fed into the city development plan.

6b. JP Management and Coordination

The JP is overseen by a **Steering Committee** formed by high level representatives from the Addis Ababa City Administration Office, MOLSA, UJCFS, MOFEC, MOH, MOE, representatives from the PUNOs and their implementing partners, RCO, Ethiopia Migration Network, and representatives from the groups of beneficiaries. It will be chaired by MOLSA, and will initially hold monthly meetings, followed by quarterly review meetings once all project elements are in place and functional. UN-Habitat, as Convening PUNO, will hold the secretariat. The SC is tasked with project definition, oversight and guidance, and based on available monitoring information, will provide review and guidance on project improvement/redirection as required.



The JP is based on the ongoing engagement of the PUNOs with their direct government and non-government counterparts at policy, strategy and implementation levels. The JP will thus also have a **Project Team** comprised of

all three participating UN agencies, MOLSA and the JP's other Government and non-government implementing partners. The Project Team is tasked to follow up on the day to day implementation of the program. This will be achieved through regular (online) meetings and workshops, as well as frequent joint supervision visits to implementation sites.

UN-Habitat, as Convening UN Organization, will convene and hold the secretariat for both the Steering Committee and Project team meetings and provide further guidance to the PUNOs to ensure JP management. UN-Habitat will be responsible for this overall coordination, and also ensure monitoring and reporting to the Fund takes place. The PUNOs will directly support and oversee their respective implementing partners (government institutions, NGOs, CBOs, Academic Institutions) to ensure timely implementation of agreed activities and reporting to the Steering Committee and UN-Habitat in line with established reporting requirements.



6c. Risk Management

The risk management framework in Annex D2 will be reviewed and updated by the Steering Committee on a quarterly basis, or ad-hoc in the event of unexpected risks arising. Appropriate action in terms of revisions of timelines and redirection of funds will be decided upon with the Steering Committee in order to ensure the achievement of the overall JP objectives.

6d. JP Monitoring

The monitoring of the project will be based on achievements in relation to results expressed in the JP's Result Framework (see Annex D1). The Results Framework is based on the objectives and purpose of the Fund, as well as the Guiding Principles articulated in the GCM. The PUNOs are responsible for continuous monitoring of their respective implementing partners and their activities. The PUNOs and relevant partners will be supported by a dedicated third party tasked with M&E to lay out a monitoring and evaluation plan and a detailed M&E implementation plan that will be shared with implementing partners. Each of the PUNOs and implementing partners will collect and report data for performance monitoring of selected indicators, and for the measurement of outcome indicators. Weekly, monthly, and ad-hoc meetings will be held to support monitoring and the JP's participatory action research component. A monitoring plan consistent with internal working procedures will be established among the PUNOs and used as a basis for the MPTF donor reporting through UN-Habitat as the Convening UN agency. Site visits and reporting will be organized jointly as per the monitoring and evaluation plan, and review meetings will be held with the Steering Committee on a quarterly basis.

6e. Project Evaluation

The JP will be subjected to a final independent evaluation within six months of operational completion. The evaluation will assess the degree to which the JP met the objectives as outlined in this proposal, with emphasis on the criteria of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability. The evaluation will follow the guidance as outlined in the UN Evaluation Group's 'Norms and Standards for Evaluation 2017 Guidance *using the guidance on [Joint Evaluation and relevant UNDG guidance on evaluations](#)*. The evaluation will be managed jointly by the PUNOs as per established process for an independent evaluation, including use of a joint evaluation steering group and dedicated evaluation managers not involved in the implementation of the joint program. The management and implementation of the joint evaluation will have due regard to the evaluation policies of the PUNOs to ensure the requirements of those policies are met; and with use of appropriate guidance from PUNOs on joint evaluation. The evaluation process will be participative and will involve all relevant stakeholders and partners. Evaluation results will be disseminated amongst governments, donors, academic institutions and civil society (including workers' and employers' organizations). A joint management response will be produced upon completion of the evaluation process to be made publicly available on the evaluation platforms of the PUNOs or through the office of the UN Resident Coordinator.

7. Budget and workplan

7a. Budget narrative

The project budget (See Annex D3 for details) will be used for activities, supplies, equipment, staff, contractual services, and travel. Almost a-third of the budget will be allocated to gender equality and women's empowerment in the socio-economic sector, as well as improved services for Gender Based Violence, reproductive and mental health. The budget has been prepared with the aim to achieve best



possible value-for-money, while at the same time opting in the favour of sustainability in its choices for implementing partners. Many of the implementing partners are from either the public or NGO sector, which has considerably reduced costs.

Each of the PUNOs has chosen to ensure appropriate project oversight through the employment of one dedicated project focal point and relevant support staff (admin/finance). These staff costs are elucidated in a separate budget annex provided along with this proposal. The costs for additional in-house technical support staff employed by ILO and UN Habitat (USD 155,760 and USD 114,800, respectively) have been incorporated in the activity costs for Outputs 1 and 3. For both UN-Habitat and ILO these costs cover both national and international staff time dedicated towards producing specific deliverables, such as mapping and other assessment reports, and draft policy documents. Expert time will also contribute towards standards development, urban planning, on-the-job training / supportive supervision of government counterparts, and institutional capacity development.

In order to further ensure value-for-money as well as foster JP coherence, counterparts that can address multiple activities at once will be chosen in order to reduce administrative costs, while ensuring that different JP activities are complementary.

Activity 1.1 is complementary to the 3% of the budget that has been allocated for M&E (USD 45,000, included at the end of the budget breakdown per activity). The JP has chosen to engage a single, external party that will be responsible for all project monitoring and evaluation activities. Even though the budget for monitoring and evaluation is held by WHO, the final evaluation will be conducted according to a jointly established Terms of Reference and managed by a dedicated working group established by the Steering Committee in order to ensure an unbiased and representative process can take place.

Wages, benefits, fees, transport costs and overheads were calculated according to the standards and rates for each respective PUNO, conform to overall UN standards.

7b. Workplan

The table in Annex D4 provides a simple workplan. The individual PUNOs and their partners are committed to implementing the activities according to this workplan and in line with the descriptions provided in the narrative.



Annex D1: Results Framework

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Data Source and Collection Method	Baseline	Targets	ASSUMPTIONS
Overall Objective Statement: The Joint Programme will contribute towards sustainable reintegration of returned migrants in Addis Ababa City, with a focus on health and socio-economic well-being					
OUTCOME 1: Addis Ababa city administration and other service providers deliver appropriate reintegration support to returning migrants based on improved policies, knowledge and evidence-based practice.	Outcome Indicator 1b: Number of evidence-based policy documents produced that include a reference to one or more of the JP’s surveys and assessments on service provision to returned migrants	Project records	0	>3 policy/ strategy documents	Government willingness to support the reintegration process will remain strong, notwithstanding other humanitarian and governance crises such as COVID-19 and local unrests
	Outcome Indicator 1c: No. of locations offering dedicated reintegration services (i.e. shelter, medical services, psycho-social counselling) provided for vulnerable returned migrants in Addis Ababa	Final evaluation report	4	> 25	
Output 1.1 Evidence based information on access to essential services, social protection and labor market integration well as government policies for returned migrants collected through surveys, assessments and reviews of protocols and capacities by Addis Ababa City to provide these services to returned migrants and reports are available.	Output Indicator 1.1a At least 3 assessment reports are produced by the project (baseline, capacity assessment, final evaluation report, cohort study report)	Project documentation	0	At least 3 assessment/ evaluation reports produced	Data collection remains possible: security situation remains stable; access to internet not interrupted for >2 weeks at a time; returning migrants and key informants are willing to participate in research processes
	Output Indicator 1.1b: The baseline survey yields reliable, gender-sensitive results	Baseline survey report	0	>40% of respondents are female	
Activities under Output 1.1 Activity 1.1.1: Conduct a mixed-methods and longitudinal cohort study amongst the beneficiary population to provide baseline and follow-up information to inform programmatic and policy decisions on health, social protection and labor market reintegration, feeding into a participatory action research approach Activity 1.1.2: Conduct procedure review and institutional capacity assessment of Addis Ababa City in enabling gender-sensitive service provision for returning migrants, and conduct assessments of housing and living conditions of returned migrants, analysis of the rental market, accessibility and connectivity of urban services and livelihood opportunities					



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RESULTS	INDICATORS	Data Source and Collection Method	Baseline	Targets	ASSUMPTIONS
Output 1.2 Evidence-based policy recommendations developed to support the Federal Government and Addis Ababa City Administration to improve the reintegration of Ethiopian migrants through individual profiling and referral, and digital solutions developed and available.	Output Indicator 1.2a Evidence-based policy briefs/documents produced, that integrate at least 2 elements of this project (health, employment, shelter)	Project records: policy briefs Stakeholder workshop	0	At least 2 policy documents produced that meet criteria At least 2 stakeholder workshops held to launch policy documents	GoE and/or AA City Administration are open to working with partners on policy and strategy processes
	Output Indicator 1.2b The majority of policy documents produced through JP include at least one recommendation addressing gender issues	Project records: policy reports Final evaluation report	0	At least 2 documents produced meeting criteria	Government support and willingness to the reintegration process will remain strong notwithstanding other humanitarian crises such as COVID-19
Activities under Output 1.2 Activity 1.2.1: Develop actionable and gender-sensitive policy recommendations for improved reintegration assistance to Ethiopian migrants by the city administration and local government to provide reintegration services through individual profiling and referral, and using digital solutions					
OUTCOME 2 Returned migrants utilize/benefit from appropriate essential health services, with adequate COVID prevention measures in place.	Outcome Indicator 2a No of health facilities that can provide basic health services to returning migrants free of charge	Project reports Triggerise database	0	At least 20 HF have exemption schemes for returning migrants in place	Health facilities remain functional and accessible throughout JP duration Digital intervention component remains accessible throughout JP duration
	Outcome Indicator 2b The majority of participating offices/health facilities have a basic business contingency plan in place addressing COVID 19 and insecurity	Partner documentation Quarterly JP reports Final evaluation report	5	>20	COVID outbreak in Addis Ababa affects less than 10% of population
Output 2.1 Appropriate essential health services are provided to returned migrants & COVID prevention measures are in place and implemented effectively	Output Indicator 2.1a Number of Health care workers and support staff who receive (refresher) training in referral, MHPSS, GBV, SRHR Number of trainees scoring at least 70% on final assessment	Attendance records for trainings Examination score sheets List of trainees that have received certificates for successful completion	0	>50	Face-to-face trainings for health workers are not banned during the COVID pandemic Medical equipment and supplies can successfully be procured/imported



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RESULTS	INDICATORS	Data Source and Collection Method	Baseline	Targets	ASSUMPTIONS
	Number of health facility-based training sessions are conducted by the trained focal points for each facility			>40 >20	Triggerise database remains accessible and functional and undisturbed by prolonged internet cuts
	Output Indicator 2.1b At least 15% of registered beneficiaries <u>successfully</u> refer at least one other returned migrant to a health facility, who in turn received appropriate and free health care	Triggerise online database	0	>70	Security and COVID situation do not prohibit continued access to health facilities
	Output Indicator 2.1c: number of health facilities that received medicines, medical materials, equipment and provide basic health services to returning migrants free of charge.	Logistics distribution reports Signed donation/delivery documents Triggerise database	0	>25	
	Output Indicator 2.1d Number of partner/ government offices and health facilities received infection control supplies and/or advice	Project records (reports from PUNOs, health facilities, and implementing partners having received support for COVID control through the project)	0	>30	
Activities under Output 2.1 Activity 2.1.1: Strengthen the referral system for returnee migrants to access essential health services (SRHR incl GBV, MH, COVID, trauma)with a focus on services for women and girls Activity 2.1.2: Train essential health and support staff in selected health facilities on the provision of essential services and appropriate and effective referral systems for migrant-specific health needs with a focus on services for women and girls Activity 2.1.3: Provide medicines, medical materials, equipment and minor rehabilitation to selected health facilities to ensure free and adequate provision of services including mental health , SRHR/GBV, etc. with a focus on services for women and girls Activity 2.1.4: Support prevention and control measures for COVID-19 including behavior change communication, supplies and equipment for infection prevention and control to protect project staff, partner staff, beneficiaries.					



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RESULTS	INDICATORS	Data Source and Collection Method	Baseline	Targets	ASSUMPTIONS
OUTCOME 3: Returned migrants benefit from gender-appropriate socio-economic reintegration opportunities	Outcome Indicator 3a: No. of returning migrants provided with support (health, shelter, entrepreneurial, skills, business development support and access to finance) that have started their own businesses and /or got employment	Cohort study data (MoLSA, Triggerise) Final evaluation report	0	> 200 beneficiaries	Projected funding allocations are sufficient to meet targets (no inflation, significant economic distress affecting partner institutions) Access to and participation by female beneficiaries is not affected by security and societal challenges
	Outcome Indicator 3b Proportion of successful beneficiaries that are female	Cohort study data (MoLSA, Triggerise) Final evaluation report	0	50%	
Output 3.1 Training for returned migrants, which include life skills, motivational, financial literacy, entrepreneurship, and foster female empowerment are designed and delivered	Output Indicator 3.1a Number of devices provided to facilitate access to health and economic opportunities	JP Progress report Procurement and device delivery report	0	500	TVET institutions will have the willingness and readiness to address the JP target group’s specific needs.
	Output Indicator 3.1b No of individual returned migrants that have received trainings	Training reports (training attendance)	0	>700	
	Output Indicator 3.1c No of training sessions (both core and hard skill trainings) delivered to target groups	Training reports (training attendance)	0	30 training sessions	Women and girls feel safe/empowered to access available services
	Output Indicator 3.1d Proportion of women/girls accessing available economic empowerment services	JP quarterly progress report	0	50%	
Activities under Output 3.1 Activity 3.1.1: Provide soft skills trainings for returning migrants, which include life skills, motivational, financial literacy, entrepreneurship, and female empowerment Activity 3.1.2: Provide returning migrants with access to communication mechanisms (mobile phones) to facilitate access to health and economic opportunities Activity 3.1.3: Provide gender-relevant vocational and technical skills training for returned migrants					
Output 3.2 Returned migrants are provided with access to livelihood opportunities, finance and working space	Output Indicator 3.2a No. of returned migrants that are engaged in livelihood activity	Survey, progress report, Monitoring report, partners report and official statistics	0	70% of target group	Returned migrants and potential migrants will be motivated and committed



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RESULTS	INDICATORS	Data Source and Collection Method	Baseline	Targets	ASSUMPTIONS
	Output Indicator 3.2b No of returned migrants received support to start livelihood opportunities	Survey, progress report, Monitoring report, partners report and official statistics	0	60-70% of beneficiaries	to engage in productive livelihood activities
	Output Indicator 3.2c % of returned migrants that have access to working place	Survey, progress report, Monitoring report, partners report and official statistics	0	50% of those who started own business	Government /city administration will remain committed to reintegrate returned migrants
Activities under Output 3.2 Activity 3.2.1: Support financial institutions to provide cash transfer for a cohort of 100 returning migrants until they settle back in their place of origin Activity 3.2.2: Support institutions such as BoLSAs, UJCFS, and appropriate non-state actors which have a comparative advantage in providing career counselling, occupational guidance, business plan development, business support services, and licensing services to returning migrants Activity 3.2.3: Support institutions such as MoLSA, BoLSAs, Employers Federations and Chamber of Commerce in ensuring referrals to job-placement services and skilling opportunities Activity 3.2.4: Support institutions such as UJCFS or NGO in facilitating access to financial services for returned migrants, through linkages with micro-finance institutions (MFIs), private sector, or Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs) Activity 3.2.5: Support Addis Ababa City in the development and approval of a minimum compliance standard for shelter and other centers for returning migrants, ensuring the participation of returnee representatives, including women and physically impaired, Addis Ababa planning, architecture and BOLSA staff and Ethiopian Architects Association in designing process. Activity 3.2.6: Develop policy recommendation and support institutional capacity of Addis Ababa City for increased transparency of procedures that enable timely and gender-equitable service provision for a fluctuating number of returning migrants (e.g. land and property acquisition, access to housing, identification and acquisition of working space, increased access to procedure guidance) Activity 3.2.7: Strengthen a labor market reintegration center within the AA BOLSA or UJCFS so that they coordinate and refer returned migrants to existing service provider and provide advisory on skills needs and skills program Activity 3.2.8: Establish a necessary coordination mechanism led by the MoLSA and comprising social partners as well as relevant line Ministries such as MOFEC, MoH, MoE, AACA, MUDC, UJCFS, TVET, and MFI to identify the needs of the returning migrants and guide the reintegration and overseas employment support in the country					



Annex D2: Risk Management Plan

Risks	Risk Level (Number: Likelihood times Impact)	Likelihood Certain: 5 Likely: 4 Possible: 3 Unlikely: 2 Rare: 1	Impact Essential: 5 Major: 4 Moderate: 3 Minor: 2 Insignificant: 1	Mitigation measures	Responsible PUNO
i) The government staff are difficult to access due to COVID: working from home or with reduced number of hours in the office for prolonged period of time.	12	4	3	PUNOs will maintain communication and close cooperation with assigned focal points at Addis Ababa City Administration through online meetings/phone calls; linked to Risk iv (COVID prevention).	UN-Habitat, ILO, WHO
ii) Public meetings/ gatherings are prohibited due to COVID-19.	8	4	2	Conduct online meetings; ensure stakeholder consultations respect prevention measures; conduct data gathering and analysis using digital solutions whenever possible.	UN-Habitat, ILO, WHO
iii) Election or postponement of election resulting in insecurity and reduced access to government staff and beneficiaries for a prolonged period	9	3	3	The work plan will accommodate certain flexibility in engaging government staff; digital/phone access solutions will be pursued; links to Risk iv (COVID) must also kept under consideration	UN-Habitat, ILO, WHO
iv) JP staff are unable to work due to prolonged illness/ quarantine due to COVID-19 or other causes causing delays in implementation	8	4	2	COVID-19 risk mitigation measures will be made available to JP and partner staff Business contingency plans put in place	WHO UN-Habitat, ILO, WHO
v) Prolonged periods of national internet shut-downs due to insecurity limit JP implementation	12	4	3	Ensure a contingency plan is in place for all aspects of JP implementation relying on internet access	UN-Habitat, ILO, WHO



LIKELIHOOD	Occurrence	Frequency
5: Very Likely	The event is expected to occur in most circumstances	Twice a month or more frequently
4: Likely	The event will probably occur in most circumstances	Once every two months or more frequently
3: Possibly	The event might occur at some time	Once a year or more frequently
2: Unlikely	The event could occur at some time	Once every three years or more frequently
1: Rare	The event may occur in exceptional circumstances	Over every seven years or more frequently

IMPACT	Result
5: Essential	An event leading to massive or irreparable damage or disruption
4: Major	An event leading to critical damage or disruption
3: Moderate	An event leading to serious damage or disruption
2: Minor	An event leading to some degree of damage or disruption
1: Insignificant	An event leading to limited damage or disruption

	IMPACT				
LIKELIHOOD	Insignificant (1)	Minor (2)	Moderate (3)	Major (4)	Extreme (5)
Very Likely (5)	Medium (5)	High (19)	High (15)	Very High (20)	Very High (25)
Likely (4)	Medium (4)	Medium (8)	High (12)	High (16)	Very High (20)
Possible (3)	Low (3)	Medium (6)	High (9)	High (12)	High (15)
Unlikely (2)	Low (2)	Low (4)	Medium (6)	Medium (8)	High (10)
Rare (1)	Low (1)	Low (3)	Medium (3)	Medium (4)	High (5)

Level of Risk	Results
Very High	Immediate action required by executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or impact. Risk cannot be accepted unless this occurs.
High	Immediate action required by senior/executive management. Mitigation activities/treatment options are mandatory to reduce likelihood and/or impact. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Medium	Senior Management attention required. Mitigation activities/treatment options are undertaken to reduce likelihood and/or impact. Monitoring strategy to be implemented by Risk Owner.
Low	Management attention required. Mitigation activities/treatment options are recommended to reduce likelihood and/or impact. Implementation of monitoring strategy by risk owner is recommended.



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Annex D3: Budget

Migration MPTF

This project budget (by outcome, output and activity)

	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:	PUNO 1 Budget by recipient organization	PUNO 2 Budget by recipient organization	PUNO 3 Budget by recipient organization	TOTAL (all Participating UN Organizations)	Amount reserved for direct action on gender equality
PROGRAMMATIC BUDGET		WHO	ILO	UNH		
OUTCOME 1: Addis Ababa city administration and other service providers deliver appropriate reintegration support to returning migrants based on improved policies, knowledge and evidence-based practice.						
Output 1.1:	<i>Evidence based information on access to essential services, social protection and labor market integration well as government policies for returned migrants collected through surveys, assessments and reviews of protocols and capacities by Addis Ababa City to provide these services to returned migrants and reports are available.</i>	\$ 18,500	\$ -	\$ 48,750	\$ 67,250	\$ 6,725
Activity 1.1.1:	Conduct a mixed-methods and longitudinal cohort study amongst the beneficiary population to provide baseline and follow-up information to inform programmatic and policy decisions on health, social protection and labor market reintegration, feeding into a participatory action research approach	\$ 18,500			\$ 18,500	\$ 1,850
Activity 1.1.2:	Conduct procedure review and institutional capacity assessment of Addis Ababa City in enabling gender-sensitive service provision for returning migrants, and conduct assessments of housing and living conditions of returned migrants, analysis of the rental market, accessibility and connectivity of urban services and livelihood opportunities			\$ 48,750	\$ 48,750	\$ 4,875
Output 1.2:	<i>Evidence-based policy recommendations developed to support the Federal Government and Addis Ababa City Administration to improve the reintegration of Ethiopian migrants through individual profiling and referral, and exploring the use of digital solutions developed and available.</i>	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 1,500



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	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:	PUNO 1 Budget by recipient organization	PUNO 2 Budget by recipient organization	PUNO 3 Budget by recipient organization	TOTAL (all Participating UN Organizations)	Amount reserved for direct action on gender equality
PROGRAMMATIC BUDGET		WHO	ILO	UNH		
Activity 1.2.1:	Develop actionable and gender-sensitive policy recommendations for improved reintegration assistance to Ethiopian migrants by the city administration and local government to provide reintegration services through individual profiling and referral, and using digital solutions	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 2,500	\$ 7,500	\$ 1,500
Total for Outcome 1		\$ 21,000	\$ 2,500	\$ 51,250	\$ 74,750	\$ 8,225
OUTCOME 2 Returned migrants utilize/benefit from appropriate essential health services, with adequate COVID prevention measures in place.						
Output 2.1:	<i>Appropriate essential health services are provided to returned migrants & COVID prevention measures are in place and implemented effectively</i>	\$ 272,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 272,500	\$ 114,250
Activity 2.1.1:	Strengthen the referral system for returnee migrants to access essential health services (SRHR incl GBV, MH, COVID, trauma) with a focus on services for women and girls	\$ 75,000			\$ 75,000	\$ 45,000
Activity 2.1.2:	Train essential health and support staff in selected health facilities on the provision of essential services and appropriate and effective referral systems for migrant-specific health needs with a focus on services for women and girls	\$ 42,500			\$ 42,500	\$ 21,250
Activity 2.1.3:	Provide medicines, medical materials, equipment and minor rehabilitation to selected health facilities to ensure free and adequate provision of services including mental health , SRHR/GBV, etc. with a focus on services for women and girls	\$ 80,000			\$ 80,000	\$ 48,000
Activity 2.1.4:	Support prevention and control measures for COVID-19 including behavior change communication, supplies and equipment for infection prevention and control to protect project staff, partner staff, beneficiaries.	\$ 75,000			\$ 75,000	
Total for Outcome 2		\$ 272,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 272,500	\$ 114,250



Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund

	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:	PUNO 1 Budget by recipient organization	PUNO 2 Budget by recipient organization	PUNO 3 Budget by recipient organization	TOTAL (all Participating UN Organizations)	Amount reserved for direct action on gender equality
PROGRAMMATIC BUDGET		WHO	ILO	UNH		
OUTCOME 3: Improved gender-appropriate socio-economic reintegration for returned migrants						
Output 3.1:	<i>Training for returned migrants, which include life skills, motivational, financial literacy, entrepreneurship, and foster female empowerment are designed and delivered</i>	\$ -	\$ 335,000	\$ -	\$ 335,000	\$ 111,000
Activity 3.1.1:	Provide soft skills trainings for returning migrants, which include life skills, motivational, financial literacy, entrepreneurship, and female empowerment		\$ 90,000		\$ 90,000	\$ 18,000
Activity 3.1.2:	Provide returning migrants with access to communication mechanisms (mobile phones) to facilitate access to online trainings and economic opportunities		\$ 65,000		\$ 65,000	\$ 39,000
Activity 3.1.3:	Provide gender-relevant vocational and technical skills training for returning migrants		\$ 180,000		\$ 180,000	\$ 54,000
Output 3.2:	<i>Returned migrants are provided with access to livelihood opportunities, finance and working space</i>	\$ -	\$ 255,500	\$ 190,000	\$ 445,500	\$ 168,500
Activity 3.2.1:	Support financial institutions to provide cash transfer for a cohort of 100 returning migrants until they settle back in their place of origin		\$ 18,500		\$ 18,500	\$ 9,250
Activity 3.2.2:	Support institutions such as BoLSAs, UJCFS, and appropriate non-state actors which have a comparative advantage in providing career counselling, occupational guidance, business plan development, business support services, and licensing services to returning migrants		\$ 42,000		\$ 42,000	
Activity 3.2.3:	Support institutions such as MoLSA, BoLSAs, Employers Federations and Chamber of Commerce in ensuring referrals to job-placement services and skilling opportunities		\$ 65,000		\$ 65,000	\$ 9,750
Activity 3.2.4:	Support institutions such as UJCFS or NGO in facilitating access to financial services for returned migrants, through linkages with micro-		\$ 100,000		\$ 100,000	\$ 50,000



Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund

	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:	PUNO 1 Budget by recipient organization	PUNO 2 Budget by recipient organization	PUNO 3 Budget by recipient organization	TOTAL (all Participating UN Organizations)	Amount reserved for direct action on gender equality
PROGRAMMATIC BUDGET		WHO	ILO	UNH		
	finance institutions (MFIs), private sector, or Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs)					
Activity 3.2.5:	Support Addis Ababa City in the development and approval of a minimum compliance standard for shelter and other centers for returning migrants, ensuring the participation of returnee representatives, including women and physically impaired, Addis Ababa planning, architecture and BOLSA staff and Ethiopian Architects Association in designing process.			\$ 95,000	\$ 95,000	\$ 47,500
Activity 3.2.6:	Develop policy recommendation and support institutional capacity of Addis Ababa City for increased transparency of procedures that enable timely and gender-equitable service provision for a fluctuating number of returning migrants (e.g. land and property acquisition, access to housing, identification and acquisition of working space, increased access to procedure guidance)			\$ 95,000	\$ 95,000	\$ 47,500
Activity 3.2.7:	Strengthen a labor market reintegration center within the AA BOLSA or UJCFS so that they coordinate and refer returned migrants to existing service provider and provide advisory on skills needs and skills programmed		\$ 20,000		\$ 20,000	\$ 3,000
Activity 3.2.8:	Establish a necessary coordination mechanism led by the MOLSA and comprising social partners as well as relevant line Ministries such as MOFEC, MoH, MoE, AACA, MUDC, UJCFS, TVET, and MFI to identify the needs of the returning migrants and guide the reintegration and overseas employment support in the country		\$ 10,000		\$ 10,000	\$ 1,500
Total for Outcome 3		\$ -	\$ 590,500	\$ 190,000	\$ 780,500	\$279,500
TOTAL PROGRAMMATIC BUDGET:		\$ 293,500	\$ 593,000	\$ 241,250	\$ 1,127,750	\$ 401,975
PERSONNEL, OPERATIONAL, M&E BUDGET						



Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund

	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:	PUNO 1 Budget by recipient organization	PUNO 2 Budget by recipient organization	PUNO 3 Budget by recipient organization	TOTAL (all Participating UN Organizations)	Amount reserved for direct action on gender equality
PROGRAMMATIC BUDGET		WHO	ILO	UNH		
	Personnel costs if not included in activities above	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 80,000	\$ 180,000	
	Operational costs if not included in activities above	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000	\$ 19,119	\$ 49,119	
	Monitoring and evaluation (must include provision for final independent evaluation) - minimum 3% of total budget	\$ 45,000			\$ 45,000	
TOTAL PERSONNEL, OPERATIONAL, M&E BUDGET:		\$ 110,000	\$ 65,000	\$ 99,119	\$ 274,119	
SUB-TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET: (Programmatic + Personnel, Operational and M&E)		\$ 403,500	\$ 658,000	\$ 340,369	\$ 1,401,869	\$ 401,975
	Indirect support costs (7%):	\$ 28,245	\$ 46,060	\$ 23,826	\$ 98,131	\$ 28,138
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:		\$ 431,745	\$ 704,060	\$ 364,195	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 430,113



Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund

Migration MPTF

This project Budget (by UNDG budget categories)

CATEGORIES	PUNO 1 - WHO		PUNO 2 - ILO		PUNO 3 - UN-Habitat		Total tranche 1	Total tranche 2	JP TOTAL
	Tranche 1 (100%)	Tranche 2 (0%)	Tranche 1 (100%)	Tranche 2 (0%)	Tranche 1 (100%)	Tranche 2 (0%)			
1. Staff and other personnel	\$ 50,000		\$ 205,760		\$ 194,800		\$ 453,060	\$ -	\$ 453,060
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$ 122,857		\$ 3,000		\$ 7,000		\$ 132,857	\$ -	\$ 132,857
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	\$ 32,143		\$ 2,000		\$ 18,000		\$ 52,143	\$ -	\$ 52,143
4. Contractual services	\$ 141,000		\$ 290,610		\$ 50,000		\$ 481,610	\$ -	\$ 481,610
5.Travel	\$ -		\$ 2,000		\$ 2,000		\$ 4,000	\$ -	\$ 4,000
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$ 42,500		\$ 108,000		\$ 25,369		\$ 175,869	\$ -	\$ 175,869
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	\$ 15,000		\$ 46,630		\$ 43,200		\$ 104,830	\$ -	\$ 104,830
Sub-Total Project Costs	\$ 403,500		\$ 658,000		\$ 340,369		\$ 1,401,869	\$ -	\$ 1,401,869
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	\$ 28,245		\$ 46,060		\$ 23,826		\$ 98,131	\$ -	\$ 98,131
TOTAL	\$ 431,745		\$ 704,060		\$ 364,195		\$ 1,500,000	\$ -	\$ 1,500,000








Annex D4: Workplan

Activities	Responsible Party	Timeframe					
		Year 1				Year 2	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Activity 1.1.1	WHO	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 1.1.2	UN-Habitat	x	x				
Activity 1.1.3	WHO, ILO, UNH		x	x	x	x	x
Activity 2.2.1	WHO	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 2.2.2	WHO	x	x		x		
Activity 2.2.3	WHO	x			x		
Activity 2.2.4	WHO	x	x		x		
Activity 3.1.1	ILO	x	x	x	x		
Activity 3.1.2	ILO	x	x				
Activity 3.1.3	ILO		x	x	x	x	
Activity 3.2.1	ILO	x	x				
Activity 3.2.2	ILO	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2.3	ILO	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2.4	ILO			x	x	x	
Activity 3.2.5	UN-Habitat		x	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2.6	UN-Habitat		x	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2.7	ILO	x	x	x	x	x	x
Activity 3.2.8	ILO	x	x	x	x	x	x








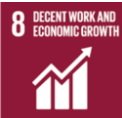
Annex D5: List of Global Compact Objectives per Thematic area and Key SDG Targets

Global Compact Objective	Linkages to Key Sustainable Development Goals and Targets	
Cross-Cutting – Applicable to all Thematic Areas:		
Obj 23: Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration <i>Note: Objective 23 on international cooperation is incorporated in each thematic area to signify that all thematic areas can also support regional and global projects.</i>	 	10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies 17.16: Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
Thematic Area 1: Promoting fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning		
Obj 1: Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies Obj 3: Provide adequate and timely information at all stages of migration Obj 17: Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration	 	16.B: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly 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
Thematic Area 2: Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration		
Obj 2: Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that		1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters








<p>compel people to leave their country of origin</p> <p>Obj 7: Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration</p> <p>Obj 8: Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants</p> <p>Obj 12: Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral</p> <p>Obj 13: Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives</p>	<div data-bbox="548 226 675 352"> </div> <div data-bbox="548 422 675 548"> </div> <div data-bbox="548 579 675 705"> </div> <div data-bbox="548 877 675 1003"> </div>	<p>3.D: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks</p> <p>5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p> <p>8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms</p> <p>8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</p> <p>16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p> <p>16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p> <p>16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.</p>
<p>Thematic Area 3: Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combatting transnational crime</p>		
<p>Obj 9: Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants</p> <p>Obj 10: Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration</p> <p>Obj 11: Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner</p> <p>Obj 14: Enhance consular protection, assistance and</p>	<div data-bbox="548 1360 675 1486"> </div> <div data-bbox="548 1556 675 1682"> </div>	<p>5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p> <p>8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms</p> <p>16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p>



<p>cooperation throughout the migration cycle</p> <p>Obj 21: Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration</p>		<p>16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p> <p>16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p> <p>16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p>
<p>Thematic Area 4: Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility</p>		
<p>Obj 5: Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration</p> <p>Obj 6: Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work</p> <p>Obj 18: Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences</p> <p>Obj 19: Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries</p> <p>Obj 20: Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants</p>	    	<p>1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p> <p>3.C: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States</p> <p>4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</p> <p>5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p> <p>5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate</p> <p>8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</p>



	 	<p>8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</p> <p>8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</p> <p>10.C: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent</p> <p>17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p>
Thematic Area 5: Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants		
<p>Obj 4: Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation</p> <p>Obj 15: Provide access to basic services for migrants</p> <p>Obj 16: Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion</p> <p>Obj 22: Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits</p>	  	<p>1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</p> <p>1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p> <p>3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs</p> <p>3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p> <p>4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</p>



	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	<p>8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</p> <p>8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</p>
	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	<p>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>
	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	<p>10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality</p>
	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	<p>11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p> <p>16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration</p> <p>16.B: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p>



Annex D6: Pictorial representation of this project's Theory of Change

