

## Joint Programme Document Template

# Migration MPTF JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

PROJECT INFORMATION	
<b>Joint Programme Title:</b>	Strengthening Protection, Safety and Wellbeing of Unaccompanied Minors and Separated Children in Zimbabwe
<b>Country(ies)/ Region (or indicate if a global initiative):</b>	Zimbabwe
<b>Convening UN Organization:</b>	IOM Zimbabwe
<b>PUNO(s):</b>	UNICEF Zimbabwe
<b>Implementing Partners</b>	Government of Zimbabwe (Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Home Affairs – Immigration Department, Zimbabwe Republic Police, Registrar General Department), Save the Children and Child Protection Society
<b>Migration MPTF Thematic Area</b> <i>(Select one and delete others)</i>	Thematic Area 2: Protecting the Human Rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration
<b>Primary GCM objectives</b>	<p><b>Obj 2:</b> Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin</p> <p><b>Obj 7:</b> Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration</p> <p><b>Obj 8:</b> Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants</p> <p><b>Obj 12:</b> Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment, and referral</p>
<b>Relevant SDG Target<sup>1</sup></b>	1.3; 10.7, 16.2 and 16.9
<b>Expected Project Commencement Date<sup>2</sup></b> <b>Period of Implementation</b> <b>(in months):</b>	Project Commencement Date: <b>1 August 2022</b> Period: <b>24 Months</b>
<b>Requested Budget</b>	IOM: <b>1,144,528.98</b> UNICEF: <b>1,338,846.14</b> <b>TOTAL BUDGET: 2,483,375.12</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

## Project Description

This two-year joint proposal seeks to strengthen protection, safety and wellbeing of Unaccompanied minors and separated children in Zimbabwe. The ripple effects of Zimbabwe's depressed macro-economic environment, recurring climate shocks and underinvestment in social services have increased the vulnerability of children which are major drivers of children engaging in unsafe migration<sup>3</sup>. Unsafe or irregular migration poses a serious child protection threat to migrant children, and to unaccompanied migrant children. While significant strides have been made in terms of strengthening national child protection systems in Zimbabwe, gaps still exist in addressing irregular migration including regional collaboration. The joint programme is aligned to Global and National priorities will help to advance attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Zimbabwe SDG 1.5, 10.7 and 16.2. The Government of Zimbabwe National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) 2021 - 2025, identifies children, including migrant children, among the categories of vulnerable persons that need protection and care. Under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022 – 2026, CoTM issues are aligned to the People Pillar: 'By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially women and girls and those in the most vulnerable and marginalised communities, benefit from equitable and quality social services and protection.' This project will apply child sensitive programming and will foster partnerships with CoM, caregivers/parents and community social service workforce to promote local integration of children who are reunified while supporting the inclusive protection services provision linked with social protection in order to address migration. Therefore, the project will focus on protecting the Human Rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration. IOM and UNICEF seek to ensure that children on the Move (CoM) have access to comprehensive quality multi-sectoral prevention and protection services and are protected from all forms violence, abuse and exploitation throughout the entire migration cycle.


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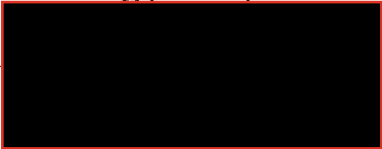

<sup>3</sup> According to the Global Humanitarian Overview 2021, about 6.8 million people require humanitarian assistance in Zimbabwe, primarily due to climatic shocks and prevailing macro-economic challenges, compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic. A UNICEF Zimbabwe Humanitarian Situation Report January –December 2020 estimates that a total of 7 million people, including 3.2 million children, would be in urgent need of humanitarian assistance and protection by 2021.

Marker Questions <sup>4</sup>	
<p><b>Human Rights Marker Score (A, B, C or N/A if none applies)</b>            Which of the following human rights marker applies to your proposal?  <b>A: The Human Rights Marker has largely been achieved</b></p>	A
<p><b>Gender Marker Score (A, B, C or N/A if none applies)</b>            Which of the following gender marker applies to your proposal?  <b>A: Projects that have gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) as the primary objective</b></p>	B
<p><b>Child Sensitivity Marker Score (A, B, C or N/A if none applies)</b>            Which of the following child sensitivity marker applies to your proposal?  <b>A: Upholding the rights and addressing the needs of boys and girls under 18 is the primary or principal objective</b></p>	A

<sup>4</sup> Please refer to the Migration MPTF Guidance Notes on the Human Rights Marker and Gender Marker, available in Annexes H and I, Migration MPTF Operations Manual.

**SIGNATURE PAGE**


<b>UN Resident Coordinator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Representative of the National Authority<sup>2</sup></b>
<i>Country: Zimbabwe</i>	<i>Name of Institution</i>
<i>Name: Edward Kallon</i>	<i>Name of representative</i>
<i>Date: 29 March 2022</i>	<i>Date</i>
<i>Signature</i> 	<i>Signature and seal</i>

<b>PUNOs (PUNO)</b>	
<i>Name of Convening UN Organization: IOM Zimbabwe</i>	<i>Name of PUNO: UNICEF Zimbabwe</i>
<i>Name of Representative: Mario Lito Malanca</i>	<i>Name of Representative: Dr. Tajudeen Oyewale</i>
<i>Date: 29 March 2022</i>	<i>Date: 30 March 2022</i>
<i>Signature</i> 	<i>Signature</i> 

<sup>1</sup> Not applicable for regional or global initiatives.

<sup>2</sup> Not applicable for regional or global initiatives. For regional initiatives, please provide signature from the relevant regional entity partner (e.g. Regional Economic Commission)

**SIGNATURE PAGE**

UN Resident Coordinator <sup>5</sup>	Representative of the National Authority <sup>6</sup>
<p>Country: Zimbabwe</p> <p>Name: Edward Kallon</p> <p>Date: 29 March 2022</p> <p>Signature</p>	<p>Name of institution <b>MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SERVICE LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE</b></p> <p>Name of representative <b>AND SOCIAL WELFARE</b></p> <p>Date <b>19/05/22</b></p> <p>Signature and seal </p> <p><small>P.O. BOX CY 7707, CAUSEWAY HRE., ZIM. TEL: 0242-703085/730871 783930</small></p>

PUNOs (PUNO)	
<p>Name of Convening UN Organization: IOM Zimbabwe</p> <p>Name of Representative: Mario Lito Malanca</p> <p>Date: 29 March 2022</p> <p>Signature</p>	<p>Name of PUNO: UNICEF Zimbabwe</p> <p>Name of Representative: Dr. Tajudeen Oyewale</p> <p>Date:</p> <p>Signature</p>

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## JOINT PROGRAMME PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

### 1. Migration Context and Rationale

#### 1a) The Migration Context and Needs Analysis:

Zimbabwe has seen marked increase in mixed migration and irregular migration flows mainly from the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region due to its geographic location within Southern Africa and its position on the North-South migration corridor (UNICEF 2019). Zimbabwe is a country of origin, transit, and destination for irregular migrants including hundreds of unaccompanied and separated migrant children (UMC), many of whom migrate to South Africa and Botswana. Unaccompanied and separated children, especially adolescents, have often had to negotiate multiple dangerous and challenging contexts, while being responsible for their own survival.

Children are among the most vulnerable groups of migrant and displaced populations, facing risks to their survival, health, and education, and more likely to experience violence, exploitation, or abuse. Child migrants in transit are exposed to gender-based violence (GBV), forced labour, extortion, and exploitation, among other abuses (IOM, 2020)<sup>7</sup> Economic deprivation among refugees and internally displaced people increases the likelihood of engagement in hazardous or exploitative child labour and, in some contexts, of forced and early child marriage (United Nations, 2019). All these risks have been amplified by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The core prioritized problems to be addressed through this joint programme are multiple but the prioritized interventions are:

- **Absence of comprehensive integrated child protection responses services for Child Mobility (CoM):** Interventions targeting CoM are weak and there are no systematic means of responding to the protection needs of children. This makes it difficult to identify, screen, register and refer them to appropriate services to cater for their immediate protection needs and identify long term durable solutions.
- **A weak, underdeveloped and resource constrained social service workforce:** The social service workforce is resource constrained resulting in a limited number of qualified social workers who provide protection services. In addition, a weak Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems is a barrier to children's access to protection services affecting family tracing and reunification.
- **Access to information, advocacy and awareness raising:** Messages informing migrant children and their families on available regular migration pathways do not reach communities in an appropriate and timely manner to contribute to informed migration decision making. Focus needs to be expanded beyond the migration risks to encompass alternatives to migration in districts of origin. Children on the move and their families need to be kept informed of relevant processes and procedures such as family reunification, return and reintegration options, and available protection and assistance services throughout the migration cycle. A coherent approach involving child protection and related actors is lacking.
- **Timely, durable solutions for children on the move:** The process of determining a child's best interest is not systematic when handling cases of Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC). While the best interest determination of the child must be taken into account, this is not always the guiding

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<sup>7</sup> IOM World Migration Report 2020

framework that case workers use to establish procedures for arriving at a decision that protects and safeguards children.

- **Lack of comprehensive frameworks or protocols to facilitate multi-sectoral and cross border cooperation:** There is no updated mapping of available services for children on the move in the region, neither are there formal or informal referral networks to assist CoM.
- **Sustainable return, reunification, and reintegration:** Limited data and information exists about returnees, and this inhibits the sustainability of reunification efforts. Less is known about returnees in places of origin.

In Zimbabwe, gaps still exist in terms of addressing push factors that contribute to irregular migration. According to the Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare, between 2016 to 2021 a total of 4,552 (49.7% girls) UASC were received and assisted at the Beitbridge Migrant Reception and Support Centre. Furthermore, a total of 208 UASC (67% female) were received as assisted in Plumtree Reception and Support Centre for the period 2020 and 2021, and total of 39 UASC (59% female) were received and assisted by the government in Chirundu. The child centres at Beitbridge and Plumtree Migrant Reception and Support Centres are in urgent need of refurbishment to meet basic minimum standards for the care of children. Chirundu border post does not have a migrant reception and support centre and dedicated child protection centre, as such, children are provided shelter at a Police Station.

These joint proposed interventions will complement efforts of supporting past interventions that were jointly supported by IOM and UNICEF that targeted the care and protection to children on the move. For instance, IOM. Mobile and Vulnerable Populations (MVP) project that provided humanitarian reception and support assistance to vulnerable migrant including unaccompanied and separated children returned from South Africa and Botswana at the Beitbridge and Plumtree Reception and Support Centres respectively. This proposed intervention will strengthen child protection systems for five countries within the region: Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia Botswana, and Zimbabwe. This joint project seeks to ensure that unaccompanied and separated children are protected from all forms of violence, exploitation, abuse, and harmful practices including in humanitarian situations.

#### 1b) Complementarity and Additionality:

To strengthen the added value of the Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs), the JP will build on the achievements and lessons learned from the previous projects implemented by the partner UN agencies with the Government of Zimbabwe. The JP will complement the on-going IOM's projects on Multisectoral livelihood support to vulnerable populations in Zimbabwe and Scaling up coordinated protection promotion and enforcement of Human Rights for citizens and other vulnerable including migrants and Internally Displaced Persons in Zimbabwe in coordination with Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (ZHRC). Furthermore, IOM's concluded project on Combatting Trafficking in Zimbabwe through Prevention, Protection and Institutionalised National Referral Mechanism had an element of refurbishing safehouses.

Protection of Children Outside the Family Environment: Child Protection Society (CPS) with funding and technical support from UNICEF developed care standards for children outside the family environment that provide care for children in temporary places of safety, caregiver training, and support with information, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification (IDTR) processes. The proposed interventions will build on achievements from the CPS project and strengthen institutional protection of CoM while they are at the reception centres waiting to be reunified.

**National Case Management System (NCMS) for Child Protection (CP) response and prevention services:**  
The NCMS is a comprehensive and integrated CP response systems that facilitates addressing protection risks children face through coordinated provision of CP services. The provision of protection services to CoM will be done through the NCMS following the processes, procedures and standards set out in the NCMS manual of operations. The processes are handled by qualified social workers and include case intake, development of care plans, case conferencing, case reviews and resolution. The Department of Social Development are the policy and programme custodians of the NCMS and will be key in fostering regional cooperation with counterparts so that CoM are adequately protected even in destination countries.

**Social Norms – Champions of Child Protection** is a Violence Against Children (VAC) prevention programme implemented by Plan International in collaboration with the Department of Social Development under the Child Protection Fund in selected districts including in high child migrant sending districts such as Mwenzi and Bulawayo. The programme sought to address drivers of violence, and to promote help seeking behaviours and practices amongst children. The proposed programme will complement this past intervention by ensuring that CoM have confidence, knowledge, and information on where to report VAC.

**Civil Registration and Vital Statistics:** UNICEF is providing funding and technical assistance to support the strengthening of the Zimbabwe's civil registration and vital statistics systems; this will create a robust CRVS system which will enhance access to basic services – health, education, social protection, and legal protection for all including children on the move who in most cases do not have birth certificates. Most recently, UNICEF partnered with the Government of Zimbabwe through the Registrar General's Office to increase access to birth, death, and national identity registration in high migrant districts of Tsholotsho and Bikita through mobile registration exercises. Children and adults who acquired birth certificates and identity documents are now able to exercise a broad range of rights including access to travel documents which would facilitate safe migration.

**National Migration Policy:** The Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage (MOHA&CH) with technical and funding support from IOM have developed a National Migration Policy that is in the process of being finalized. One of the policy's central objectives is to support prevention and protection of women and children especially the girl child from violence, abuse, and exploitation during the migration cycle. The proposed project will support operationalization of this key objective.

The above programmes had gaps in providing protection services to CoM and coordination of migration interventions. UNICEF and IOM will build synergies with and provide an opportunity to scale up ongoing interventions and existing partnerships with a "delivering as one" principle. It will bring stakeholders together to consolidate progress towards achieving protection, safety and wellbeing of unaccompanied minors and separated children in the country as the current funds earmarked and spread over multiple and small interventions. This will avoid duplication of support and services from the two UN Agencies and promote coordination with government and civil society, to save time with consultations while improving effectiveness and efficiency.

**1c) Linkages to relevant national (or regional) strategic priorities:**

Migration is a regional challenge, both IOM and UNICEF are spearheading South to South Cooperation for the implementation of regional child protection interventions in collaboration with other agencies. In March 2022, the Government of Botswana and Zimbabwe have concluded a Bilateral MoU for the

protection of CoM. UNICEF has engaged its Botswana counterpart to ensure implementation and support for the MoU. The dynamics of protection, care, and wellbeing of UASC is likely to be influenced by the post-COVID-19 impacts which could be exacerbated by the negative socio-economic indicators in the country. The JP will contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) Zimbabwe 2022 -2026, particularly Pillar 1 (People) on People-centred, equitable human development and wellbeing as it will fulfil the right to protection of CoM and support households livelihoods in districts of origin as part of efforts to address migration. In addition, the focus of the JP supports the implementation of the Government of Zimbabwe National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) 2021-2025, which will ensure the institutionalization of the interventions, programmes and its sustainability towards protection of UASC. The NDS1 provides the basis for the development of a comprehensive public policy system for social protection, poverty alleviation and safety nets, and on improving care and protection of vulnerable migrant children. In addition, NDS1 aligns to the Constitution of Zimbabwe and Bill of Rights which underscores the provision of social protection and the need to protect special interest groups who are largely left behind. Furthermore, the NDS1 states that, "Government will scale up the following: National Case Management for the care and protection of children; Expansion of child protection services; Promotion of adoption and foster care; Registration and monitoring of Private Voluntary Organizations and Residential child-care Institutions; Information, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification of children living outside the family environment and Provision of probation services."

IOM and UNICEF embrace the vision of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Under the UNSDCF 2022 – 2026, CoM issues are aligned to the People Pillar which states, 'By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially women and girls and those in the most vulnerable and marginalised communities, benefit from equitable and quality social services and protection.' Notably, UNICEF works with UN agencies on legal identity, with WHO, UNHCR and IOM on Mental Health, Psychosocial Wellbeing & Development, Children on the Move and Violence Against Children, amongst others. In humanitarian situations, the two agencies work with OCHA, UNHCR, UNFPA, WHO and UNESCO in the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR) and contribute to the Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Mental Health Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Reference Group. Furthermore, UNICEF is actively engaging with the UN human rights mechanisms (Treaty bodies including the Convention on the Rights of the Child Committee, the Special Procedures, and the Universal Periodic Review) supporting implementation of legal instruments to fulfil the realisation of children's rights.

#### 1d) Alignment to the GCM, SDGs and Relevant Frameworks:

The proposed project will be implemented, as part of concerted national efforts to strengthen the protection, safety, and wellbeing of child migrants. The methodology of the JP is in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDG), particularly:

- SDG 10.7 – the overall objective of the proposal is to strengthen the protection, safety, and wellbeing of UAMs and SC in Zimbabwe. This promotes orderly safe and regular migration and mobility of people including migrant children through implementation of planned and well-managed interventions.
- SDG 1.3 - one of the project's aims is to ensure that UAMs and SC participate actively in the social protection systems and are not discriminated against due to their sex, age, and migratory status.
- SDG 16.2 & 16.9 – UAMs and SC are the amongst most vulnerable migrants. The proposed intervention will strengthen the safety and protection whilst contributing to the fulfilment of SDG 16.2 to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children and 16.9 to ensure the provision of legal identity for all (including birth registration).

The proposed JP will contribute to strengthening the safety and well-being of migrant children as they access justice, improved security, peaceful co-existence, a cohesive society, and adherence to the rule of law. To ensure full national ownership and the whole-of-society element, the JP will provide an enabling project implementation environment that allows national, provincial, and local authorities to take the lead and institutionalize these efforts. Furthermore, the focus of the JP is to support the government in the implementation of the NDS1 (2021-2025), which will ensure the institutionalization of the interventions and sustainability. The Government of Zimbabwe identifies migrant children, among the categories of vulnerable persons that need protection and care “through new interventions and modifications to existing programmes.” Furthermore, the NDS1 has a strong emphasis on case management as part of child protection systems strengthening and this will be strengthened through this intervention.

## **2. Results Framework and Theory of Change**

### **2a) Results Framework**

**Objective:** The primary overall of the JP is to strengthen the protection, safety and wellbeing of unaccompanied minors and separated children in Zimbabwe. The project will focus on CoM at the Beitbridge, Plumtree and Chirundu reception and support centres. These are the border posts that account for the vast majority movement of these vulnerable groups. The JP seeks to employ a “Prevention, Protection and Empowerment” framework using a three-pronged approach based on four interrelated outcomes to strengthen unaccompanied minors and separated children and reintegration support and promote social well-being.

**Outcome 1: Government and service providers provide quality reception, reintegration and protection services for the wellbeing of unaccompanied minors and separated children in Zimbabwe.**

#### **Output 1.1 CoM accessed dignified and humane protection services at the Reception and Support Centres in Zimbabwe (IOM-UNICEF)**

The proposed intervention will facilitate the provision of inclusive and comprehensive child protection services to CoM at the Beitbridge, Plumtree and Chirundu Reception and Support Centers. The support provided will include health screening, provision of food, Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH) provisions such as Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits for the girls and a modified hygiene kits for boys), education, temporary shelter support and child friendly spaces within the reception centers. In addition, the JP will provide information and support for Voluntary Assisted Return in a dignified and humane way and strengthen the capacity of the Department of Social Department to conduct case work for UAMs and Separated Children and look into the option of local integration of children in border towns.

In cases where Voluntary Assisted Return is not a viable option that serves the best interest of affected children, the JP will explore on a pilot basis, the potential of local integration as an alternative. This may be necessary to prevent children and adolescents from returning to situations of vulnerability which may exacerbate social, economic and protection risks for them in their communities of origin. There is limited documentation of evidence of the effectiveness of local integration outside of refugee settings. This project will track and document the effectiveness of local integration during project implementation. This is intended to provide lessons and to guide future programme and policy decisions particularly around

replicability and scalability of local integration. This will be done through a well-defined operational research component in close collaboration with relevant Government Departments, local authorities in host communities and participating Civil Society Organisations. Consideration will be given to the three key dimensions of local integration: legal implications, livelihoods and economic opportunities, and social and cultural factors. The project will focus initially on key port districts of Chirundu, Plumtree and Beitbridge. However, consideration will be given to transit districts where children and adolescents often temporarily stop in and may have kinship connections there. This is invariably the case with children on the move. They do not move from communities of origin straight to intended destinations but make stops in other districts along their migration routes.

Furthermore, support will be provided for scouting for children who are illegal migrant and detained in prison in order to facilitate their release. Zimbabwe's immigration laws require all migrants to possess adequate documents, such as passports and permits, and to adhere to a duration of stay stipulated by immigration officers. The laws allow the Police to arrest anyone they suspect of staying in the country illegally and hold them for up to 14 days to confirm that they do not have the required permits. There is no limit to how long they can be held after officials have verified that they do not have documentation. Most illegal migrants are held in detention centres to wait for deportation because Zimbabwe has no migrant detention centres.

**Output 1.2 Migration Reception Support Centers are refurbished to meet the basic minimum international standards. (IOM)**

Established with IOM support in 2006 and 2008 respectively, the Beitbridge and Plumtree Migrant Reception and Support centers (MRSCs) were handed over to the Government in 2015. However, following consultative discussions with the Social Development Department, it was noted that MRSCs have not been maintained because of resource constraints. Therefore, the MRSCs need urgent refurbishment. As a result, the JP will, therefore, facilitate the repair and refurbishment of the structures to ensure that services are provided in a child friendly safe space through the provision of beds and bedding materials. The refurbishment will also ensure that the centres are inclusive and gender sensitive and will cater for children with disabilities and meet international standards. Furthermore, the project will support Chirundu, through the Department of Social Development based in Karoi where CoM will be temporarily placed. The place of shelter will be temporarily renovated to accommodate the specific needs of CoM.

**Output 1.3 Strengthened protection systems for the Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification (IDTR), BID processes and reintegration of returned Unaccompanied minors and Separated children in Zimbabwe. (UNICEF)**

Children will be informed of family tracing and reunification processes and will choose which family members they want to be reunified, taking into consideration protection principles and the best interest of the child. The joint project partners will also work with a network of community-based civil society organizations to support the reunification of the vulnerable children as part of work to prevent secondary irregular migration. The joint project will provide tailor-made reintegration support to returnees to assist with their reintegration into their communities. Reunified children will be linked to the national case management system so that they benefit from the social protection safety nets according to their needs. Another option worth exploring is the local integration of children, this will be done on a case-by-case basis targeting CoM.

UNICEF will collaborate with IOM and the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare to advocate for, and support social protection and livelihoods interventions that have wide community benefits instead of individual household focus in districts of origin. This is critical to prevent unintended consequences that may arise with targeting individuals or households linked to migrant children. The purpose of such interventions is to enhance the social and economic wellbeing of migrant and vulnerable families and their children. The social protection and livelihoods component will require consultations with relevant stakeholders including linkages and convergence with other programmes such as the Emergency Social Cash Transfer Programme, Harmonised Cash Transfer, Food Deficit Mitigation Programme and Resilience Building.

**Outcome 2: Institutions demonstrate improved systems in the protection of unaccompanied minors and separated children in Zimbabwe**

**Output 2.1 Escorts, Reception Centre Staff, and frontline officials are capacitated on the National Referral Mechanism, child protection and cross border case management for Vulnerable Unaccompanied Minors and Separated Children, Migration Policy, GBV risk mitigation and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). (UNICEF-IOM)**

The project will facilitate workforce strengthening of Government of Zimbabwe and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) actors and capacity building for key officials (escorts, reception centre staff, frontline officials) on the National Referral Mechanism (NRMs) for Vulnerable Migrants in Zimbabwe, child protection and Cross Border Case management with a focus on UAMs and separated children to better respond to the needs of UAMs and SC. The capacity building sessions will be conducted twice (once at project inception and a refresher training during project implementation) in the targeted Points of Entry (PoEs). Furthermore, the capacity training sessions will incorporate GBV & PSEA and Trafficking in Persons (TiP). A training package on social protection and human rights of UAMs and SC will be developed and adapted to the specific context of the key officials and the three targeted PoEs to guide the training.

**Output 2.2 Cross Border Traders and Transporters (taxi drivers, truck, and bus drivers) are sensitized Child Safe Migration. (IOM-UNICEF)**

The project will have a component of Communication for Development (C4D) as it will engage the Omalaitsha (the transporters) and truck drivers in border districts on child protection, bearing in mind their role in the transportation of children through undesignated points of entry. The Omalaitsha would be identified through local stakeholders at the border districts and sensitised on the issue. The sensitisation will take the form of awareness raising campaigns in the targeted points of entry (Beitbridge, Plumtree and Chirundu). The focus will be on provision of information on safe migration and protection services available for children in the migration cycle. The proposed medium is through local radio programmes. To support this, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials will be developed with information on improving safety and protection of UAMs and SC and disseminated to the target audience and posted on social media platforms to compliment the local radio programmes. In doing so, this activity will ensure a participatory, localized and targeted intervention.

**Output 2.3 Sub-national child protection structures have strengthened capacity to protect children in communities adversely impacted by migration (UNICEF-IOM)**

The project will support training of Child Protection actors and committees in targeted high migrant sending provinces and districts on the protection and care of vulnerable migrant children. The trained Child Protection actors will cascade the knowledge to their peers and communities. This intervention will strengthen child protection in communities adversely impacted by migration. The proposed work will ensure that provincial, district and ward level Child Protection Committees, Child Parliamentarians and Child led groups are capacitated in target districts with high migrant flows on child protection migration issues, case management child safeguarding, GBV risk mitigation and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

**Outcome 3: Households of unaccompanied minors and separated children in Zimbabwe are provided with social protection and livelihoods support and have enhanced coping capacities**

**Output 3.1 Strengthened and promoted household livelihoods and resilience to address some of the drivers of migration and mitigate the risk of engaging in secondary irregular migration (IOM-UNICEF)**

The project will provide targeted livelihoods support to address some of the drivers of irregular migration to mitigate the risk of engaging in secondary irregular migration because of the difficulties they face in the home environment. The activities under this result will be carried out in a consultative manner with families to address the root causes of migration, hence reducing the push factors and increasing the resilience of families where CoM would have returned to and those with children at risk of irregular migration. The consultation process will consider gender and tailor the intervention to the respective needs to ensure that women and men are equally included at all stages of the process in order to deliver a gender harmonized service. The output will overall support households with returned UAMs and SC and households with children at risk of irregular migration into the labour market and society, including the creation of entrepreneurship opportunities packages. It is important that beneficiaries are provided with market linkages so that microbusinesses can be sustainable in the long run, off-farm life skills, financial literacy training and the action will leverage the technical expertise in the private sector to strengthen the vocational skills development of the vulnerable households where required. As such, the project will provide support to strengthen the resilience to households of children identified as "at risk" through cash transfer programmes and to households which have returnee UASC through support to income generating projects tailored to their respective contexts. These projects include fish farming, poultry raising, bee keeping, baking, furniture and sculpture making, plumbing, hairdressing, fashion designing and building, construction, and solar panel installation. This will ensure that households with returned children and those at-risk children of irregular migration have access to social protection and livelihood support including entrepreneurship skills.

**Output 3.2 Parents/caregivers and children supported to acquire civil registration documents including birth certificates. (IOM, UNICEF)**

Children have a right to migrate, and families have a right to be together and should be supported with information to do so safely. The project will promote safe migration through interventions that facilitate civil registration and acquisition of birth certificates in districts with major migration phenomenon and promote dialogues with other pillars on strengthening and promoting family safe travel across borders. This aim is to ensure that information is available on the acquisition of civil registration and travel

documents to at risk households and communities in collaboration with Registrar General's Office. Beyond provision of information the programme will support in the acquisition of documents for children.

**Output 3.3 Child friendly feedback and reporting mechanisms are established or strengthened at the Reception Centres and the ports of entry and exit. (UNICEF)**

This project will establish and maintain child friendly feedback and reporting mechanisms at ports of entry and exit to ensure that children's complaints and voices are heard, and service providers continue to be held accountable.

**Outcome 4: Government and stakeholders make enhanced use of evidence and knowledge for programming and advocacy and demonstrate improved coordination and collaboration**

**Output 4.1 Data collection, analysis and reporting on Unaccompanied minors and Separated children in Zimbabwe is strengthened. (IOM-UNICEF)**

The project will capacity build Zimbabwe Statistical Agency and to the Migration and Tourism Statistics Working Group to strengthen the collection, analysis and reporting of data on UAMs and Separated Children in Zimbabwe. This will contribute to improving policy and programmatic interventions addressing issues of UAMs and Separated Children. In addition, the programme will strengthen the Management Information Systems (MIS) to enable registration and profiling of UAMs and SC. Data collection exercise will be conducted monthly in the targeted points of entry to create a robust system of identification in Zimbabwe which will contribute to the long-term sustainability of identifying UAMs after the project ends and inform future interventions. The aim is to ensure that quantitative and qualitative data is available to enhance knowledge and inform programming on CoM.

**Output 4.2. Strengthen the technical working group on Mixed and Irregular migration. (IOM-UNICEF)**

The project will support the convening of quarterly coordination meetings of the already existing Technical Working Group on Mixed and Irregular Migration. The intended result is to improve coordination and coherence within the Government of Zimbabwe, neighbouring countries, NGOs and other actors involved in addressing issues of UAMs and Separated Children. The focus is to ensure that standards and guidelines are harmonized that address CoM.

**Output 4.3. Provide technical capacity building support to the International Social Services (ISS) Desk and Commissioner of Refugees desk within the Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare to enhance capacities for international family tracing and reunification. (UNICEF)**

The project will provide technical support to the ISS Desk and Commissioner of Refugees Desk at the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare to facilitate improved international family tracing and reunification of vulnerable migrants, including UAMs and Separated Children identified in Zimbabwe.

**Output 4.4. Expand and strengthen the bilateral Cross Border Coordination mechanism and foster an enabling regional legal and policy framework that promotes protection and child friendly migration. (IOM-UNICEF)**

The joint project will provide technical and financial support for quarterly Cross Border Coordination meetings for Beitbridge, Plumtree and Chirundu borders. The focus of the meetings will be to ensure that child protection concerns of UASC are considered in Government-to-Government border management

collaboration. These meetings will strengthen and facilitate dialogue and discussion on both policy and operational challenges in protecting Children on the Move.

2b) Theory of change:

**IF** the Government of Zimbabwe's institutional capacity, including data collection capacity, to provide protection services for UASC is strengthened and **IF** UASC are provided with inclusive and comprehensive quality protection service and **IF** irregular migration is prevented through household resilience and livelihoods strengthening and cross border collaboration **THEN** by 2024 CoM will be adequately protected from all forms of violence, exploitation, and abuse.

Children on the Move (CoM) have access to comprehensive quality multi-sectoral prevention and protection services and are protected from all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation throughout the entire migration cycle

**Impact**

Government and service providers provide quality reception, reintegration and protection services for the wellbeing of unaccompanied minors and separated children in Zimbabwe.

Institutions demonstrate improved systems in the protection of unaccompanied minors and separated children in Zimbabwe

Households of unaccompanied minors and separated children in Zimbabwe are provided with social protection and livelihoods support and enhanced coping capacities

Governments and stakeholders make enhanced use of evidence and knowledge for programming and advocacy and demonstrate improved coordination and collaboration

**Outcomes**

Case Management systems are strengthened to provide quality protection services to CoM and at risk of violence and exploitation

Social Service Workforce has improved capacity to respond to the needs of at risk children and national and sub-national levels

Vulnerable children and communities have improved access to integrated social and child protection services (birth registration, vocational training and information on safe migration options)

Data collection, analysis and reporting on CoM in Zimbabwe is strengthened to inform programming

**Output**

Technical support provided to strengthen CoM case work results in effective and efficient protection of children Adequate coordination, capacity and coverage by authorities results in CoM being protected

CoM with information, agency and power will make protective decisions and seek help and support when required Communities, caregivers and children are able to engage and participate on CoM

Fiscal space for child protection (CoM) by relevant authorities Government has adequate human and financial resources to implement and coordinate programmes Adequate budget to cover needs for CoM

Evidence based advocacy will result in increased allocation of resources to improve services for CoM Political will and prioritization of CoM in policy reform

**Strategies**

Strengthen case management and protective services for CoM

Access to justice, human rights and birth registration

Empower adolescent girls and boys with information, skills needed to manage risk, accessibility to services while on the move

Strengthen evidence informed advocacy, programme coordination and collaboration and improve knowledge and evidence based

Foster an enabling legal and policy framework and regional cooperation

Social protection and livelihood support

**Drivers and Causes**

Inaccessible and/low quality services such as school, health facilities and social services

Limited access to information on migration

Limited economic opportunities

Legal and policy frameworks do not protect CoM from abuse

Household poverty (labour constraint, food poor, high dependence ratio)

Humanitarian situation (drought, Cyclones)

Community Conflicts

Gender Based Violence of Violence Against Children (VAC)

Climate Changes

**Problem**

Children on the Move, at origin, in transit or at destination in the entire migration cycle are not assisted and protected from violence, abuse and exploitation

Be the voice: This programme will advocate for alternatives to detention in country and cross border, increased investment in financial and human resources in the child protection systems, and the protection needs of unaccompanied and separated children.

Be the innovator: The action will work with partners to build the capacity of frontline officials on the Cross Border Case Management and the National Referral Mechanism for protection of unaccompanied and separated migrant children in order to reduce fragmented response.

Achieve results at scale: The action will strengthen the Cross Border and national child protection systems and mechanism at the national and community level structures with high migrant flow. The action will create a network of key regional non-governmental actors and UN bodies to meet on a regular basis around key issues and intervention strategies relating to the protection of children on the move in the region.

Common Approaches to be used: The project will use Steps to Protect, Parenting Without Violence and Child Led Social Approaches. The Steps to Protect approaches will promote case management and ensure that children's needs are met holistically in a systematic way. The Parenting without Violence common approach will be used to give by increasing caregivers an understanding of child development, child rights, and positive parenting. Child Led Social Accountability Approach will focus on the direct relationship between children being involved in demanding the improved service delivery is key to ensure children at risk also benefit from improved services delivery a push factor for children at risk of migration.

Some of the broad results that are anticipated from the programme intervention at different levels of the programme intervention:

- Child: Increased knowledge of safe migration & rights, freedom from violence, exploitation and abuse; mental health & psychosocial wellbeing; sense of social integration
- Family: Increased knowledge of safe migration; reduced perpetration of and greater capacity to protect children from violence, abuse and exploitation; improved quality of care; enhanced livelihoods
- Community: Strengthened capacity to prevent and respond to VAC & GBV, child separation and risky movement; reduced community-level violence
- System: Strengthened skills, procedures in place and resources to protect children on the move.  
Policy: Introduction/ implementation of child-friendly policies, harmonisation with international commitments.

If policies and systems are reformed especially laws and policies related the protection of CoM, child protection migration system are strengthened through workforce capacity training, resourcing of national and community-level protection structures then this will ensure strengthened workforce skills and capacity, and commitment of resources to protect CoM including implementation of child-friendly policies which are harmonized with international commitments This will contribute to the better protection of CoM.

### 3. Project Implementation Strategy

#### 3a) Joint Programme Implementation Strategy:

Drawing on the complementary expertise of the two UN agencies, the project will specifically target **Beitbridge, Plumtree and Chirundu** reception and support centres in Matabeleland South and Mashonaland West provinces that receive the highest inflows and outflows of unaccompanied minors and separated children. These points of entry are also directly impacted by different socio-economic factors which are destabilizing the protection and safety of the unaccompanied minors and separated children where local and provincial government authorities are making efforts to implement adequate intervention. Beitbridge and Plumtree border posts have Migrant Reception and Support Centres which need refurbishment. Chirundu border post has neither migrant reception and support centre nor dedicated child protection centre, children are assisted at the Department of Social Welfare facilities in Karoi town. The project will support to Chirundu, through the Department of Social Development based in Karoi where CoM are temporarily placed and will refurbish Beitbridge and Plumtree reception and support centres.

The programme will be implemented in close coordination with respective state and non-state counterparts, which will play a very active role to support the implementation of activities that fall within agencies' mandates. The joint programme will also collaborate closely with civil society, local communities and other relevant stakeholders, through a whole-of-society approach, in line with the GCM, SDGs, UNSDCF and NDS1. These activities are to be coordinated and synergized at each output and objective level under the leadership of designated lead UN agency for respective outputs and objectives. The implementation of programme activities will also include disaggregation by age and sex, taking into consideration the different experiences of social protection and wellbeing between male and female unaccompanied minors and separated children as well as intersecting and multiple forms of discrimination and challenges faced by particular groups within the migrants children and their communities, including in relation to age, gender, ethnicity, nationality, religious belief, minority status, disability, sexual orientation and gender identity.

The UN provided support to the development of the NDS1 to enhance effective social protection, care, reducing poverty and vulnerability, redressing inequality, promoting inclusive growth and socio-economic development. In addition, the JP will place the UN system in Zimbabwe as a catalyst to promote a more integrated approach in the multi-stakeholder strategy to address the challenge of social protection, safety and well-being of UASC in the country.

The Joint Programme will adopt the following approaches which are also the underlying strategies for sustainable development.

**Support the implementation of national strategies** to strengthen protection, safety, and wellbeing of UASC including the NDS1 to improve social care of vulnerable groups including persons with disabilities, children, women, youth and the elderly and other Government and national commitments.

**A bottom-up approach** in empowering UAMs and SC, households with returned UAMs and SC and children at risk and enhancing beneficiary participation. Within the context of this approach, one of the activities is to carry out a livelihood need assessment. The assessment will focus on understanding the

gaps and challenges within the livelihood coping mechanisms of households with returned UAMs and SC and households with children at risk which contributes to push factors of irregular migration.

**The top-down approach** in the engagement and capacity development of local government units –in Matabeleland South and Mashonaland West provinces as the main counterparts along with other local authorities and facilitate their direct contribution as an equal partner of project execution including project management, technical advisory services and capacity development.

**Multi-sectoral UN Country Team approach** will be fostered in this programme. Collaboration between the UN agencies is well in line with the established UN Migration Network in Zimbabwe which seeks to coordinate joint migration programme initiatives and it is aligned to the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) priorities. The GoZ will take leadership in the implementation, review and follow up of migration resolutions at country, regional and international level.

**Building effective local partnerships**, enhancing the capacity of the local communities of return for UASC and local authorities, and promoting community livelihoods support, to ensure capacity for the long-term sustainability of initiatives. Households with one or more people living with disabilities, women headed households, older persons, people living with HIV/AIDS, LGBTQI+ and other minority groups will be given priority to participate in livelihoods activities; and

**Using culturally and linguistically appropriate approaches and materials**, increasing opportunities for the most vulnerable households and UASC groups to understand complex information on social protection and their rights disseminated and exchanged throughout the project

**Programme Beneficiaries:** the proposed programme direct and indirect reach for this intervention

**Direct Reach**

- 10,000 COM who will benefit from prevention and protection services
- 2,000 children will acquire birth certificates in districts on origin
- 1,000 transporters will participate in safe migration interventions
- 250 Households participate in social protection and livelihoods activities
- Social Service Workforce: 500 Community Childcare Workers, 200 Government Frontline Workers

**Indirect Reach**

- Information on safe Migration: 100,000 travellers reached with information on safe migration at Border towns; 5,000 transporters; 5,000 Households; 20,000 children
- Social service workforce: 3,000 CCWs reached with information on CoM including 500 Government Stakeholders

Within the broader **prioritized geographic areas** (Border Districts: Beitbridge, Plumtree, Mangwe, Chirundu and amongst the Districts of Origin: Chiredzi, Chipinge, Bulawayo including also Chivi, Mwenezi, Mberengwa, Tsholotshlo). The programme approach is to strengthen protection, safety and wellbeing of UASC in collaboration with the Government of Zimbabwe utilizing the following criteria where relevant:

1. Points of Entry that have experienced high migration inflows of UASC and related disruption in the social protection over the past 36 months.
2. Points of Entry with a significant presence (as a proportion of the total population) of UASC's populations.
3. High migrant sending communities impacted by COVID-19 measures and the resultant large numbers of returnees where there is a potential disharmony between the host and the returnees.
4. Points of Entry at which IOM has a physical presence to ensure the effective implementation of the project.
5. Points of Entry where the data reflect that reception and support centres are overwhelmed and under capacitated to deal with the cases of UASC.

As the COVID-19 crisis continues in Zimbabwe, the Government of Zimbabwe has implemented a series of measures to reduce the risk of contagion and the health and social protection systems are overstretched. Now restrictions include a midnight curfew, limits on the number of people at gatherings, the closure of international borders to regular migration and quarantine upon entry into the country.

Based on these circumstances, the PUNOs do not envisage significant delays in the commencement and implementation of project activities. Many activities, including assessment, research, development of tools and awareness-raising materials, capacity building sessions, formalization of a partnership agreement with the implementing partners, establishment of governance structure and activities that can be implemented at PoEs and local community with limited numbers of participants will still be able to be carried out despite the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions. It is hoped that the situation will improve in the coming months. However, if it does not, some activities may experience some considerable negative impact because of the COVID-19 crisis. Activities that require direct contact with beneficiaries and the community-level engagement that involves bigger groups, will need to be implemented through alternative modus operandi, such as on virtual platforms, and may face some delays.

### 3b) Cross-Cutting Principles:

The cross-cutting principles that will be applied in the JP, the programme will adopt a life cycles approach and gender responsive will be a pivotal programmatic consideration. The programme will focus on adolescent girls who are marginalized in migration interventions to promote their agency so that they make meaningful contribution during migration discussion and participate in the interventions. In addition, the programme will empower women through resilience programmes so that they are able to provide care and support to children at household level.

IDTR processes require the facilitation and implementation of the Best Interest principle. This is embedded in the case management operational processes. Social Workers and community cadres will be trained to apply this through-out the programme. as they work with CoM.

**Human Rights:** The human rights principles of equality and non-discrimination, participation, inclusion and accountability will also guide the implementation of this JP. The JP will interface with ZHRC with a view to strengthening its capacity to promote the development of rights of UASC as well as to monitor and assess the observance of children's rights in Zimbabwe. Furthermore, they will be engaged to investigate situations including those of UASC where it is alleged that any of their human rights have been

violated by the authorities or other actors and are survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse who require protection. The ZHRC has an obligation to present findings, recommendations, and a way forward to Parliament. Furthermore, the Leave No-one Behind approach will be mainstreamed throughout the whole project to ensure that UASC are not discriminated against.

**Gender Equality and Women Empowerment:** Gender considerations will be essential to the assessment, design and implementation phases of the project. The gender marker for this JP is graded as **B**. The project will ensure that women, men, girls and boys and groups that are marginalized and face discrimination (including older persons, youth, persons with disabilities, minorities, persons living with HIV, LGBTI people) can benefit equitably from the project activities and are appropriately represented in all project activities. For example, when reconstructing and refurbishing the MRSCs, it will be ensured that there is a separation between girls and boys as to minimise the risk of GBV and SEA. Furthermore, once received at the reception centres, girls will receive an MHM kit and boys will receive tailored kits which include comb brush and pants. This ensures a balance and the prevention of any conflict arising from perceptions of favouritism.

The JP will incorporate a gender dimension throughout the implementation of the action, including in the following sets of activities: border sensitization (with the presence of women social community groups, wherever possible, in addition to female border community members, female key officials, men and boys); in the selection of target households (priority will be given to women-headed households); ensuring equal representation and participation of men and women (and inclusion of boys and girls where appropriate) in the planned border coordination meetings and an assessment will be also carried out with beneficiaries to ensure risk is mitigated and women can access preventative and livelihood activities implemented by the project without an increased risk to violence.

The JP will ensure mainstreaming gender-disaggregated data collection and reporting of UASC, including female members in the core facilitating team, border community focal points and project staff. More specifically, capacity building sessions and awareness raising campaigns will consider gender dynamics and sensitivity. The livelihoods project will ensure that opportunities and tasks are equally accessible to women and men, without discrimination based on gender or other grounds. In addition, based on the livelihood assessment, activities will be identified and implemented in a way that ensures safe and equal access to resources and livelihoods opportunities to all and to promote their equal rights and status within society.

**Child Sensitive Programming Approach:** a programme of this nature is addressing the vulnerabilities of CoM. Beyond addressing the protection needs of children the programme adopts the do no harm principle. Therefore, the best interest of the child will be of paramount importance in the entire programme implementation. The Social Service workforce will be trained to cater for all categories of children including children with disability. UNICEF applies the lifecycle approach to programming which will ensure that the needs of children are taken into consideration including provision of age, sex and gender appropriate services. For the programme to be holistic, UNICEF and IOM will translate the intervention deliverables to policy and SoPs so that they adopt a child sensitive approach including the IDTR processes and BID procedure. UNICEF at a regional level is advocating for bilateral MoUs to be child centred. This will be tracked during programme regular M&E work and the programme evaluation.

Ultimately, the plan and result are to ensure that CoM strategic needs are reflected on development priorities. Additional information on child sensitive approaches is detailed in Annex 5 of this JP.

#### **4. Partnerships**

##### **4a) Stakeholder Mapping:**

The JP will complement, collaborate, and coordinate with the existing migration programmes. It will build on and strengthen partnership with UN System, Civil Society Organisation (CSOs), local authorities, and government agencies (across all participating countries). The Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage (MoHA&CH) and the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare (MoPSLSW) will support in country coordination and implementation of this programme as the lead Ministry on the protection of children as per the Children's Act. MoHA&CH as provide secretariat functions in accordance with the National Migration Policy and facilitate linkages with other regional cross border forums. IOM and UNICEF have worked with different CSO partners (Save the Children, Child Protection Society, Musasa Project, Childline and African Forum for Catholic Social Teaching (AFCAST).at the national level and in the communities.

At the community level, the JP will work with civil society organizations that represent migrant children and have earned legitimacy with key child migrant constituencies and have been effective partners against gender-based violence. CSOs such as Save the Children and Child Protection Society, they will be part of the programme reference groups provide expertise on migration issues and they will facilitate provision of protection services working with different stakeholders that include Government, parents/caregivers, and CoM. Programme partnership will include CoM, families, and communities. The programme will promote the agency of CoM so that they contribute to service provision and programme delivery. The programme will have a learning agenda getting feedback from CoM on the quality of services and how to improve programme implementation.

The project will facilitate the establishment of Child Led Groups in schools and communities targeting adolescent girls. The Child Led Groups will be strengthened in areas where they are already established. IOM and UNICEF will collaborate with Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education targeting school going children so that they participate in safe migration discussion. These clubs will be supervised by the Guidance and counselling teachers. This will be linked with UNICEF's ongoing work on promoting a safe learning environment. The clubs will give children an opportunity to participate in the awareness raising on migration issues and they will support the identification and referral of children at risk of engaging in irregular migration.

Whilst interventions will be at community level, the programme will facilitate national level discussion and participation of children in migration dialogues. UNICEF and IOM will collaborate with the Junior Children's Parliament and CoM targeting major migrant sending districts. The Child Parliamentarians will be an advocacy conduit for ensuring that policy and decision makers are sensitized on CoM issues. CoM issues do not feature prominently on the national agenda including National Priorities for the GoZ. Therefore, facilitating engagements of Children's structures and CoM is key for children to influence policy reform and resource allocation. IOM and UNICEF will collaborate with Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise in market and supply demand assessments towards livelihood support for the targeted households to which UAMs and SC returned and those with at risk children.

For an intervention of this nature, in migrant districts IOM and UNICEF will target families especially parents and caregivers on positive parenting. The basis of targeting caregivers some of the parents are domiciled in South Africa and Botswana and children are under the care of relatives. The project will strengthen positive parenting groups for mothers and fathers as part of efforts to promote parental involvement in migration dialogues. This will be done in formal community structures for instance in dialogues that seek to strengthen reunification and local integration of CoM.

#### 4b) Partnerships:

In addition to the context of the stakeholder mapping analysis outlined above, the PUNOs will ensure that project implementation is coordinated with the following national counterparts; Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare and its national and district structures, Ministry of Home Affairs & Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise, Ministry of Health and Child Care, Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission and ZIMSTAT. Once buy-in is secured from these government and national offices, they will introduce the project to their provincial counterparts and endorse it. Partnerships will be formed with relevant directorates at provincial levels including partnership with communities and local authorities. All relevant ministries, local authorities and NGOs will be involved throughout project implementation to build their ownership and capacity, so that effective handover and exit are ensured.

ZHRC is a leading constitutional body with a mandate to raise awareness and educate on human rights (including children's rights), monitor and research the situation of human rights and take steps to investigate and address instances of human rights violations. Therefore, the ZHRC's complaint handling procedure is also relevant in the context of migration, marginalisation and discrimination. The Commission monitors the incidents of children's rights, issues recommendations regarding migrants and engages with state institutions and other stakeholders to advance human rights. The ZHRC is expected to work with experts from relevant non-governmental organisations in respect of the human rights of migrants, UASC.

The JP will form partnerships with local structures at sub-national level and promote child agency so that they contribute to programme implementation. There are community structures that are instrumental in supporting CoM interventions such as the Child Protection Committees which operates at different sub-national levels (Province, District, Ward and Village). the CPC will be supported to have specific interventions that target CoM. Apart from this, the programme will support auxiliary structures embedded in the CPC such as the Community Childcare Workers (CCWs) and community leaders. The CCWs will conduct parenting session at community level but as members of the community social service workforce, they will have other responsibilities of identifying and referring children in need of services to the Department of Social Development. It is anticipated that through working with Community leaders, migration issues will be included in community discussion so that grounded actions are instituted that will promote the sustainability of the programme.

The other partnership structure that is going to be created through this intervention is the pilot engagement with transporters such as taxi associations and truck drivers during the migration cycle. The Omalaitsha (the smugglers) are difficult to engage as they operate clandestinely but the programme will ensure that they are reached and participate in migration dialogues on safe migration.

## 5. Innovation and Sustainability

### 5a) Innovation:

National management of child migration data is difficult. The tendency is to capture data on children who have been deported/repatriated from South Africa and Botswana. The immediate gap, there is limited data on those migrating with caregivers to enable better understanding of migration patterns. This can be achieved if the Child Protection Case Management Information Management System is interlinked with the Migration database. This will facilitate access to accurate, live data; analysis of cross-border movements; more timely submission of periodic migration reports which is not happening in the country. This is a good practice that will emanate from the programme that can be replicated.

The proposed innovation is to develop an interoperable case management for information management platform to promote family tracing and reunification and cross-border case management informed by case management principles and integrate all case management forms from across agencies and service delivery authorities. Another innovation is to support grounded research on children on the move with the aim to identify the risks to children on the move and gaps in service delivery. For instance, why do other children decide to remain in districts of origin after being reunified. Integrating migration data within existing databases will be critical for ensuring ongoing data collection and analysis to inform future policy and programmatic responses as well as for sustainability beyond the project. The research will complement work to enable better mapping of appropriate services and gaps across the programme countries. Furthermore, the project will lay a foundation for strengthening the protection of CoM through addressing vulnerabilities within their household post return and for those at risk of irregular migration. This community based and inclusive model can be replicated in future interventions.

The JP will further invest in integrating children on the move with MHPSS in child protection programming and policy engagement in development settings, including systems strengthening, justice, Violence against Children, and parenting. If such innovations are supported, case management systems will be strengthened to provide improved services to children on the move who are at risk of violence and exploitation.

### 5b) Sustainability:

The focus of the JP is to strengthen national child protection systems and promote care for children throughout their migration journey as Zimbabwe is a country of origin, transit, return. At the core of all child protection interventions is the best interests of the child complemented by advocacy and programming to comprehensively address migration. The programme activities will build on the investments and advocacy already made by IOM, UNICEF, and other partners. All capacity building efforts will aim to be undertaken in partnership with relevant government training institutions and ensure ownership by the government and buy in from the outset of the programme. IOM and UNICEF will engage in advocacy for government financing for CRVS, support to reception centres through building a value for money case for long-term support through the National Budget.

The JP is aligned to the 2022-2026 UNSDCF, which focuses on strengthening the statutory government bodies mandated to protect and respond to children exposed to, or at risk of, violence, abuse, and exploitation, and empowering children, parents, families, and communities to become resilient and risk aware. In addition, the JP is aligned with the UNICEF Child Protection Country Programme and Strategy

2022-2026, including a focus on workforce strengthening and case management as a key means to protect children from violence, exploitation, and abuse.

The proposed JP activities are integrated within UNICEF's Child Protection activities focused on social service systems strengthening and Government NDS 1. Collaboration with Government and local partners ensures that IOM and UNICEF build their capacity to implement projects beyond the period of the funded programme. The partnerships with government line Ministries ensures that systems are put in place to enhance government capacity to protect the rights and dignity of children, migrants and other vulnerable populations.

In the event of the project exit, some of the sustainable aspects include:

- **Social Sustainability:** The project will use participatory approaches to foster institutional and beneficiary ownership and commitment to promote migrants' rights and protect them from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect during the migration cycle.
- **Environmental sustainability:** The project will promote environmentally friendly social enterprises through livelihoods for children's families who are at risk due to migration and those that have been reunified. This is to ensure efforts are made to reduce the environmental impact of the action.
- **Institutional sustainability:** The project will work with and through the national, provincial and district government offices (Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Health and Child Care, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and existing committees such as the Child Protection Committees to implement the action and to achieve longer-term development. Sharing lesson learnt is a key aspect of the project's sustainability strategy.

## 6. Project Management and Coordination

### 6a) PUNOs (PUNOs) and Implementing Partners:

The programme will be jointly managed and coordinated by IOM and UNICEF. IOM will coordinate the project including the reporting obligations and submission to the MPTF Secretariat. UNICEF will provide technical leadership on CoM issues and will bring child migration expertise and global comparative experiences to enable the programmes to strengthen protection, safety and wellbeing of CoM in Zimbabwe.

The **Resident Coordinator Office (RCO)** will play a central role in coordinating the work of both agencies and leading the coordination dialogues, ensuring the UN delivers a harmonized message at the different project implementation stages, including the high-level dialogue. In addition, the RCO will coordinate activities with other UN agencies through the Programme Management Team and other inter-agency mechanisms to avoid possible duplication and invite relevant agencies to contribute with their specific expertise. This will also ensure the alignment of activities in the UNSDCF, and make sure contributions made through this JP are reported under this framework.

**IOM** has been working in Zimbabwe since 1985 and has been involved in a wide range of activities supporting government institutions, migrant population and the host communities in the implementation of migration-related activities and protection of UAMC. IOM has the experience of searching for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, advocating for the inclusion of migrants' needs and rights in laws and policies as well as working with relevant duty bearers to ensure that the laws and policies are subsequently implemented. As the Convening Agency, IOM will provide overall coordination of the project including the reporting obligations and submission to the MPTF Secretariat. In that sense, a strong team of national and international experts will be dedicated to the implementation of each component of IOM's area of expertise in the project. In light of the diverse experiences and areas of expertise, the team will be able to provide technical and monitoring support to each of the stages and activities of the project. IOM will leverage on its presence in Beitbridge, Plumtree, and Chirundu to strengthen the implementation of the activities in the provinces.

For **UNICEF**, the management of the programme will at three levels, UNICEF Headquarters, will be the primary point of contact for technical assistance and oversight to Country Offices (COs). UNICEF Headquarters, Child Protection Section will provide guidance on updated policies in relation to children on the move and support inter-regional coordination and dialogue. The East and Southern Africa Regional Office (ESARO) will ensure management and quality assurance of interventions as well as coordination of cross-border activities. UNICEF's Regional Office will support programme implementation through appropriate coordination, including inter-agency coordination, at both regional and country levels and through different sectors. UNICEF Country Office has the primary accountability for the management of the programme and the delivery of expected results as per the proposal. At country level UNICEF will work with IOM including government counterparts and other national stakeholders to develop country specific work plans that are aligned with related country programmes and the outcomes within this project. UNICEF will liaise closely with partners affiliated to the programme to ensure responses build on the best comparative advantages of each partner and there is neither duplication nor gaps within the results

framework. UNICEF has been supporting child migration intervention since the early 2000 from the inception of the cross-border programme. Some of the results achieved include development of SoPs for protecting CoM, evidence generation and research on the phenomenon of child migration, supporting preventions interventions in districts of origin (Chipinge, Chiredzi and Bulawayo) and supporting the set-up of the Regional Cross Border Forums. UNICEF has supported the development of the National Social Protection Policy Framework for the provision of cash and care intervention to vulnerable people. Expertise in the organisation will be deployed to support the realization of the JP activities.

#### **6b) Joint Programme Management and Coordination:**

The overall governance and guidance for the implementation of this JP will be undertaken by the National Steering Committee (NSC) and Programme Management Team (PMT) which will be established. It will be comprised of government counterparts, local border communities from the two provinces where the target points of entry are located, Civil Society organisations and participating UN Agencies. The NSC will be co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the high-rank official from the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare with agreed guiding principles to provide oversight and accountability and assess the progress made under each outcome and recommend corrective measures as well as advice on other members/institutions including NGOs to be co-opted into the Committee. The NSC will meet every 6 months to review the progress of the programme or upon the request of one of its members. The Resident Coordinator Office's in coordination with IOM shall be responsible for the organization of Steering Committee Meetings and provide working documents with due time consideration.

The PMT will be responsible for the day-to-day coordination and implementation of project activities and will advise the NSC on developments and critical issues including timely reporting of activities to the NSC. The activities and operations of the PMT will be coordinated by the IOM's Project Coordinator/Manager. The PMT will provide technical support and guidance to implementing partners in order to ensure the project objectives are met and compliment the objectives of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and Global Compact for Migration (GCM). The work will be aligned to national development priorities and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as other international commitments, norms and standards on migration.

At country level, IOM and UNICEF will work with a civil society reference group will be formed to support the implementation of the programme. This is also reflected in the National Migration Policy. Some of the organisations address migration issues include Save the Children, Child Protection Society, Musasa Project, Childline and African Forum for Catholic Social Teaching (AFCAST). The implementation of the JP will ensure that all ongoing efforts of the UNSDCF at national, provincial, and local levels are mainstreamed into the operations and the management of the JP activities to ensure that there are synergies and complementarity without duplicating efforts. Regular field trips will be undertaken to project sites to monitor progress of the project and capture arising challenges collect first-hand information. It will ensure regular consultations with all key stakeholders – including authorities, international agencies, and community-based NGOs. The PMT will meet monthly to discuss the implementation and progress of the project, identify challenges and coordinate with the NSC on the strategic approach to mitigating the impact of the challenges on the project implementation and the achievements of the project objectives.

#### 6c) Risk Management:

Among the potential factors that might hinder programme success is the fact that migration is linked to socio-economic challenges which might be difficult to address given the limited programme implementation timeframe, particularly for initiatives that aim to change deeply entrenched norms around migration. Since this is an operational programme issue, if it is not understood clearly it might lead to missed opportunities in designing and implementing effective initiatives especially the local integration of CoM. Discriminatory gender norms which, particularly in contexts of insecurity, limit girls' access to the reception and support centres. Furthermore, challenging socioeconomic contexts, resulting from high levels of unemployment and poverty undermine efforts to strengthen livelihoods as a means of addressing child protection violations among children on the move.

By implementing this joint project, the PUNOs anticipate the occurrence of the following risks: Political, economic, security conditions may not be conducive for executing project activities. These risks are planned to be mitigated by ensuring that all actions are carried out within the parameters of the security guidelines set forth by the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and Zimbabwe Republic Police Service and other relevant security structures. Should the implementation become impossible, PUNOs will consult the MPTF Secretariat and Government entities to discuss possible revisions in the target points of entry and communities. The donor will be informed of any implementation challenges. Vulnerability of the project to politicization from both internal and external actors and a breakdown in collaboration between stakeholders, including Government and civil society. Specific measures will be put in place to ensure that the project maintains an open channel of communications with all stakeholders and facilitate discussions between government, and main actors to ensure timely and efficient achievement of the project goals and to build trust and strengthen collaboration.

Social work education and professional standards for the social service workforce exist. However, at present, there are too few 'skilled' workers in government structures to meet the needs and provide case management services to CoM. There are limited number of government and NGO/CSO facilities to provide services and a continuum of care for children on the move. As and when resources are available, government partners, NGOs may 'hire' para social workers/social workers to respond to a particular issue. Those in place have limited knowledge, skills and capacity to provide quality case work to CoM. Budgetary constraints further restrict the availability of workers, provision of services and implementation of an oversight support including case supervision.

A national case management framework has been developed which is currently functional but with limited focus on CoM. The NAP for Children is in the process of being updated to include CoM. With regard, to cross-border related work, IOM and UNICEF are working with border agencies in Southern Africa to develop a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for cross-border management of children on the move and to help ensure their safety and best interests in consultation with key government agencies.

At present, there is no functional and inter-operable information management system tracking case management, incident monitoring and programme monitoring. The absence of systematic and routine data collection and analysis on incidents that is the number of cases/trends makes it difficult to establish the case load of social workers. The implication CoM cannot be reliably and confidentially be tracked during the migration cycle, increasing their protection risks.

The risk assessment and risk treatment indicated above will be continuously reviewed throughout the operations of the project implementation cycle. The PMT will ensure regular communication and consultations with all relevant stakeholders throughout the risk management process and provide continued monitoring and review for maintaining the relevance of the risk management process to the evolving context.

#### 6d) Joint programme Monitoring

The MPTF Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will adopt a participatory and results-based approach which will be guided by an M&E framework that will be jointly elaborated. M&E activities will be two tiered; at the agency level, inhouse M&E processes and systems will ensure consistent M&E oversight and at the joint project level, a joint M&E task team (M&E Reference Group) consisting of M&E Officers or the equivalent of each agency will drive the M&E function. Joint and regular monitoring visits will be organized on a half-yearly basis and will include key government counterparts at both the provincial and local level.

Regular monitoring will include the collection of feedback from implementing partners and beneficiary households, to ensure that all activities are carefully coordinated, and to be able to identify and adequately manage challenges and ensure smooth and proper activity implementation. It will ensure that activities are reaching the intended beneficiaries and that lessons learnt, and best practices can be produced even under COVID-19 related restrictions and gathering. Monitoring of associated risks due to COVID-19 will be done by project management using the risk management plan. Communication and feedback will be key in monitoring pre-identified risks, and in identifying new potential risks, and to ensure that proposed mitigation/treatment plans are still relevant.

Annual reviews and mid-point reviews of the programme will take place as part of IOM and UNICEF's programme management practices and progress reports made available. These programme monitoring conducted throughout the regular process of implementation will be complemented by an evaluation conducted independently at the end of the implementation period.

IOM and UNICEF will support coordination mechanisms among relevant stakeholders within and across programme countries will be strengthened in order to avoid duplication of activities and provide children on the move, as well as their host communities with an integrated package of services that will address both their immediate and long-term needs. This will be achieved through the mapping of existing actors and a delineation of their roles and responsibilities. UNICEF will leverage programme resources towards activities that are currently under implementation, have the necessary government support, and will build on accessible technical expertise within national, local, civil society or community-based structures. UNICEF has existing service delivery arrangements in the identified programme countries with civil society partners and national authorities that will contribute to maximizing the use of resources.

Beyond the regular tracking of activities, the programme has a value for money (VfM) component as IOM and UNICEF are committed to this. The VfM components have been consciously and carefully integrated into proposal drafting as detailed below:

- Economy: IOM and UNICEF apply the highest international standards and regulatory frameworks of safety and compliance to all the products procured and delivered to the field.
- Efficiency: IOM and UNICEF will ensure that activities implemented under this proposal are efficient in controlling costs and using resources to timely achieve the agreed objectives.

Continuous attention will be paid to the cost-and resource-efficiency as well as strengthening systems and processes for monitoring programme costs and results in view of managing the efficiency. Partnership selection will be based on contribution to the achievement of the expected results, their institutional capacities and the alignment to the objective of this proposal including ability to deliver services closer to the targeted communities.

- **Effectiveness:** Participatory approach will be used for the monitoring of programme implementation including monitoring with regards to the expected results of the programme, the evolution of the context and its implications in terms of risks and assumptions. The focus is on quality assurance of programme activities and reducing the bottlenecks that prevent the achievement of programme expected results. The monitoring will also solicit for feedback from relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries that include children, parents, caregivers and transporters. Monitoring of the outcome and impact indicators through independent evaluations and surveys to establish changes generated by the programme interventions in targeted communities and documenting good practices, lessons learned and human-interest stories demonstrating significant change as a result of the programme intervention.
- **Equity:** IOM and UNICEF will ensure that the programme targets the most marginalized children. IOM and UNICEF from migration reports have noted some of the high migration sending districts that children face multiple deprivations which result in them moving. During the course of programme implementation IOM and UNICEF are committed to evidence-based programming and finding long-term sustainable solutions to address the protection of children in the migration cycle. UNICEF is uniquely situated in other countries for this role by ensuring that in destination places children are protected. This is an aspect that will be monitored so that comprehensive protection mechanisms are put in place.

#### 6e) Evaluation:

The overall evaluation budget will be used to finance specific activities under the M&E workplan such as collection of routine and non-routine data, monitoring visits and the final evaluation.

A final external evaluation by an independent evaluator will be conducted within six months of operational closure focused on relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact in general and specific impact on UASC and other vulnerable population and promotion of human rights (including child rights) and achievement of project-related SDGs, GCM, UNDSF and NDS1. All data collected will be disaggregated according to gender. According to the activity plan, data will be collected in the three points of entry to assess the current situation and institutional capacities. The results of the data assessment will be published in the final report. Both monitoring and evaluation will be utilized to inform learning and accountability within each agency and collectively. The evaluation will be conducted in line with the United Nations Evaluation Group Guidance Document on Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluations. In line with the Migration MPTF TOR, a minimum of 3% has been set aside for the programme monitoring and evaluation.

**Coordination for M&E within the agencies:** In addition to the Joint PMT comprising the MPTF project managers for each agency, an M&E reference group consisting of the participating agencies' M&E focal points will be established to drive the M&E framework and support its operationalization at the agency level. The M&E reference group will provide technical support and ensure data feeds into the reports developed by the PSC. The M&E reference group will be responsible for developing data collection tools and ensure a standardized approach to M&E.

The PMT and M&E teams will meet quarterly to review progress, address challenges, share experiences and best practices and overall integrate positive lessons learnt into project management. Annual review and reflective meetings will be held to assess the performance and to identify key project priorities for the coming year and to discuss the challenges including risks and strategies to minimize their impact. All relevant implementation staff will be represented in these annual meetings. The review meeting report containing an action plan to improve project implementation will be produced.

## 7. Project Budget and Workplan

The preparation of the budget was informed by previous CoM programmes. IOM and UNICEF are placing much emphasis on protection services provision and provision of social protection to households. The programme seeks to support local integration of CoM. To achieve this the social services workforce will be capacitated and must be able to follow up CoM so that they are linked with service providers.

The table below provides that budget breakdown as per the Gender equality and Women Empowerment.

Description	Percentage	Amount	Projected % GEWE per Output Area	Proposed Amount
Outcome 1 Government and service providers provide quality reception, reintegration, and protection services for the wellbeing of unaccompanied minors and separated children in Zimbabwe.	30%	688,192.47	60%	412,915.48
Outcome 2 Institutions demonstrate improved systems in the protection of unaccompanied minors and separated children in Zimbabwe	15%	381,524.53	45%	126,686.04
Outcome 3 Households of unaccompanied minors and separated children in Zimbabwe are provided with social protection and livelihoods and enhanced coping capacities	23%	541,622.61	40%	216,649.04
Outcome 4 The Government and stakeholders make enhanced use of evidence and knowledge for programming and advocacy and demonstrate improved coordination and collaboration base on CoM	18%	417,743.99	30%	102,383.89

The percentage of the total budget to be allocated to gender equality and women's empowerment. For IOM and UNICEF, from the total programmable funds, 42% of the funds are earmarked to support GEWE specific activities. Some of the items to be procured that are GEWE specific included MHM kits and provision of SRHR services for CoM.

Refer to **Annex D3**, for the budget breakdown by outcome/output/activity as well as by UNDG budget category and **Annex D4** for the detailed programme Workplan.

Annex 1: Results Framework

RESULTS

INDICATORS

Data Source and Collection Method

Baseline

Targets

ASSUMPTIONS

**Overall Objective Statement:** The primary objective of this intervention is to strengthen the protection, safety and wellbeing of unaccompanied minors and separated children in Zimbabwe.

**Impact Statement:** Children on the move are protected from violence and exploitation

INDICATORS	Data Source and Collection Method	Baseline	Targets	ASSUMPTIONS
<p><b>Outcome 1</b> Government and service providers provide quality reception, reintegration and protection services for the wellbeing of unaccompanied minors and separated children in Zimbabwe.</p>	<p><b>Indicator Description</b> 1a. CoM who receive protection services (health, social service, justice/legal assistance)</p>	5,000 children	10,000 children	Deportations of children will continue, and children will need protection services
<p><b>Outcome Indicator 1a:</b> Number of CoM (disaggregated by age and sex) that received critical child protection services</p>	<p><b>Data Source:</b> Project Government and CSO Reports</p> <p><b>Collection Method:</b> Sum of children who received services</p>			
<p><b>Outcome Indicator 1b:</b> Quality assurance system for the provision of protection services for CoM meets defined standards</p>	<p><b>Indicator Description</b> 1b measure of quality of services provision as part of accountability to affected population</p> <p><b>Data Source:</b> Independent Assessment or Programme operational research</p>	0	80%	Potential bias by CoM when they give responses that they are satisfied with services

	<p><b>Calculation Method</b> proportional calculation</p> <p><b>Denominator total</b> number of CoTM case managed</p> <p><b>Enumerator number</b> of cases that report they were satisfied with services</p>	
<p><b>Indicator Description:</b> This is a count of UASC who receive protection services at the reception centres</p>		
<p><b>Output 1.1 CoM</b> accessed dignified and humane protection services at the Reception and Support Centres in Zimbabwe</p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 1.1a</b> Number of children that receive protection services at the reception centres (disaggregated sex, age, disability)</p>	<p><b>Data Source:</b> Migration MIS System, Child Protection National Case Management MIS and Migration Registers (UASC), distribution records</p> <p>5000 children including 8% CWD</p> <p>10000 children including 8% CWD</p> <p>Children will freely accept services offered at the reception centres and by the programme</p>
	<p><b>Collection Method:</b> number of UASC who receive services at the Reception Centres</p>	

List activities under Output 1.1

1.1.1 facilitate the provision of inclusive and comprehensive child protection services to CoM at the Beitbridge, Plumtree and Chirundu Reception and Support Centres.

1.1.2 provide health screening, provision of food, Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH) provisions (such as Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits for the girls and a modified hygiene kits for boys), education, temporary shelter support and child friendly spaces within the reception centres.

**1.1.3 Provide information and support for Voluntary Assisted Return in a dignified and humane way and strengthen the capacity of the Department of Social Department to conduct case work for UASC, refugee, child returnees.**

<p><b>Output Indicator 1.2a</b> Number of functional refurbished child friendly reception centres for CoM</p>	<p><b>Indicator Description:</b> This measures the functionality of refurbished Migration Reception Centres that have been established in the country</p>	<p><b>2</b> Reception centres</p>	<p><b>Met 2</b> Reception centres Fully refurbished and functional</p>	<p>Refurbishment of Reception centres will be managed by Government of Zimbabwe in a sustainable way.</p>
<p><b>Output 1.2 Migration Reception Support</b> Centers are refurbished to meet the basic minimum international standards</p>	<p><b>Indicator Description:</b> Adequacy of services that are provided at the reception centres and their functionality to provide services</p>	<p><b>Indicator Description:</b> This measures the functionality of refurbished Migration Reception Centres that have been established in the country</p>	<p><b>Partial</b></p>	<p><b>Met</b></p>
<p><b>Output 1.2 Migration Reception Support</b> Centers are refurbished to meet the basic minimum international standards</p>	<p><b>Collection Method:</b> Qualitative based on a checklist to measure functionality</p>	<p><b>Data Source:</b> IOM Administrative report, Pictures</p>	<p><b>Collection Method:</b> Likert Scale that</p>	<p></p>

<p>assesses the quality and adequacy of services of the centre and its functionality.</p>		
<p><b>Output Indicator 1.2c</b> Number of operational places of Shelters provided with temporary renovation to cater specific services for CoM</p>	<p><b>Indicator Description:</b> This measures the functionality of Chirundu CoM place of safety managed in collaboration with the Department of Social Development</p>	<p>Partial</p> <p>Met</p> <p>The place of shelter will be accessible to CoM and services will be available</p>
<p><b>Data Source:</b> DSD Government Administrative report, Pictures</p>		
<p><b>Collection Method:</b> Qualitative based on a checklist to measure functionality</p>		

*List activities under Output 1.2*

*1.2.1 Refurbishment, maintenance and repair of the Reception and Support Centres (Beitbridge and Plumtree) and temporarily renovate shelter areas provided by the local government department in Karoi for CoM from Chirundu.*

*1.2.2 Refurbish and create child friendly safe spaces and provide beds and bedding materials that is disability sensitive*

<p><b>Output 1.3</b> Strengthened protection systems for the Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification (IDTR), BID processes and reintegration of returned Unaccompanied minors and Separated children in Zimbabwe.</p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 1.3a</b> Number of UASC that benefit from IDTR processes</p>	<p><b>Indicator Description</b> This is count of CoM that benefit from IDTR and BID processes <b>Data Source:</b> IDTR Registers <b>Collection Method:</b> Sum of children reached</p>	<p>5000 children</p>	<p>10000 children</p>	<p>Children will accept the services offered at the reception centres and will want to be reunified</p>
	<p><b>Output Indicator 1.3b</b> Percentage of CoM cases managed in line with case management SOP and completed actions</p>	<p><b>Indicator Description</b> The is measure of quality in the delivery of case management services for CoM <b>Data Source:</b> Case Management Review Notes and Supervision Report <b>Collection Method</b> <b>Denominator</b> total number of CoTM case managed <b>Enumerator</b> number of cases that have been completed with all deliverables met</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>100%</p>	<p>The SOP are in use and have been updated to enable application to cases of CoM. In addition, CoM case files will be supervised by Social Workers</p>

<p><b>Output Indicator 1.3c</b> Percentage of reunified children who have remained in places origin</p>	<p><b>Indicator Description:</b> This is measure of how reintegration has been successful for children that have been reunified <b>Data Source:</b> Reunification Home Visit Reports and Case Review Report <b>Collection Method:</b> Denominator: # of reunified children Enumerator: number of children that have integrated</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>90%</p>	<p>Reunified children will remain in districts of origin</p>
<p><b>Output Indicator 1.3d</b> Percentage of children who report better understanding of risks associated with migration and where to report protection violation</p>	<p><b>Indicator Description:</b> CoM experience protection violence they must know where to report and have help seeking behaviour <b>Data Source:</b> survey or assessment <b>Collection Method:</b> questionnaire response</p>	<p>Where to report: 0% Help seeking: 32% (MICS) National Baseline</p>	<p>Where to report: 80% Help seeking 75%</p>	<p>Information and knowledge imparted to families and children in origin, transit and return contexts will result in increased understanding of the risks and opportunities to migrate and where to go for support if/as needed.</p>

List activities under Output 1.3  
1.3.1 support follow-up systems and case management for children in in alternative care and Conduct IDTR procedures for UASC at borders points for reintegration in districts of origin

1.3.2 Support community-based civil society organizations to facilitate the reunification of the vulnerable children as part of work to prevent secondary irregular migration.

1.3.3 support foster care system and provide support to children who cannot live with their parents and where kinship care options may not be available or could not be determined e.g., abandoned children or children awaiting reunification (identification, screening, registration and training of foster parents & addressing barriers to foster care in communities)

<p><b>Outcome 2 Institutions demonstrate improved system in the protection of unaccompanied minors and separated children in Zimbabwe</b></p>	<p><b>Outcome Indicator 2:</b> Number of social service workforce and stakeholders that have capacity to prevent and respond to protection violations that affect CoM</p>	<p><b>Indicator Description</b> multi-disciplinary expertise amongst stakeholders to prevent and respond to child protection in the migration cycle</p> <p><b>Data Source:</b> Capacity reports</p> <p><b>Collection Method:</b> count of stakeholders trained that have knowledge and skills to protect CoM</p>	<p>60</p> <p>850</p> <p>A better capacitated and resourced workforce will result in child survivors of violence and exploitation being better serviced and protected</p>
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<p><b>Output 2.1 Escorts,</b> Reception Centre Staff, and frontline officials are capacitated on the National Referral Mechanism, child protection and cross border case management for vulnerable Unaccompanied Minors and Separated Children, Migration policy, GBV risk mitigation and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).</p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 2.1a</b> Number of stakeholders trained on CoM case management procedures (disaggregated by gender/ sex)</p>	<p><b>Indicator Description</b> Count of stakeholders trained on protection of CoM</p> <p><b>Data Source:</b> Training Registers, project reports</p> <p><b>Collection Method:</b> Sum count of stakeholders trained, % score from pre- and post- questionnaires administered</p>	<p>50 Escorts and 0 Community Childcare Workers</p> <p>100 Escorts and 500 Community Childcare Workers</p>	<p>Actors at all levels will commit and take steps to facilitate provision of quality protection services to children.</p>
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<p><b>Output Indicator 2.1b:</b> % Of trained stakeholders who score more than 80% in post dialogue questionnaire disaggregated by sex to demonstrate increase capacity on protection of CoTM.</p>	<p><b>Indicator Description</b> This is a measure % stakeholders that have increased capacity on protection of CoTM</p> <p><b>Data Source:</b> Training Registers, project reports, monitoring and periodic assessments reports</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>80%</p> <p>Stakeholders have existing knowledge on protection of CoTM and are willing to participate in the training to further strengthen their capacity.</p>
<p><b>Output Indicator 2.2b</b> proportion of girls and boys that are in contact with the justice and administrative bodies who benefit from interventions to improve children's access to justice, such as specialised legal aid for children</p>	<p><b>Indicator Description</b> Children on the move need access to legal aid to ensure that they receive due process under the law. Children who access legal aid for immigration purposes is an indication of the extent to which countries are supporting access to safe and legal pathways to CoM.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>75%</p> <p>Technical support provided to strengthen existing coordination and mechanisms, task forces result in strengthened effectiveness and efficiency for the protection of CoTM</p>

**Data Source:**  
 Administrative Legal Aid Data/Report and case registers

**Collection Method:**  
 sum count of children that receive legal assistance

*List activities under Output 2.1*

- 2.1.1 Workforce capacity strengthening of Government of Zimbabwe and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) actors and capacity building for key officials (escorts, reception center staff, frontline officials) on the National Referral Mechanism for Vulnerable Migrants in Zimbabwe
- 2.1.2 GBV and PSEA and Trafficking in Persons (TIP) training and dissemination of information on where to report and access protection services
- 2.1.3 Develop and roll out training on social protection and human rights of UAMS including Building the capacity of the Department of Social Development (DSD) to respond to cases involving children on the move and children in conflict with the law.
- 2.1.4 Provision of critical child protection services for Children on the Move (COM) legal assistance

<p><b>Output Indicator 2.2a</b>          Number of transporters reached with safe migration information</p>	<p><b>Indicator Description:</b>          CAD indicators on safe migration awareness targeting transporters</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>1,000</p>	<p>Transporters and individuals that facilitate movement of people will avail time to participate in safe migration activities as well the survey.</p>
<p><b>Output Indicator 2.2b</b>          Proportion of transporters implementing safe migration practices</p>	<p><b>Data Source:</b>          Awareness reports and Programme survey</p>	<p>0%</p>	<p>70%</p>	<p>Transporters and individuals that facilitate movement of people will avail time to participate in safe migration activities as well the survey.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.2</b> Cross Border Traders and Transporters (taxi drivers, truck, and bus drivers) sensitized on Child Safe Migration.</p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 2.2c</b>          Number of awareness campaigns/sensitizations conducted at PoE's (Beitbridge, Plumtree and Chirundu)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>12</p>	<p>The assumption is that for the survey they will give unbiased responses</p>

- List activities under Output 2.2
- 2.2.1 Develop Communication for Development (CAD) material to engage the Omalatsha (the transporters) and truck drivers in border districts on child protection,
- 2.2.2 Targeted interventions through the identified Omalatsha at the border districts who will be sensitized on safe migration
- 2.2.3 Develop local safe migration content programmes including social media information and disseminate of IEC material translated into vernacular language

<p><b>Output 2.3</b> Sub-national child protection structures have strengthened capacity to protect children in communities adversely impacted by migration</p>	<p><b>Output 2.3a</b> Number of targeted communities with functional child protection and community-based mechanisms involved in the protection of CoM</p>	<p><b>Indicator Description:</b> measures functionality of community structures</p> <p><b>Data Source:</b> MoP/SLSW Reports</p> <p><b>Collection Method</b> sum total of functional CPCs addressing CoM issues</p> <p><b>Indicator Description</b> Measure of children reached with information and those participating in CoM issues</p>	<p>3 Districts Child Protection Committees, Community Child led groups</p>	<p>8 Districts Child Protection Committees, Community Child led groups</p>	<p>District based communities will be active in addressing Child Migration issues</p>
	<p><b>Output 2.3b</b> Number of girls and boys reached with prevention, referral, rehabilitation, reintegration, and protection services at the community level</p>	<p><b>Data Source:</b> Awareness and Service Partner Report, CCW reports</p> <p><b>Collection Method:</b> sum count of children who receive programme services at community level</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>5,000</p>	<p>There is risk of potential burn out of CCWs as they will take up child migration prevention activities in the districts of origin</p>

List activities under Output 2.3

- 2.3.1 Age and gender appropriate information materials developed and rolled-out through appropriate platforms and facilities for children on the move and communities
- 2.3.2 Train Child Protection actors and committees in targeted high migrant sending provinces and districts on the protection and care of vulnerable migrant children.
- 2.3.3 Support establishment of community surveillance systems using early detection signs for children at risk of unsafe migration including in migrant and refugee communities
- 2.3.4 Support community response to children on the move using existing community resources such as CCWs and CPCs for case identification of children at risk of separation

Outcome	Indicator	Indicator Description	0	75%	
Outcome 3 Households of unaccompanied minors and separated children in Zimbabwe are provided with social protection and livelihoods and enhanced coping capacities	Outcome Indicator 3: Number of households with CoM that benefit from social protection, livelihood support and civil registration support	Indicator Description Access to social protection and household economic support  Data Source: Social Protection MIS, Programme registers  Calculation: count of Households that receive social protection support	0	250	National Social Protection Policy Framework prioritizes migration and social Protection (Social safety nets) are extended to cover CoM
Output 3.1 Strengthened and promoted household livelihoods and resilience to address some of the drivers of migration and mitigate the risk of engaging in secondary irregular migration	Output Indicator 3.1a Percentage of CoM living in households that received any type of social protection support  Output Indicator 3.1b Availability of report on market and supply demand (potential economic opportunities) produced.	Indicator description: Households with CoM that receive social protection interventions (cash transfer, social safety nets, livelihoods support)  Data Source: Administrative Social	No	Yes	Presence of social protection interventions in districts of origin and operationalization of the cash and care component

Protection Data and Reports		
<p><b>Calculation method:</b> Denominator total number of CoM that have been reunified</p>	<p><b>Enumeration:</b> number of CoM that have accessed social protection support</p>	
<p><b>Output Indicator 3.1c</b> Number of households to which UAMs and SC are returned and households with at risk children that receive livelihood support</p>	<p><b>Indicator description:</b> This a measure of the number of households that receive livelihood support</p> <p><b>Data Source:</b> Project report, distribution record</p> <p><b>Collection method:</b> sum count of households</p> <p><b>Indicator description:</b> This is a measure on the number of households whose living conditions have improved as a result of the project support</p>	<p>0</p> <p>250</p> <p>Households are willing to receive livelihood support</p>
<p><b>Output Indicator 3.1d</b> Percentage of households with improved standard of living that benefitted from the programme</p>	<p><b>Data Source:</b></p>	

Progress and evaluation reports, project report	0	80%	
<b>Collection method:</b> Post assistance questionnaire, routine monitoring activities			

**List activities under Output 3.1**

- 3.1.1 Provision of child protection wrap around services and information at social assistance platforms
- 3.1.2 Refer and provide linkages with the national case management system so that children benefit from the social protection safety nets according to individual needs.
- 3.1.3 Provision of Livelihood support to households to which UAMS and SC are returned and households with at risk children due to irregular migration

<b>Indicator Description:</b> support for legal identity			
<b>Output Indicator 3.2a</b> Number of girls and boys between 0-17 (including those on the move) who have been issued or re-issued with a legal identity document (including a birth certificate) disaggregated by sex.			
<b>Data Source:</b> Registrar General Administrative Reports	0	2,000	Potential relaxation of birth registration requirements by the Registrar General
<b>Calculation Method:</b> sum count of children that have been issued with a legal identity document (birth certificate)			

- List activities under Output 3.2**
- 3.2.1 Promote a legislative and policy framework to support civil registration and vital statistics (CVRS) (Birth Registration Act) and provide support the Ministry of Home Affairs to scale up provision of Birth Certificates and legal identity services to children including those on the move
  - 3.2.2 Technical assistance for civil registration and acquisition of birth certificates and travel documents in districts with major migration phenomenon and
  - 3.2.3 Develop co-creation material that promote safe migration

<p><b>Output 3.3</b> Set up and strengthen child friendly feedback and reporting mechanisms at the Reception Centres and the ports of entry and exit</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.3a number of children who participate in migration feedback session</p>	<p>Indicator description Consultative indicator for soliciting information on service provision from beneficiaries Data Source: Survey Programme Reports Calculation Method: Survey and Focus Group Discussions</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>500</p>	
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*List activities under Output 3.3*

*3.3.1 Establish and maintain child friendly feedback and reporting mechanisms at ports of entry and exit to ensure that children's complaints and voices are heard, and service providers continue to be held accountable.*

*3.3.2 Conduct independent survey and feedback Focus Group Discussion*

<p><b>Outcome 4:</b> The Government and stakeholders make enhanced use of evidence and knowledge for programming and advocacy and demonstrate improved coordination and collaboration base on CoM</p>	<p><b>Outcome Indicator 4:</b> Level and extent to which the country implements evidence-based, costed and funded action plans or strategies with monitoring and evaluation frameworks to prevent and respond to Children on the Move</p>	<p><b>Indicator Description:</b> This indicator measures to what extent a country has action plans or strategies to end child marriage that were developed based on data, that are costed, have an operational monitoring and evaluation framework, and are funded by the government and partners.</p>	<p>Partial</p>	<p>Met</p>	<p>Political Will and Government by-in to support the proposed intervention and the National Migration Policy is resourced and implemented</p>
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<p><b>Data Source:</b> Assessment Report</p> <p><b>Collection Method:</b> Likert Scale that tracks the stage/level of the CoM Strategy/Policy, Action plan, Implementation and financing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No</li> <li>2. under development</li> <li>3. developed</li> <li>4. Approved by Government</li> <li>5. Funded and implemented</li> </ol>		
<p><b>Output 4.1 Data</b> collection, analysis and reporting on Unaccompanied minors and Separated children in Zimbabwe is strengthened.</p> <p><b>Output Indicator 4.1a</b> Availability of migration knowledge products generated from the programme</p>	<p><b>Indicator Description</b> Contribute to the generation, of evidence and data on children on the move</p> <p><b>Data Source:</b> Administrative Data Reports</p> <p><b>Collection Method:</b> Count of Migration knowledge products generated from the JP</p>	<p><b>Yes</b></p> <p>Migration knowledge products</p>

List activities under Output 4.1

4.1.1 Support Zimbabwe Statistical Agency and to the Migration and Tourism Statistics Working Group to strengthen the collection, analysis and reporting of data on UAMs and Separated Children in Zimbabwe.

4.1.2 Strengthen the Management Information Systems (MIS) to enable registration and profiling of UAMs and SC.

4.1.3 Data collection exercise will be conducted monthly in the targeted PoE's to create a robust system of identification in Zimbabwe which will contribute to the long-term sustainability of identifying UAMs after the project's finish and inform future interventions

<p><b>Output 4.2</b> Strengthen the technical working group on Mixed and Irregular migration</p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 4.2a</b> Number of coordination meetings of the Technical Working Group conducted</p>	<p><b>Indicator Description</b> This is to measure the number of the coordination meetings that will be conducted</p> <p><b>Data Source</b> Meeting minutes and agenda, IOM project reports, Meeting registers</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>8</p> <p>Relevant officials are nominated at the appropriate level, attend and are willing to actively participate in coordination mechanisms on harmonizing standards and guidelines that address CoTM</p>
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**List activities under Output 4.2**

4.2.1 Coordinate interventions that address the protection of CoM through convening of quarterly coordination meetings of the Technical Working Group on Mixed and Irregular Migration.

4.2.2 Harmonize standards and guidelines that address CoTM.

<p><b>Output 4.3</b> Provide technical capacity building support to the International Social Services (ISS) Desk and Commissioner of Refugees desk within the Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare to enhance capacities for international family tracing and reunification</p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 4.3a.</b> number of children with international family IDTR process conducted and completed</p>	<p><b>Indicator Description:</b> children that benefit from international family IDTR processes</p> <p><b>Data Source:</b> ISS report</p> <p><b>Collection Method:</b> count of children who are case managed through the ISS desk</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>100</p>	
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**List activities under Output 4.3**

4.3.1 Technical assistance and support to the ISS Desk and Commissioner of Refugees Desk at the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare

4.3.2 Facilitate international family tracing and reunification of vulnerable migrants, including UAMs and Separated Children identified in Zimbabwe.

<p><b>Output 4.4</b> Expand and strengthen the bilateral Cross Border Coordination mechanism and foster an enabling regional legal and policy framework that promotes protection and child friendly migration.</p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 4.4.a</b> Number of formal inputs into legislative reform that include legal safeguards for children on the move, including CRVS and ID laws and policies such as privacy and data security standards</p>	<p><b>Indicator Description</b> Track functionality of the Cross Border Forums <b>Data Source:</b> Monthly and quarterly progress reports; legal documents enacted <b>Collection Method:</b> 4.4.a count of legislative provision 4.4.b Count of number of cross border meetings</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Laws, policies and regulations enacted to strengthen the protective environment for CoTM will be implemented.  Country Bilateral Agreements</p>
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List activities under Output 4.4

4.4.1 provide technical assistance and financial support for quarterly Cross Border Coordination meetings. The focus of the meetings will be to ensure that child protection concerns of UASC are considered in Government-to-Government border management collaboration.

4.4.2 Strengthen and facilitate dialogue and discussion on both policy and operational challenges in protecting Children on the Move.

## Annex 2: Risk Management Plan

The period 2022/2023 remains a high-risk year due to national elections. Both IOM and UNICEF anticipate challenges in delivering funding commitments due to the potential changing political context which presents risk. To ensure conflict sensitive programming, UNICEF and IOM will exercise due diligence in the selection of partners but has less influence on the fundamental drivers associated with elections challenges. To address this, IOM and UNICEF envisage a closer working relationship with Government led by the UN Resident Coordinator.

In Zimbabwe there is the United National Country Team (UNCT) which frequently has programme meetings in which issues related to escalating risks are taken up. At the country level, A Migration programme Steering Groups will be formed to ensure coordination of the proposed intervention. There are also UN-wide systems efforts for timely warnings of risks. Information from the UNDSS on the security level for the country/region or location is a critical point that IOM and UNICEF will be monitoring.

IOM and UNICEF have robust risk assurance activities include partner assessments, spot checks, programme monitoring visits and partner audits. This helps identify any deviations and ensures corrective actions are taken quickly and effectively. For example, in South Africa there are likely to be changes for foreign permit holders which will impact on Zimbabweans domiciled in the country. IOM and UNICEF will ensure close monitoring of developments relevant to programme implementation and will continue to strengthen strategic partnership with Government which can enhance long-term ownership of the programme. In addition, UNICEF will continue to work on child protection strengthening systems for CoM at community levels is sustained.

IOM and UNICEF's contingency planning is also amendable to accommodate options related to CoM including partnerships with Government and NGO/CSOs in the event service provision is impeded due to changes in the political and humanitarian environment. UNICEF also adheres to the organization's safeguarding procedure.<sup>8</sup> As part of any capacity building effort under the programme, materials will include guidance and reporting obligations on Prevention, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Child Safeguarding.

The table below provides a summary of the risk management plan including the risk holders to manage identified risks to the programme.

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Risk Level</b> (Number; Likelihood times Impact)	<b>Likelihood</b> Certain: 5 Likely: 4 Possible: 3 Unlikely: 2 Rare: 1	<b>Impact</b> Essential: 5 Major: 4 Moderate: 3 Minor: 2 Insignificant: 1	<b>Mitigation measures</b>	<b>Responsible PUNO</b>
i) Non implementation	Very High	Certainly	Major	UNCT engages Government	UNCT including

<sup>8</sup> [https://www.unicef.org/supply/files/Executive\\_Directive\\_06-16\\_Child\\_Safeguarding\\_Policy\\_-\\_1\\_July\\_2016\\_Final.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/supply/files/Executive_Directive_06-16_Child_Safeguarding_Policy_-_1_July_2016_Final.pdf)

of activities due to political national election					UN Resident Coordinator IOM and UNICEF Representative
ii) Lack of qualified social welfare workforce	High	Likely	Moderate	Support with additional workforce	IOM – Head of Programmes UNICEF – Chief of Child Protection
iii) Weak case management and information management, particularly in intra-border and cross border cases, including cases of family tracing and reunification	Medium	Likely	Moderate	Capacity building of the Social Service Workforce in collaboration with multiple stakeholders	IOM – Head of Programmes UNICEF – Chief of Child Protection
iv) No established protocol on BID/BIA for cases involving irregular migrant children	Medium	Possible	Moderate	Integrate BID processes on matters that relate to CoTM working with the MoPSLSW	IOM, UNICEF
v) Protection from SEA and Child Safeguarding cases	High	Possible	Essential	Training in PSEA including awareness	UNICEF and IOM – PSEA Focal Person

Annex 3a: Budget – Results Based Budget

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

	<b>Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:</b>	PUNO 1 IOM	PUNO 2 UNICEF	<b>TOTAL</b> (all PUNOs)	Budget amount reserved for gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) (indicative)
<b>PROGRAMMATIC BUDGET</b>					
<p><b>OUTCOME 1:</b> Government and service providers provide enhanced quality reception, reintegration and protection services for the and wellbeing of unaccompanied minors and separated children in Zimbabwe.</p>					
<b>Output 1.1:</b>	<b>Dignified and humane reception support including food and temporary shelter is provided to UAMs and SC at Beitbridge, Plumtree and Chirundu Reception and Support Centers in Zimbabwe</b>	<b>247,031.57</b>	<b>140,000.00</b>	<b>387,031.57</b>	<b>232,218.94</b>
<b>Activity 1.1.1:</b>	Facilitate the provision of inclusive and comprehensive child protection services to CoTMM at the Beitbridge, Plumtree and Chirundu Reception and Support Centers.	70,580.45	100,000.00	170,580.45	102,348.27
<b>Activity 1.1.2:</b>	Provide health screening, provision of food, Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH) provisions (such as Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits for the girls and a modified hygiene kits for boys), education, temporary shelter support and child friendly spaces within the reception centers.	176,451.12	20,000.00	196,451.12	117,870.67

Activity 1.1.3:	Provide information and support for Voluntary Assisted Return in a dignified and humane way and strengthen the capacity of the Department of Social Department to conduct case work for UASC, refugee, child returnees.		20,000.00	20,000.00	12,000.00
Output 1.2:	<b>The Beitbridge, Plumtree and Chirundu Reception Support Centers are refurbished to meet basic minimum standards and international best practice</b>	<b>141,160.90</b>	-	<b>141,160.90</b>	<b>84,696.54</b>
Activity 1.2.1:	Refurbishment, construction, maintenance and repair of the Reception and Support Centres (Beitbridge and Plumtree) and temporarily renovate shelter areas provided by the local government department in Karoi for CoM from Chirundu	112,928.72		112,928.72	67,757.23
Activity 1.2.2:	Refurbish and create child friendly safe spaces and the provide beds and bedding materials that is disability sensitive	28,232.18		28,232.18	16,939.31
Activity 1.2.3:	Construction of a reception center in Chirundu to receive the vulnerable children.	0.00		0.00	
Output 1.3:	<b>Strengthen Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification (IDTR) and BID processes (Conduct Family Tracing and reunification of vulnerable UAMs in Zimbabwe) including follow up of reunified children in places of origin and reintegration of returned Unaccompanied minors and Separated children in Zimbabwe.</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>160,000.00</b>	<b>160,000.00</b>	<b>96,000.00</b>

Activity 1.3.1:	Support follow-up systems and case management for children in in alternative care and Conduct IDTR procedures for UASC at borders points for reintegration in districts of origin	0.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	18,000.00
Activity 1.3.2:	Support community-based civil society organizations to facilitate the reunification of the vulnerable children as part of work to prevent secondary irregular migration.	0.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	60,000.00
Activity 1.3.3:	Support foster care system and provide support to children who cannot live with their parents and where kinship care options may not be available or could not be determined e.g., abandoned children or children awaiting reunification (identification, screening, registration and training of foster parents & addressing barriers to foster care in communities)	0.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	18,000.00
<b>Total for Outcome 1 (Outputs 1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3..etc.)</b>		<b>388,192.47</b>	<b>300,000.00</b>	<b>688,192.47</b>	<b>412,915.48</b>
Outcome 2 Institutions demonstrate improved behaviours in the protection of unaccompanied minors and separated children in Zimbabwe					
Output 2.1:	Escorts, Reception Centre Staff, and frontline officials are capacitated on the National Referral Mechanism, child protection and cross border case management for Vulnerable Unaccompanied Minors and Separated Children, Migration Policy, GBV risk mitigation and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)	84,696.54	150,000.00	234,696.54	60,613.44

Activity 2.1.1:	Workforce capacity strengthening of Government of Zimbabwe and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) actors and capacity building for key officials (escorts, reception center staff, frontline officials) on the National Referral Mechanism for Vulnerable Migrants in Zimbabwe	35,290.22	30,000.00	65,290.22	29,380.60
Activity 2.1.2:	GBV and PSEA and Trafficking in Persons (TIP) training and dissemination of information on where to report and access protection services	35,290.22	20,000.00	55,290.22	24,880.60
Activity 2.1.3:	Develop and roll out training on social protection and human rights of UAMs including Building the capacity of the Department of Social Development (DSD) to respond to cases involving children on the move and children in conflict with the law.	14,116.09		14,116.09	6,352.24
Activity 2.1.4:	Provision of critical child protection services for Children on the Move (CoM) legal assistance	0.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	45,000.00
Output 2.2:	<b>Cross Border Traders and Transporters (taxi drivers, truck, and bus drivers) sensitized on Child Safe Migration.</b>	<b>18,477.07</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>48,477.07</b>	<b>21,814.68</b>
Activity 2.2.1:	Develop Communication for Development (CAD) material to engage the Omalaitsha (the transporters) and truck drivers in border districts on child protection,	4,234.83	5,000.00	9,234.83	4,155.67
Activity 2.2.2:	Targeted interventions through the identified Omalaitsha at the border districts who will be sensitized on safe migration	10,007.42	5,000.00	15,007.42	6,753.34

Activity 2.2.3:	Develop local safe migration content programmes including social media information and disseminate of IEC material translated into vernacular language	4,234.83	20,000.00	24,234.83	10,905.67
Output 2.3:	<b>Capacity building of provincial, district and ward level Child Protection Committees, and Community Child led groups in target districts with high migrant flows on child protection migration issues, case management child safeguarding, GBV risk mitigation and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).</b>	<b>18,168.62</b>	<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>98,168.62</b>	<b>44,175.88</b>
Activity 2.3.1:	Age and gender appropriate information materials developed and rolled-out through appropriate platforms and facilities for children on the move and communities	4,234.83	10,000.00	14,234.83	6,405.67
Activity 2.3.2:	Train Child Protection actors and committees in targeted high migrant sending provinces and districts on the protection and care of vulnerable migrant children.	6,966.89	10,000.00	16,966.89	7,635.10
Activity 2.3.3:	Support establishment of community surveillance systems using early detection signs for children at risk of unsafe migration including in migrant and refugee communities	6,966.89	10,000.00	16,966.89	7,635.10
Activity 2.3.4	Support community response to children on the move using existing community resources such as CCWs and CPCs for case identification of children at risk of separation	0.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	22,500.00

<b>Total for Outcome 2 (Outputs 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3... etc.)</b>		<b>121,342.23</b>	<b>260,000.00</b>	<b>381,342.23</b>	<b>126,604.00</b>
Outcome 3 More households of unaccompanied minors and separated children in Zimbabwe are provided with social protection and livelihoods and enhanced coping capacities					
Output 3.1:	<b>The needs (entrepreneurship and skills) of households to which UAMS and SC are returned and migration are identified, market and supply demand are assessed, and social protection and livelihood support provided</b>	<b>151,030.01</b>	<b>200,000.00</b>	<b>351,030.01</b>	<b>140,412.00</b>
Activity 3.1.1:	Provision of child protection wrap around services and information at social assistance platforms	0.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	40,000.00
Activity 3.1.2:	Refer and provide linkages with the national case management system so that children benefit from the social protection safety nets according to individual needs.	9,869.11	100,000.00	109,869.11	43,947.65
Activity 3.1.3:	Provision of Livelihood support to households to which UAMS and SC are returned and households with at risk children due to Irregular migration	141,160.90		141,160.90	56,464.36
Output 3.2:	<b>Availability of information on the acquisition of civil registration and travel documents to at risk households and communities at large is increased in collaboration with Registrar General's Office.</b>	<b>56,373.21</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>156,373.21</b>	<b>62,549.28</b>
Activity 3.2.1:	Promote a legislative and policy framework to support civil registration and vital statistics (CVRS) (Birth Registration Act) and provide support the Ministry of Home Affairs to scale up provision of Birth Certificates	21,174.13	80,000.00	101,174.13	40,469.65

	and legal identity services to children including those on the move				
Activity 3.2.2:	Technical assistance for civil registration and acquisition of birth certificates and travel documents in districts with major migration phenomenon	28,232.18	10,000.00	38,232.18	15,292.87
Activity 3.2.3:	Develop co-creation material that promote safe migration	6,966.89	10,000.00	16,966.89	6,786.76
Output 3.3:	<b>Set up and strengthen child friendly feedback and reporting mechanisms at the Reception Centres and the ports of entry and exit</b>	<b>13,933.79</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>33,933.79</b>	<b>13,573.52</b>
Activity 3.3.1:	Establish and maintain child friendly feedback and reporting mechanisms at ports of entry and exit to ensure that children's complaints and voices are heard, and service providers continue to be held accountable.	6,966.89	10,000.00	16,966.89	6,786.76
Activity 3.3.2:	Conduct independent survey and feedback Focus Group Discussion	6,966.89	10,000.00	16,966.89	6,786.76
<b>Total for Outcome 3 (Outputs 3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3...etc.)</b>		<b>221,337.01</b>	<b>320,000.00</b>	<b>541,337.01</b>	<b>216,534.80</b>
Outcome 4 The Government and stakeholders make enhanced use of evidence and knowledge for programming and advocacy and demonstrate improved coordination and collaboration base on CoM					
Output 4.1:	<b>Data collection, analysis and reporting on Unaccompanied minors and Separated children in Zimbabwe is strengthened.</b>	<b>56,464.36</b>	<b>110,000.00</b>	<b>166,464.36</b>	<b>49,939.31</b>

Activity 4.1.1:	Support Zimbabwe Statistical Agency and to the Migration and Tourism Statistics Working Group to strengthen the collection, analysis and reporting of data on UAMs and Separated Children in Zimbabwe.	42,348.27		42,348.27	12,704.48
Activity 4.1.2:	Strengthen the Management Information Systems (MIS) to enable registration and profiling of UAMs and SC.	0.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	30,000.00
Activity 4.1.3:	Data collection exercise will be conducted monthly in the targeted POE's to create a robust system of identification in Zimbabwe which will contribute to the long-term sustainability of identifying UAMs after the project's finish and inform future interventions	14,116.09	10,000.00	24,116.09	7,234.83
Output 4.2:	<b>Strengthen the technical working group on Mixed and Irregular migration</b>	<b>46,491.95</b>	<b>80,000.00</b>	<b>126,491.95</b>	<b>37,947.58</b>
Activity 4.2.1:	Coordinate interventions that address the protection of CoTM convening of quarterly coordination meetings of the Technical Working Group on Mixed and Irregular Migration.	39,525.05	40,000.00	79,525.05	23,857.52
Activity 4.2.2:	Harmonize standards and guidelines that address CoTM.	6,966.89	40,000.00	46,966.89	14,090.07
Output 4.3:	<b>Provide technical capacity building support to the International Social Services (ISS) Desk and Commissioner of Refugees desk within the Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare to enhance capacities for international family tracing and reunification</b>	<b>28,141.03</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>48,141.03</b>	<b>14,442.31</b>
Activity 4.3.1:	Technical assistance and support to the ISS Desk and Commissioner of Refugees Desk at the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare	6,966.89	10,000.00	16,966.89	5,090.07

Activity 4.3.2:	Facilitate international family tracing and reunification of vulnerable migrants, including UAMs and Separated Children identified in Zimbabwe.	21,174.13	10,000.00	31,174.13	9,352.24
Output 4.4:	<b>Expand and strengthen the bilateral Cross Border Coordination mechanism and foster an enabling regional legal and policy framework that promotes protection and child friendly migration.</b>	<b>56,373.21</b>	<b>20,000.00</b>	<b>76,373.21</b>	<b>22,911.96</b>
Activity 4.4.1:	provide technical assistance and financial support for quarterly Cross Border Coordination meetings. The focus of the meetings will be to ensure that child protection concerns of UAMs and Separated children are considered in Government-to-Government border management collaboration.	49,406.31	10,000.00	59,406.31	17,821.89
Activity 4.4.2:	Strengthen and facilitate dialogue and discussion on both policy and operational challenges in protecting Children on the Move.	6,966.89	10,000.00	16,966.89	5,090.07
<b>Total for Outcome 4 (Outputs 4.1 + 4.2 + 4.3 + 4.4)</b>		<b>187,470.54</b>	<b>230,000.00</b>	<b>417,470.54</b>	<b>102,329.20</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAMMATIC BUDGET: (Outcomes 1 + 2 + 3...)</b>		<b>918,342.24</b>	<b>1,110,000.00</b>	<b>2,028,342.24</b>	<b>858,383.48</b>
<b>PERSONNEL, OPERATIONAL, M&amp;E BUDGET</b>					
Personnel costs if not included in activities above		139,979.04	40,000.00	179,979.04	
Operational costs if not included in activities above		11,331.97	26,756.85	38,088.82	

Monitoring and evaluation (must include provision for final independent evaluation) - minimum 3% of total budget	-	74,501.23	74,501.23	
<b>TOTAL PERSONNEL, OPERATIONAL, M&amp;E BUDGET:</b>	<b>151,311.01</b>	<b>141,258.08</b>	<b>292,569.08</b>	
<b>SUB-TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET: (Programmatic + Personnel, Operational and M&amp;E)</b>	<b>1,069,653.25</b>	<b>1,251,258.08</b>	<b>2,320,911.33</b>	
Indirect support costs (7%):	74,875.73	87,588.07	162,463.79	
<b>TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:</b>	<b>1,144,528.98</b>	<b>1,338,846.14</b>	<b>2,483,375.12</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL COST</b>	<b>1,144,528.98</b>	<b>1,338,846.14</b>	<b>2,483,375.12</b>	

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

**42%**

### Annex 3b: Budget – UNDG Budget Categories

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

CATEGORIES	IOM	UNICEF	JOINT PROGRAMME TOTAL
1. Staff and other personnel	313,048.26	183,120.00	496,168.26
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	10,489.01	100,880.00	111,369.01
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	27,510.86	-	27,510.86
4. Contractual services	52,292.20	80,000.00	132,292.20
5. Travel	4,633.20	36,000.00	40,633.20
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	55,000.00	710,000.00	765,000.00
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	595,347.76	114,501.23	709,848.99
8. Operations cost not included in activities	11,331.97	26,756.85	38,088.82
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>1,069,653.25</b>	<b>1,251,258.08</b>	<b>2,320,911.33</b>
9. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	74,875.73	87,588.07	162,463.79
<b>TOTAL BUDGET COST</b>	<b>1,144,528.98</b>	<b>1,338,846.14</b>	<b>2,483,375.12</b>
<b>First Tranche (70%)</b>	<b>801,170.29</b>	<b>937,192.30</b>	<b>1,738,362.59</b>
<b>Second Tranche (30%)</b>	<b>343,358.70</b>	<b>401,653.84</b>	<b>745,012.54</b>

Annex 4: Workplan

Activities		Responsible Party	Timeframe									
			Year 1				Year 2					
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
<b>OUTCOME 1: Government and service providers provide quality reception, reintegration and protection services for the wellbeing of unaccompanied minors and separated children in Zimbabwe.</b>		IOM and UNICEF										
<b>Output 1.1:</b>	<b>CoM accessed dignified and humane protection services at the Reception and Support Centres in Zimbabwe</b>	IOM and UNICEF										
<b>Activity 1.1.1:</b>	Facilitate the provision of inclusive and comprehensive child protection services to CoTM at the Beitbridge, Plumtree and Chirundu Reception and Support Centers.	IOM and UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Activity 1.1.2:</b>	Provide health screening, provision of food, Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health (ASRH) provisions (such as Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits for the girls and a modified hygiene kits for boys), education, temporary shelter support and child friendly spaces within the reception centers.	IOM and UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Activity 1.1.3:</b>	Provide information and support for Voluntary Assisted Return in a dignified and humane way and strengthen the capacity of the Department of Social Department to conduct case	UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

	work for UASC, refugee, child returnees.											
<b>Output 1.2:</b>	<b>Migration Reception Support Centers are refurbished to meet the basic minimum international standards</b>	IOM and UNICEF										
Activity 1.2.1:	Refurbishment, maintenance and repair of the Reception and Support Centres (Beitbridge and Plumtree) and temporarily renovate shelter areas provided by the local government department in Karoi for CoM from Chirundu.	IOM	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 1.2.2:	Refurbish and create child friendly safe spaces and provide beds and bedding materials that is disability sensitive	IOM	X	X	X	X	X					
<b>Output 1.3:</b>	<b>Strengthened protection systems for the Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification (IDTR), BID processes and reintegration of returned Unaccompanied minors and Separated children in Zimbabwe</b>	UNICEF										
Activity 1.3.1:	Support follow-up systems and case management for children in in alternative care and Conduct IDTR procedures for UASC at borders points for reintegration in districts of origin	UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 1.3.2:	Support community-based civil society organizations to facilitate the reunification of the vulnerable children as	UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X



	part of work to prevent secondary irregular migration.										
Activity 1.3.3:	Support foster care system and provide support to children who cannot live with their parents and where kinship care options may not be available or could not be determined e.g., abandoned children or children awaiting reunification (identification, screening, registration and training of foster parents & addressing barriers to foster care in communities)	UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Outcome 2 Institutions demonstrate improved systems in the protection of unaccompanied minors and separated children in Zimbabwe		IOM and UNICEF									
Output 2.1:	<b>Escorts, Reception Centre Staff, and frontline officials are capacitated on the National Referral Mechanism, child protection and cross border case management for Vulnerable Unaccompanied Minors and Separated Children, Migration Policy, GBV risk mitigation and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)</b>	IOM and UNICEF									
Activity 2.1.1:	Workforce capacity strengthening of Government of Zimbabwe and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) actors and capacity building for key officials (escorts, reception center staff, frontline officials) on the National Referral	IOM and UNICEF		X	X	X	X	X			



	Mechanism for Vulnerable Migrants in Zimbabwe										
Activity 2.1.2:	GBV and PSEA and Trafficking in Persons (TIP) training and dissemination of information on where to report and access protection services	IOM and UNICEF		X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 2.1.3:	Develop and roll out training on social protection and human rights of UAMs including Building the capacity of the Department of Social Development (DSD) to respond to cases involving children on the move and children in conflict with the law.	IOM		X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 2.1.4:	Provision of critical child protection services for Children on the Move (CoM) legal assistance	UNICEF		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Output 2.2:	<b>Cross Border Traders and Transporters (taxi drivers, truck, and bus drivers) sensitized on Child Safe Migration.</b>	IOM and UNICEF									
Activity 2.2.1:	Develop Communication for Development (C4D) material to engage the Omalaitsha (the transporters) and truck drivers in border districts on child protection,	IOM and UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 2.2.2:	Targeted interventions through the identified Omalaitsha at the border districts who will be sensitized on safe migration	IOM and UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Activity 2.2.3:	Develop local safe migration content programmes including social media information and disseminate	IOM and UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X			



	of IEC material translated into vernacular language										
<b>Output 2.3:</b>	<b>Sub-national child protection structures have strengthened capacity to protect children in communities adversely impacted by migration</b>	IOM and UNICEF									
<b>Activity 2.3.1:</b>	Age and gender appropriate information materials developed and rolled-out through appropriate platforms and facilities for children on the move and communities	IOM and UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X				
<b>Activity 2.3.2:</b>	Train Child Protection actors and committees in targeted high migrant sending provinces and districts on the protection and care of vulnerable migrant children.	IOM and UNICEF		X	X		X	X			
<b>Activity 2.3.3:</b>	Support establishment of community surveillance systems using early detection signs for children at risk of unsafe migration including in migrant and refugee communities	IOM and UNICEF		X	X	X	X	X	X		
<b>Activity 2.3.4</b>	Support community response to children on the move using existing community resources such as CCWs and CPCs for case identification of children at risk of separation	UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Outcome 3 households of unaccompanied minors and separated children in Zimbabwe are provided with social protection and livelihoods and enhanced coping capacities</b>		IOM and UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X



Output 3.1:	<b>The needs (entrepreneurship and skills) of households to which UAMS and SC are returned and households with at risk children due to irregular migration are identified, market and supply demand are assessed, and social protection and livelihood support provided</b>	IOM and UNICEF										
Activity 3.1.1:	Provision of child protection wrap around services and information at social assistance platforms	UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 3.1.2:	Refer and provide linkages with the national case management system so that children benefit from the social protection safety nets according to individual needs.	IOM and UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 3.1.3:	Provision of Livelihood support to households to which UAMS and SC are returned and households with at risk children due to irregular migration	IOM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Output 3.2:	<b>Parents/caregivers and children supported to acquire civil registration documents including birth certificates</b>	IOM and UNICEF										
Activity 3.2.1:	Promote a legislative and policy framework to support civil registration and vital statistics (CVRS) (Birth Registration Act) and provide support the Ministry of Home Affairs to scale up provision of Birth Certificates and legal	IOM and UNICEF		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		



	identity services to children including those on the move										
Activity 3.2.2:	Technical assistance for civil registration and acquisition of birth certificates and travel documents in districts with major migration phenomenon	IOM and UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 3.2.3:	Develop co-creation material that promote safe migration	IOM and UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Output 3.3:	<b>Set up and strengthen child friendly feedback and reporting mechanisms at the Reception Centres and the ports of entry and exit</b>	IOM and UNICEF									
Activity 3.3.1:	Establish and maintain child friendly feedback and reporting mechanisms at ports of entry and exit to ensure that children's complaints and voices are heard, and service providers continue to be held accountable.	IOM and UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 3.3.2:	Conduct independent survey and feedback Focus Group Discussion	IOM and UNICEF				X	X		X	X	
<b>Outcome 4 The Government and stakeholders make enhanced use of evidence and knowledge for programming and advocacy and demonstrate improved coordination and collaboration base on CoM</b>		IOM and UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 4.1:	<b>Data collection, analysis and reporting on Unaccompanied minors and Separated children in Zimbabwe is strengthened.</b>	IOM and UNICEF									
Activity 4.1.1:	Support Zimbabwe Statistical Agency and to the Migration and Tourism Statistics	IOM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

	Working Group to strengthen the collection, analysis and reporting of data on UAMs and Separated Children in Zimbabwe.										
Activity 4.1.2:	Strengthen the Management Information Systems (MIS) to enable registration and profiling of UAMs and SC.	UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 4.1.3:	Data collection exercise will be conducted monthly in the targeted PoE's to create a robust system of identification in Zimbabwe which will contribute to the long-term sustainability of identifying UAMs after the project's finish and inform future interventions	IOM and UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 4.2:	<b>Strengthen the technical working group on Mixed and Irregular migration</b>	IOM and UNICEF									
Activity 4.2.1:	Coordinate interventions that address the protection of CoTM convening of quarterly coordination meetings of the Technical Working Group on Mixed and Irregular Migration.	IOM and UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 4.2.2:	Harmonize standards and guidelines that address CoTM.	IOM and UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 4.3:	<b>Provide technical capacity building support to the International Social Services (ISS) Desk and Commissioner of Refugees desk within the Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare to enhance capacities for international family tracing and reunification</b>	IOM and UNICEF									



Activity 4.3.1:	Technical assistance and support to the ISS Desk and Commissioner of Refugees Desk at the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare	IOM and UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 4.3.2:	Facilitate international family tracing and reunification of vulnerable migrants, including UAMs and Separated Children identified in Zimbabwe.	IOM and UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output 4.4:	<b>Expand and strengthen the bilateral Cross Border Coordination mechanism and foster an enabling regional legal and policy framework that promotes protection and child friendly migration.</b>	IOM and UNICEF								
Activity 4.4.1:	provide technical assistance and financial support for quarterly Cross Border Coordination meetings. The focus of the meetings will be to ensure that child protection concerns of UAMs and Separated children are considered in Government-to-Government border management collaboration.	IOM and UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 4.4.2:	Strengthen and facilitate dialogue and discussion on both policy and operational challenges in protecting Children on the Move.	IOM and UNICEF	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Monitoring and evaluation (must include provision for final independent evaluation)		IOM and UNICEF						X	X	X

Annex 5: Human Rights Marker Self-Assessment Matrix

Element of an HRBA	Yes/ Not	No/ Justification
<p>1. A human rights-based situational analysis has been conducted to identify:</p> <p>a) the key human rights obligations of the State(s) in which you work/whose government(s) you are supporting; and</p> <p>b) the key human rights issues of relevance to your intended target group, including a particular attention to migrants most vulnerable to human rights violations and abuses and/or most at risk of being left behind.</p>	Yes	<p>During the development of the UNICEF 2022-2026 Country Programme Strategy, a human rights situational analysis was conducted.</p> <p>a. Capacity building the primary duty bearer to fulfil the obligation to provide care and support to CoM as per the UNCR. In addition to this, using data and information to institute social protection safety nets to households as part of efforts to address migration. Some of these obligations are addressed in the National Development Strategy (1)</p> <p>b. The key human rights issue relates to the protection of CoM from violence, abuse and exploitation throughout the migration cycle. Apart from this, the programme will support Civil Registration targeting CoM who do not have birth certificates as well as National Identity documents. This is aligned to SDG 16.2 &amp; 16.9.</p>
<p>2. Staff are aware of the human rights obligations of the government they are supporting.</p>	Yes	<p>Low levels of birth registration, violence, abuse and exploitation of CoM, access to justice, limited access to social protection and limited capacity by the duty bearers to provide specialist protection services. The analysis also considered social norms that influence migration.</p> <p>The Joint Programme complements Government efforts. In 2021, IOM with support from UNICEF convened an inter-ministerial Committee on Migration, National Migration Policy Finalization Workshop and Cross-border Migration Management Stakeholders Coordination Meeting. This served as a platform to promote staff to be aware of the human rights obligations of the Government under this proposed</p>

<p>3. Measures have been identified to mitigate any unintended negative human rights impacts identified in the situational analysis and their monitoring has been integrated in the project's Monitoring and Evaluation processes.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>intervention as the work is in accordance with the National Migration Policy. Beyond this of obligations of Government are also contained in the</p> <p>The joint programme is sensitive to human rights for instance birth registration has been included in the programme which might be a challenge to implement. It is likely to unearth several issues that are beyond the programme as death records might be required. The programme has included specific activities of working with Ministry of Home Affairs through the Registrar General to either waive some of the stringent requirements or agree on modalities of accessing documents for groups affected. The M&amp;E framework has integrated this, and programme final evaluation will address this component.</p>
<p>4. Monitoring processes are in place and evaluation processes are contemplated that make specific reference to relevant human rights and other relevant standards.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The entire programme logic and the M&amp;E framework is grounded on human rights principles and standards. The programme tracks protection violations that are experienced by CoM in the migration cycle. It also tracks access to protection services including social protection assistance. Beyond this, the programme has a component that fosters the empowerment and participation of affected people inclusive of children and parents/caregivers. Overall, this joint proposal has a child rights sensitive M&amp;E system from programme inception.</p>
<p>5. Migrants, civil society, national human rights institutions and other stakeholders have been meaningfully engaged in the design and development of the Joint Programme.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>IOM solicited and had consultations with children in Beitbridge. UNICEF had bilateral consultative meetings with Child Protection Society and Save the Children as part of efforts to understand problems that affect CoM intervention and what innovations need to be instituted to ensure that they are adequately protected.</p> <p>IOM and UNICEF are members of the Cross Border Forum, that serves as a platform for consultations with Government on migration centred development priorities. The two UN agencies regularly have consultations with CoM who are reunified in districts</p>

<p>6. A plan to ensure a meaningful consultation processes with all relevant stakeholders is in place and will be maintained throughout the duration of the Joint Programme and in the evaluation phase.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>of origin at a programmatic level. Information is made available on some of the programmatic shortcomings that needs to be addressed.</p> <p>Through the National Migration Policy, a National Secretariat has been established and part of its deliverables is to support the coordination of interventions that ensure the protection of CoM and this is aligned to the scope of the programme.</p> <p>UNICEF will engage UNICEF counterparts in the region for example in Botswana and South Africa throughout the implementation of the programme. This will be done, through the Regional Cross Border Forums. The platform will set standards and procedures for the management of CoM and it serves as a policy dialogue addressing critical issues related to programme implementation.</p>
<p>7. Appropriate due diligence will be exercised throughout the duration of the joint programme, regarding partnerships with or support to State, non-State, civil society, employers' and workers' organizations and corporate actors.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>IOM and UNICEF have partnership guidance documents that detail partnership modalities. With Government work will be implemented according to the UNSDCF and standing MoUs. Partnership with Non-State Actors shall be governed by Programme Cooperation. For partners, HACT assurance activities will be completed prior to the commencement of partnership (Financial micro-assessment, PSEA assessment including Spot Checks) and all staff (CSOs, IOM and UNICEF) will undergo training in Risk and Fraud Awareness, Ethics Awareness and Protection from SEA. Regular Monitoring of programme activities will be undertaken on a periodic basis.</p> <p>Apart from training, UNICEF has a business enterprise risk management plan which is tracked and updated on a quarterly basis that tracks partner compliance to procedures and offers remedial action to identified shortcomings.</p>
<p>8. A plan is in place to ensure that Joint Programme staffing is gender-balanced and staff are</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Gender parity in programme staffing will be supported by both IOM and UNICEF. For instance, at the established Reception Centers in the border towns. Male matrons will be recruited to deal with boys. However, all Matrons at the reception centres will be</p>

<p>9. Transparency and access to information by the intended target group and relevant stakeholders, including cultural, linguistic, and age-appropriate access, will be maintained throughout the duration of the joint programme.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>trained in parenting that will include providing care and care to all children. IOM and UNICEF have integrated Focus groups Discussions, Knowledge attitudes practices and consultations with children/adolescents, young people, women and communities and disadvantage groups such CWD.</p> <p>Programme information will be made available. The programme has an output aimed at ensuring that both qualitative and quantitative data is accessible to all stakeholders. Apart from this, the programme data will be linked to the National Child Protection Case Management Information System (MIS) and the National Migration Database that tracks CoM. This information will be available throughout the duration of the joint programme including information of children that have been case managed. IOM and UNICEF ensure that programme statistical data on migration will be generated in collaboration with ZIMSTATS and the UN Knowledge Management Working Group.</p>
<p>10. Measures, including an effective complaint and remedy mechanism, will be put in place in order to provide redress for negative human rights impacts.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>IOM and UNICEF will work with independent human rights working groups such the Zimbabwe Human Right Commission and the Gender Commission. These Commissions are tasked with the responsibility to investigate human rights violations including CoM or any migrants. UNICEF also works with the Inter-Ministerial Committee in Charge of Human Rights in the Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs. In addition, to through the National Migration Policy the National Secretariat has a mandate to receive and investigate complaints raised by migrants. Furthermore, provide remedial action to identified complaints. The effectiveness and efficiency of such process will be ascertained during programme implementation.</p>
<p><b>Note: Migration MPTF Scoring:</b> A “yes” response should be given a score of 1. A “no” response or a “not applicable” responses should be given a score of 0.</p>		
<p><b>A</b></p>	<p>8-10</p>	<p>The Human Rights Marker has largely been achieved.</p>
<p><b>B</b></p>	<p>4-7</p>	<p>The Human Rights Marker shows significant integration of human rights in the joint programme, but some challenges remain.</p>
<p><b>C</b></p>	<p>1-3</p>	<p>The Human Rights Marker shows a very partial integration of human rights in the joint programme.</p>

Annex 6 Stakeholder Mapping:

Stakeholder	Stake in the project	Impact/ Interest	Power/ Influence	What do we need from them?	Perceived attitudes/risks	Stakeholder Engagement Strategy
Government of Zimbabwe  Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare and its national and district structures, Ministry of Home Affairs & Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise, Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education	High	High	High	Coordination, programme planning and Facilitation of programme activities (service delivery, programme leadership. Technical support from experienced staff. Commitment to supporting reception services, livelihood support and promote protection of UAMs and SC.	Cross-cutting authorities, roles and responsibilities between various government bodies. Requesting to take over project activities and to lead them. May not be very neutral in the determination of beneficiaries' households	Sharing of project activities and plans before the intervention. Active engagement within the project's activities through the Project Steering Committee. Regular meetings to ensure that they are updated and well informed of the project's activities.
Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission  Independent State Body with a mandate to uphold the human rights of all, including of UAMs and SC that also carries out	High	High	High	Collaboration on key aspects, promoting the development of rights of UAMs and SC as well as to monitor and assess the observance of	Supportive of a human rights approach to migration, displacements and refugees.	Sharing of project activities and plans before the intervention. Active engagement within the project's activities through the Project Steering Committee.

monitoring of human rights violations and receives complaints.				children's rights in Zimbabwe complaints handling, acting as a bridge between Government and civil society.	Already works with Government and civil society stakeholders.	Regular meetings to ensure that they are updated and well informed of the project's activities
UAMs, SC, and their households and host communities - Pivotal beneficiaries with the capacity and capability to set in motion the project's activities on the field.	High	High	High	Take a leading role along with other stakeholders to support the roll out of project activities.	Lack of interest in the project. Inability to be engaged due to suppression by older individuals within the community.	Active engagement within the project's activities. The protection services will target UAMs and SC beneficiaries Providing households to which UAMs and SC returned and with at risk children with livelihood support through direct assistance.
Child led groups in Schools and Communities, Child Parliamentarians,	High	High	High	Consultation with Child Led Groups in the districts of origins as part of programme accountability to affected populations.	Risk of participation that might be deemed tokenistic Limited participation of CWD	Social Approach through the Child Friendly Spaces Focus Groups Discussion Key Informant Interviews
Child protection committees, Childcare Workers (CCWs)	High	High	High	Decentralization of child protection services through the Community group	Potential increased demand on the CCWs to support CoM interventions	Child Protection Systems Strengthening Approach as part of the National Case Management

				<p>composed on parents and caregivers support integration of CoM Identify CoM and support linkages to protection and prevention services</p>		<p>Districts Child Protection Committee (Village, Ward, Districts, Province and National) Focus Groups Discussion Key Informant Interviews</p>
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**Annex 6: 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  
*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.*



**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



**16.8:** Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

**Obj 3:** Provide adequate and timely information at all stages of migration



**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

**Obj 17:** Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration

**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 compel people to leave their country of origin



**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

**Obj 7:** Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration



**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

**Obj 8:** Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants



**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

**Obj 12:** Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral



**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

**Obj 13:** Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives



**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

**16.1:** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

**16.2:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

**16.3:** Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

**Thematic Area 3: Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combatting transnational crime**

**Obj 9:** Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants



**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

**Obj 10:** Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration



**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

**Obj 11:** Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner



**16.2:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

**Obj 14:** Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle

**16.3:** Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

**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

**Obj 21:** Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration

**16.6:** Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

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

**Obj 5:** Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration



**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

**Obj 6:** Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work



**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

**Obj 18:** Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences



**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

**Obj 19:** Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries



**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

**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

**Obj 20:** Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants



**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

**8.6:** By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

**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



**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

**17.3:** Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

### **Thematic Area 5: Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants**

**Obj 4:** Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation



**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

**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

**Obj 15:** Provide access to basic services for migrants

**Obj 16:** Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion

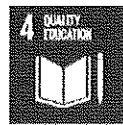
**Obj 22:** Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits



forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

**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 programmes

**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



**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



**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



**8.6:** By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training



**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

**10.4:** Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality



**11.1:** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

**16.7:** Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

**16.9:** By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

**16.B:** Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development