

Annual Progress Report Template

Migration MPTF

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

PROJECT INFORMATION	
Joint Programme Title:	United Nations Pilot Project for Strengthening Migrant Integration and Social Cohesion through Stakeholders' Engagement, Socio-Economic Activities and Countering Anti-Migrant Narratives in South Africa.
Country(ies)/Region (or indicate if a global initiative):	South Africa
Project Identification Number:	00124542
Convening UN Organization:	IOM
PUNO(s) (PUNOs):	IOM, UNDP, OHCHR, UN Women, and UNHCR
Key Partners: <i>(include Implementing Partner)</i>	<p>Government partners: Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO), National and Provincial Departments of Social Development (co-lead), Justice and Constitutional Development (co-lead), Sports, Arts and Culture.</p> <p>Civil Society: Institute for Social Cohesion and Skills Development, Adoni Musati Project, Zoë-Life Innovative Solutions, Consortium for Migration and Refugees in South Africa, Refugee Social Services, Scalabrini Centre, Lawyers for Human Rights, , Islamic Relief Fund of South Africa, More Than Peace, Africa Unite, Umoja Project Development.</p>
Project Period (Start – End Dates):	28 October 2020 – 27 October 2022
Migration MPTF Thematic Area	Thematic Area 5: Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants
Primary GCM objectives	<p>Objective 16: Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social inclusion</p> <p>Objective 17: Eliminate all forms of discrimination and provide evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration</p>

<p>Relevant SDG Target</p>	<p>SDG 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status; SDG10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard SDG 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere; 16.B: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development SDG17.18: By 2030, 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</p>
<p>Reporting Period:</p>	<p>1 January 2021 – December 2021</p>
<p>Total Approved Migration MPTF Budget: (breakdown by PUNO)</p>	<p><i>PUNO 1: IOM – 1,000, 000</i> <i>PUNO 2: UNDP – 565,570</i> <i>PUNO 3: OHCHR– 450,000</i> <i>PUNO 4: UNHCR – 300,000</i> <i>PUNO 5: UNWOMEN – 250,000</i> <i>Total: 2,565,570.00</i></p>
<p>Total Funds Received To Date: (breakdown by PUNO)</p>	<p><i>PUNO 1: IOM – 700, 000</i> <i>PUNO 2: UNDP – 395,899</i> <i>PUNO 3: OHCHR – 315,000</i> <i>PUNO 4: UNHCR – 150,000</i> <i>PUNO 5: UNWOMEN – 175,000</i> <i>Total: 1,795,899.00</i></p>
<p>Report Submission Date:</p>	<p>28 February 2022</p>
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Executive Summary

The United Nations Pilot Project “Strengthening Migrant Integration and Social Cohesion through Stakeholders’ Engagement, Socio-Economic Activities and Countering Anti-Migrant Narratives in South Africa” is funded by the Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) from 1 October 2020 – 1 October 2022. The project, jointly implemented by IOM, UNDP, OHCHR, UN Women, and UNHCR aims to contribute to strengthening migrant, refugee and asylum seekers integration and social cohesion among populations in vulnerable situations through targeted engagement and participation of government counterparts, civil society, migrants and host communities in community level peace and socio- economic related activities. This annual report presents cumulative progress of the UN Joint Programme implementation from 1 January 2021 to December 2021.

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

During the reporting period, cooperation with national, provincial, and local authorities was strengthened through regular meetings and close coordination over protests by Persons of Concern (PoC) (both in Gauteng and Western Cape Provinces). The National Disaster Management Centre is an active member of the UN Protection Working Group (PWG), and the ongoing community-based structures have strengthened the early warning system with provincial authorities and assisted to minimise incidents of violence against persons of concern in their various communities. At the national level and through the UN Protection Working Group (PWG), co-chaired by UNHCR and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD), with OHCHR and IOM as participants, social protection of refugees and asylum seekers in different provinces was strengthened in coordination with other actors including government. Through this platform, threats and incidents of violence are escalated and attended to by relevant authorities at a national level. OHCHR and IOM are also active members of UN PWG. Participating agencies have adapted virtual technology to disseminate information and support communication with host communities and persons of concern and other migrants despite limitations presented by the COVID-19 pandemic. To ensure that no one is left behind, partners have worked with relevant authorities including the Department of Health to advocate for universal vaccine access for all persons in South Africa.

Despite these efforts, the reality of the COVID-19 pandemic and the spread of the Omicron variant in December (2021) particularly during the lockdown restrictions contributed to implementation challenges. While every effort was made to engage through online platforms, the need for face-to-face interactions for some sessions remains. With the roll out of vaccinations, effort will be made to conduct face to face engagements while observing the necessary COVID-19 protocols.

Annual Progress

1. Summary and Context

The civil unrest that erupted in Gauteng and KwaZulu Natal (KZN) provinces in July and August 2021 resulted in destruction of property and loss of livelihood estimated at 49 billion rands according to a report by the Financial Times, Johannesburg (July, 2021). Following the unrest, many businesses for both local and non-nationals were impacted. Consequently, the Provincial administration through the Premier's Office in KZN reached out to the UN Country Team for support which led to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the KwaZulu-Natal Premier's Office and the UN Country Team. Within the framework of this MoU, an Emergency Response Plan was developed through joint consultations between the UN partners and the representatives of the Provincial government of KZN. Five priority areas of intervention were identified, namely: 1) Food Security, 2) Social Services, 3) Social Cohesion, 4) Economy and 5) Education. Consequently, the Migration Multi Partner Trust Fund activities are contributing to the Social Cohesion priority area through four main interventions namely: 1) Mediation Services within affected communities; 2) Social cohesion programming with youth, migrants and host communities; 3) Technical support to combat online hate speech and 4) Support to peace committees. Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) have dedicated financial and human resources through the MPTF Joint project to respond to this plan. The support for lost livelihoods through the businesses that were affected contributed to the social cohesion priority.

Despite the momentum gained during the development of the proposal, different factors have contributed to delays in project execution. In June 2021, the government requested for an MoU that is yet to be signed. The Department of Social Development (DSD) indicated in a meeting on 2 December 2021 that the delay was in their legal department. There is a lengthy administrative process of signing agreements between the government and development partners including important documents such as the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) which is yet to be signed. Consequently, the project is yet to be formally launched which also limits interactions with key government partners especially at provincial level to facilitate programme implementation. The absence of the envisaged governance structure in the MoU comprised of Director Generals from the different departments and Resident Coordinator at the helm for strategic guidance has meant that the programme implementation is governed through the technical teams from both sides, that is UN partners and government interlocutors. At a meeting held in August 2021, the UN was given the go ahead to proceed with activities to avoid any significant delays while waiting for the issue of the MoU to be resolved. While official launching of the project may no longer be necessary, it is hoped that the respective Director Generals of the different departments will meet with the Resident Coordinator's Office on a quarterly basis to be appraised of the implementation. In this next coming quarter better coordination systems will need to be put in place among the UN implementing agencies for coherence and synergies to Deliver As One.

COVID-19 has impacted the programme operations with limited face to face contact for PUNOs and their partners. Socioeconomic impact of the pandemic on society particularly on the most vulnerable population groups reversed some of the existing social cohesion gains making it difficult to re-build to previous levels. In response to COVID 19 and the shocks experienced by communities due to loss of livelihoods, different agencies adapted the "new normal" to ensure beneficiaries received the necessary

support. Limited/ lack of access to and affordability of Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) services for communities also had a negative impact. To improve joint implementation efforts, a physical meeting with all UN partners, and a physical meeting for all PUNOs was planned for November 2021. However, the meeting was postponed due to the host agency being forced to close the offices for fumigation. Nevertheless, agencies will be meeting on 24 February 2022 for a strategic planning meeting.

2. Results

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

To effectively prevent and respond to the occurrence of xenophobia, the interventions aimed at enhancing capacities of state and non-state actors on the use of human rights tools to the specific context across the targeted provinces.

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

Despite the challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, the joint initiative mapped areas that require strengthening of early warning systems aimed at responding and preventing xenophobic-related issues. Interventions included continued virtual and in-person information sharing sessions with community leaders and various stakeholders working with both refugee and migrant communities. This enhanced the two-way communication with communities a partner's helpline, other forms of electronic outreach and informal methods. One participating agency launched a website with information on key services, including how to seek help for victims of violence.

Community focal points in Western Cape Province areas such as Philipi, Hout Bay, Mitchel's Plain, Capricorn, Atlantis, Saldanha Bay were identified for future capacity building efforts. These partners assist with flagging security concerns to the Social Conflict Task Teams at Provincial Disaster Management Centres. The Cape Town Field Office established working relations with the Royal House of Amadumisa in the Western Cape to train Peace Ambassadors and Monitors as agents of promoting peace and social cohesion in the community. The collaboration and good relations with South African Police Service (SAPS) led to swift and prompt responses whenever violence erupted in communities. The virtual information sharing platforms assisted in disseminating critical information. Feedback mechanisms in KZN and Gauteng were similarly strengthened through engagements, including but not limited to the 2021 Participatory Assessments (PAs). In KZN, Zoe-Life trained 19 (12 male and 7 female) peacebuilders in the areas of Tongaat, Umlazi, Richard's Bay who reportedly became very instrumental during the hard lockdown to keep stakeholders informed.

Additional focal points in KZN and Western Cape were identified from civil society and government institutions following the mapping exercise and will be capacitated on peacebuilding and conflict resolution with a specific focus on the needs and challenges faced by women and child migrants in the next quarter. A draft Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to guide the community conflict prevention and social cohesion mechanisms was developed and shared with partners for comments.

Activity 1.1.1: Engage a consultant to conduct mapping of targeted communities, multi-stakeholder analysis, including a gender analysis, on the drivers and manifestation of racism, xenophobia, related

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

Participating UN organizations (PUNOs) collaborated in the recruitment of a consultant to conduct the mapping exercise including reviewing and providing inputs on the Terms of Reference of the consultancy. PUNOs further reviewed and integrated human rights and gender principles in questionnaires and interview guides disseminated among migrants, NGOs and local citizens. A representative from the Resident Coordinator's Office participated in the panel interviews for the consultant.

Activity 1.1.2: Support the strengthening of relevant platforms/mechanisms with national, provincial, and local authorities, civil society, police, to build consensus on violence prevention priorities through the Community Capacity Enhancement approach – Community Conversations (CCE-CC).

The use of the Community Capacity Enhancement approach – Community Conversations (CCE-CC) will be implemented in the second quarter of 2022 starting with the Gauteng province. The CCE-CC methodology is already in use in Gauteng and has been applied during community dialogues mapped by the Department of Social Development. A consultant was hired in the last quarter of the reporting period within the framework of the ongoing social cohesion project funded by the IOM Internal Development Fund (IDF) and the training manual using the methodology is currently in its final stages of finalization to facilitate capacity building of change agents identified by the department to facilitate social cohesion in the community. The initiative in Gauteng is linked to the work in other neighbouring countries whose nationals often bear the brunt of the violence experienced in South Africa.

Activity 1.1.3: Establish community focal points, community conflict prevention and mediators in the targeted communities to mitigate the occurrence of conflict and strengthen the early warning systems

New focal points were mapped in targeted communities in Western Cape where persons of concern reside. Focal points were established in the Garden Route and Cape Winelands to serve as early warning mechanisms for prevention and response. During the reporting period in December 2021, the implementing partner for social cohesion in the KwaZulu Natal province conducted '*Introduction to social cohesion and conflict transformation*' (community dialogues, and (face-face) information sharing activities) for 706 trainees in areas such as eThekweni, Richards Bay, Jozini, Manguzi, Ladysmith, Newcastle, and Pietermaritzburg. This included **11 community dialogues** involving a total of **227 community members** from across KZN participated, then as part of the World Refugee Day celebration/activity, **470 refugee leaders were trained additional to the 258 youth and emerging leaders who were trained with** approximately 50:50 (male: female) in attendance.

Through the Participatory Assessments in 2021, new focal points including single women, single men, elderly, LGBTIQIA, community leaders, youth amongst others were identified and challenges at community level were documented including the devastating impact of COVID-19 on their businesses leading to some businesses shutting down, inability to pay rent and school fees, bullying at school, lack of peaceful coexistence between participants and the host communities, documentation, alleged discrimination at some police stations and in health care facilities. Community focal points will be taken through capacity building programmes and conflict resolution to equip them with advocacy skills for purposes of promoting self-reliance. Other PUNOs also identified community focal points in KZN and

Western Cape following the mapping exercise between October and December 2021 for targeted capacity building initiatives in 2022. In Gauteng, the strong cooperation between DSD and UN partners will be maintained in line with their existing community engagement plans.

Activity 1.1.4: Develop or strengthen Standard Operating Procedures to guide the community conflict prevention and mediation activities carried out by community focal points.

The Standard Operating Procedure to guide the community conflict prevention and mediation activities was developed during the reporting period. The document will be pilot tested during the capacity building trainings that will take place in March 2022. The peace and conflict mitigation training will include a module on human rights to strengthen the capacity of the community focal points on human rights of migrants and on the human rights protection of migrants as a means of conflict mitigation and strengthening early warning systems.

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

The action assessed gaps in knowledge and capacity of officials and community stakeholders concerning the human rights of migrants, non-discrimination, xenophobia. Following the assessment, a training package and tools on human rights, non-discrimination and xenophobia for state and non-state actors was adapted to the specific context and will be operationalized for government officials and civil society at the national level and in the three targeted provinces.

A workshop on Migration Narrative Change was conducted in preparation towards implementation of training and capacity building for government officials and civil society to prevent and respond to violence. The workshop focused on the use and application of the OHCHR Migration Toolbox tailored to the South African context.

Capacity building sessions targeting government officials and civil society with a focus on human rights, responsibilities, and access to services for persons of concern were conducted during the reporting period with a focus on promoting non-discrimination of services provided to (PoC) and to promote access to rights for refugees.

Activity 1.2.1: Carry out need's assessment of the training and capacity building needs of Government officials and civil society organizations in relation to the human rights of migrants, non-discrimination, and xenophobia, in Gauteng, Kwa-Zulu Natal and Western Cape.

A workshop on Migration Narrative Change focused on the use and application of the OHCHR Migration Toolbox and will form part of the training package on the human rights of migrants, non-discrimination, and xenophobia to be delivered to state and non-state actors in the third quarter of project implementation. The step-by step guide of the toolbox will be adapted and tailored to the South African context to strengthen the capacity of officials and community leaders at the national level and in the three targeted provinces, to address the impact of harmful narratives on migration and migrants

Needs assessments to identify capacity building needs were conducted in Western Cape Provincial and South African Social Security Agency and Transport departments with a focus on leaving no one behind. Government and civil society organisations in KwaZulu Natal Province also requested for trainings but due to political tensions, these could not be implemented. In December 2021, , participants from several CBOs,

PoC groups and government departments (Department of Community Safety and Liaison) underwent 20 hours on-line instruction and 2 practical exercises (community mapping and community dialogues). On 8 December 2021, a total of 19 (12 male and 7 female) participants graduated and were awarded certificates of attendance. Pre-training assessment tool to identify gaps in knowledge and capacity of officials and community stakeholders concerning the human rights of migrants, non-discrimination, xenophobia was developed for KZN officials during the reporting period to inform the forthcoming trainings in on 7th and 14th March 2022 to be conducted in coordination with respective PUNOs and relevant government departments.

Activity 1.2.2: Adapt and tailor existing UN training packages on the human rights of migrants, non-discrimination, and xenophobia to the South African context and the needs identified through the need assessment.

The training package on the human rights of migrants, non-discrimination and xenophobia developed during the reporting period will be delivered for state and non-state actors in the third quarter of project.

Activity 1.2.3: Operationalize the training package for government officials and civil society organizations in the three targeted provinces – Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, and Western Cape.

The training package will be operationalized for government officials and civil society organizations in the targeted provinces in the next quarter.

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

The stakeholder mapping exercise conducted between October and December 2021 identified existing service providers, assessed gaps with the aim of increasing awareness to legal, psychosocial, administrative, social protection and related social services to enhance migrants and host community well-being. During the next quarter, PUNOs will explore opportunities to update existing service handbooks to include the information from the mapping exercise.

To complement these efforts, Adonis Musati Project (AMP) provided psychosocial support and Gender Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response workshops to 201 women during the report period. Both men, women and youth were targeted for this intervention that contributed to the community's empowerment – especially women's empowerment on GBV response.

Activity 1.3.1: Work in partnership with existing Government and civil society service providers and migrant communities to assess the gaps, obstacles, and challenges regarding access to legal services, counselling, referral pathways, reporting and other support faced by victims of xenophobic attacks, including GBV.

The assessment and stakeholder mapping was conducted between November and December 2021 with the aim of providing information to facilitate referrals for services targeting victims of xenophobic attacks. This information will also be useful in creating awareness through different media forums such as radio and will be helpful in informing ongoing programme interventions.

Activity 1.3.2: Provision of technical support, dissemination of guidelines; and support for legal and social protection (assessments, monitoring, psychosocial support, watching brief)

In the KwaZulu Natal province, Zoe Life, KZN Christian Council, Future Families (FF) and Refugee Social Services (RSS) provided telephonic and home visit, plus psychosocial support amongst others to PoC.

Activity 1.3.3: Work collaboratively to increase awareness of reporting avenues and support services, consolidate referral pathways, provide information on accessing them in all relevant languages, and advance coordinated strategies to address gaps, obstacles and challenges faced.

A total of 14,286 individuals have visited Help South Africa's website: <https://help.unhcr.org/southafrica/> since its launch in September 2021, leading to more than 33,000 pages viewed. The pages contain useful information about the asylum space and services available to asylum seekers and refugees in South Africa. The content is constantly updated. 15 mailers were sent to refugee and asylum seeker community, refugee leadership, partners, and key stakeholders. They were sent on average to 500 direct recipients and spread further. Themes covered included: COVID-19, documentation, opportunities, and relevant messages to the community. PUNOs also participated in a forum organized by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on 30 November 2021 where a digital humanitarian platform¹ providing safe and secure services for people affected by conflict, migration and other humanitarian crisis can access information on available services and will endeavour to popularize the App to the targeted beneficiaries.

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

This outcome sought to adopt whole of society and whole of government approaches to promote social inclusion in the identified communities. Using participatory interventions and consultations with relevant community focal points and other stakeholders and informed by previous interventions on social cohesion activities in the country, the UN worked towards raising awareness and promoting positive narratives using socio-cultural approaches, community dialogues, community outreach and social media. These interventions combined with local peace mediation approaches with the traditional leaders and women as well as improved access to socio-economic opportunities will continue in the next quarter in order to contribute to strengthening the resilience of the vulnerable communities towards peacebuilding and social inclusion.

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

This output was aligned with ongoing partner interventions using socio-cultural activities such as community-level football exhibitions, cultural diversity programmes to promote migrant integration and social cohesion. Dialogues were organized on priority cross-cutting issues including peacebuilding and reconciliation process across the targeted provinces while pursuing alliances with the private sector and other NGOs to promote inclusion and peaceful coexistence through corporate social responsibility schemes.

¹ <https://www.icrc.org/en/redsafe>

COVID-19 added tremendous stress on communities due to loss of livelihoods, school closures and increased crime/violence including GBV. This necessitated quick adaptation to a “new normal” to ensure target beneficiaries continued to access information relevant for social cohesion and peace building. A sense of belonging through active participation was enshrined through AMP’s World Refugee Day event in June 2021 designed to accommodate the pandemic lockdown regulations through a joint with a youth (South Africans and refugee) social cohesion and social media campaign/talent showcase, enabling them to express notions of identity, belonging and sharing their talents and aspirations in a nurturing and playful environment. Youth leaders facilitated the process and prizes were awarded to the best in each category as decided by popular vote.

Peaceful co-existence through a workshop organized by AMP in October 2021 for Grade 4 – 7 learners from different nationalities was promoted through learning about different cultures, fun activities and interactive sessions on safety. In the same month of October, AMP also hosted a graduation ceremony for their Youth Empowerment which included 34 graduates of children and youth from the refugee, asylum seeker and host communities. This graduation highlighted reports of increased self-esteem, a better understanding of their rights and improved study skills. Participants also noted the special care of the facilitators and the positive impact of the programme on their mental health.

In the Gauteng province throughout 2021, Future Families managed to create a positive change and ensured inclusion of students in primary schools through advocacy for school admissions and tuition exemptions for those who qualified.

Media outreach through community radio stations in KZN and Gauteng provinces contributed to increased awareness in the targeted communities and dialogue through a panel aimed at promoting social cohesion among the communities in Phoenix and KwaMashu, with a focus on reconciliation. This was done in partnership with Izwi LoMzansi FM, through an online campaign using the Electronic Banner to promote Social Inclusion and Integration of Migrants during the Reconciliation week (14-24 December 2021). Community Social Cohesion Dialogues were conducted through HindiVani Community Radio Station in Chatsworth as part of commemorating Reconciliation Day (16 December).

The joint programme activities converged with existing initiatives implemented by other PUNOs to organize community dialogues and open discussions on migration in the targeted townships with the support of relevant stakeholders in South Africa.

Activity 2.1.1: Develop, print, and disseminate sets of information tools on social cohesion and countering xenophobia.

Zoe Life facilitated the media publication of various articles which included raising awareness of the conditions that PoC in KZN face. These included: *Berea Mail*: Launch of USSD information platform for refugees (22 January 2021). Estimated readership = 81,900. *The Independent on Saturday*: World NGO Day (27 February 2021). Estimated readership = 95,000. *The Mercury*: International Women's Day (08 March 2021). Estimated readership = 200,000. *The Independent on Saturday*: International Day for Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March 2021). Readership = 95,000. *Berea Mail*: NGOs band together to support refugees for WRD (18 June 2021). Readership = 81,900. *The Independent on Saturday*: World Refugee (and Father's) Day (19 June 2021). Readership = 95,000. *The Zululand Observer*: World Refugee Day (24 June 2021). Estimated readership = 57,000. *The Westville Gazette*: World Refugee Day (24 June 2021). Estimated readership = 60,000. Total estimated people reached = 765,800.

Taking cognizant of the widespread use of social media platforms, in partnership with Izwi LoMzansi FM in KZN, an online campaign using e Electronic Banner to promote Social Inclusion and Integration of Migrants during the Reconciliation week (14-24 December 2021) recorded Over 10 000 viewership during the campaign. 5264 people viewed the billboard with different key messages on Social Inclusion and Integration of Migrants, 330 people visited the Global Compact for Migration website, “*I am a migrant too*” video was also used to popularise the International Migrants Day (18 December) which also attracted 4981 viewers, 1779 people also viewed key messages for International Migrants Day and 259 social media reactions were recorded.

In Gauteng, outreaches through Pheli FM with a wide listenership at the community level were conducted during the reporting period reaching about 42,000 people.

Draft materials were developed in December 2021. However, following comments from partners implementing social cohesion activities, suggestions for a new approach was recommended to identify new approaches and messaging that would contribute to behaviour change. PUNOs will be discussing new approaches to maximize greater impact in the community and will engage professional media practitioners as well as the UN Communications Group on the same.

Activity 2.1.2: Conduct awareness-raising campaigns in the endemic local communities to foster social cohesion, peacebuilding, highlighting key messages to demystifying anti-migrant narratives

In the KwaZulu Natal Province, Zoe Life and other religious organisations organised a peace march in view of the numerous anti-foreigner events mainly MKVA (Ukhonto we Sizwe Military Veterans Association) since December 2020. Awareness campaigns targeting protestors at Wingfield and Paint City throughout the first six months of 2021 were conducted to encourage them to return to the host communities peacefully. Similar efforts were made with protestors in Gauteng. Adonis Musati Project successfully advocated with landlords from the host communities to accept Persons of Concern back. Project implementation involved a detailed assessment and family composition mapping. Importantly, protestors were assigned individual caseworkers, with a focus on building a trusting and supporting rapport to assist the families to reintegrate peacefully into communities. To date, 875 persons from Gauteng and Western Cape have chosen to reintegrate or voluntarily repatriate.

Community Social Cohesion Dialogues through community media – HindiVani Community Radio Station in Chatsworth took place as part of commemorating Reconciliation Day (16 December). The panel comprised of representatives from Ubuntu forum in Phoenix, Phoenix Youth organisation and KwaMashu Cultural Organisation. During the dialogue, a listenership of 92,000 participants was recorded during the dialogue. The topic for the day was, “The relationship between Reconciliation Day and Social Cohesion in our Communities”.

Activity 2.1.3: Organize socio-cultural activities and cultural diversity programmes in partnership with local authorities and FIFPro to strengthen social cohesion and migrant integration

In KZN in partnership with African Solidarity Campaign (AFRISOC) a refugee-led organisation a football event to commemorate World Refugee Day was conducted. In August 2021 AMP held events in celebration of Women’s Day at Community Day Hospitals and Clinics in Cape Town. Attendees were treated to snacks and a workshop on GBV, HIV, Family Planning, and the importance of healthy lifestyles. The event included special decorations, drinks, snacks, live music, and AMP hosted a knitting and

crocheting competition for hospital staff and women. This event promoted peaceful coexistence between locals and non-nationals around Maitland.

In October 2021, an event on Refugees and Migrants, showcasing the skills of persons of concern through *Art and Resilience Project* called Art- therapy for young refugees and migrants was organized with participants from Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Burundi, Zimbabwe, and Malawi. The purpose of this event was to exhibit the work of these learners and accompany them in the process of self-knowledge, identity construction and empowerment to promote peaceful and intercultural co-existence. This event was organised by Africa Unite School Club Program, which was created in 2014, as a response to a noticeable *lack of youth leadership, youth community involvement and lack of general community empathy*. These concerns spiral into more complex issues, such as, xenophobia, vandalism, gangsterism, drug and alcohol abuse, teen pregnancy, HIV/AIDS and the identity crisis of refugees and migrant learners.

Other community cultural events including the Peace Walk originally scheduled for 25 October 2021 in Durban were postponed due to unfavourable weather, and moved to Eshowe which was more than 200 kilometres away. The Wall of Remembrance Day scheduled for December 2021 was also postponed due to an increase in Covid-19 cases at the time. Unfortunately, opportunities to integrate PUNOs activities with the Department of Arts and Culture have not been very successful but every effort is being made to improve on that through constant engagement with the respective government counterparts at national level. Collaboration with civil society has however proven to be the best approach in this work and these will be instrumental in the organization of football matches between targeted beneficiaries and host communities in the second quarter of 2022. Meetings with FIFPRO have identified opportunities to collaborate through football clinics in targeted areas and will commence with activities in KZN in 2022.

Activity 2.1.4: Organize one national and community-wide dialogues on priority cross-cutting issues including peacebuilding and reconciliation process

In KwaZulu Natal Province, in partnership with Zoe Life and AFRISOC multiple dialogues took place in Richards Bay, which is considered one of the hot spots of social tensions between hosts and PoC. As part of the KwaZulu Natal Province Response Consortium, following the civil unrest, Zoe Life facilitated community dialogues and social cohesion workshops in 10 areas and targeted 243 people. These are demonstrated in tabular form for ease of reference.

a) Description of community dialogues in KZN

No.	Location	Dates
1.	Esikaleni (near Richards Bay)	1 st and 23 rd July (local host and refugee community leaders)
2.	Clermont (Durban	5 th Aug and 22 nd Sept (local host and Somalian business leaders)

3.	PoC leadership (Durban CBD)	12 th Aug (Rwandan, Burundian, Congolese, others)
4.	Mtubatuba (King Cetshwayo)	24 th and 25 th Aug (local host and Ethiopian leaders)
5.	Newcastle	16 th Sept (local host and PoC faith leaders)
6.	Ulundi	2 nd October (local host community)
7.	Nseleni and Kwambonambi	6 th and 7 th Oct (local host communities)
8.	Lamontville (Durban)	12 th October (mainly youth leaders)
9.	Bergville	31 st Oct and 1 st Nov (local host and PoC communities)
10.	Margate	4 th Nov (mainly faith leaders- local host community)

In order to ensure programming is based on evidence and not duplicative of other efforts in KZN and the Western Cape province, the mapping exercise conducted in the last quarter of 2021 (November) identified additional hot spots in Phoenix, Pietermaritzburg, and Greytown. The areas were selected because they have experienced repeated xenophobic incidences in the last five years, and the experiences in these areas had not been documented. Moreover, the areas experienced unprecedented massive violence in July 2021, which unfortunately also took a racial dimension between Black Africans and the Indian community. Data collection and delays were delayed due to the elections and fourth wave of COVID-19 but is currently being finalized to inform programming in 2022. A first draft of the community engagement plan for KZN was developed and shared for review. The second iteration will be shared with PUNOs for their inputs.

Discussions on the proposed national dialogue took place during the reporting period without much traction due to circumstances beyond the UN Partners but efforts will be made to conduct the activity through collaborative efforts with all stakeholders in 2022.

b) Western Cape interventions

In coordination with existing social cohesion initiatives implemented by UN partners, following protest actions by a group that included refugees and asylum-seekers largely from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Burundi in Waldorf Arcade, Cape Town, multi-stakeholder efforts to find a peaceful resolution were employed. Dialogues with protestors took place as well as capacity engagement sessions with various Content Advisors and Researchers from the Portfolio Committees (PC) of Parliament.

The mapping exercise identified hot spots in Western Cape and targeted six areas, namely Mitchells Plain, Philippi, Khayelitsha, Milnerton, Brackenfell, and Nyanga. A first draft of the community engagement plan

for Western Cape was developed and submitted during the reporting period. The second iteration was shared with PUNOs for their inputs.

Activity 2.1.5: Develop alliances with private sector and other NGOs to promote inclusion and peaceful coexistence through corporate social responsibility schemes.

As part of the World Refugee Day Celebration, Judo for Peace organised tournaments involving nationals and Persons of Concern in Gauteng and KwaZulu Natal with social cohesion and awareness-raising sessions. A zoom discussion was held with refugee Olympian, Ms Sandaa Aldass, on 17 June 2021. Ms Aldass shared her story with refugee youth and answered questions from the young judoka. Furthermore, from 12 to 20 June a refugee-led Sunnyside Basketball League of the City of Tshwane, the University of Pretoria targeting youth and young adults to promote social cohesion through sport took place.

The Council for Southern African Football Associations (COSAFA) as part of its 2019 Global Refugee Forum (GRF) pledges donated football kits to Persons of Concern in South Africa and neighbouring countries (Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho and Namibia) as part of the World Refugee Day. Collaboration between COSAFA during the COSAFA Cup Tournament from 06-16 July 2021 show cased the ongoing work with refugees.

AFRISOC a refugee-led organisation and Zoe-Life held a soccer tournament, coupled with youth dialogues for refugee and host communities in Richards Bay, KwaZulu Natal Province.

In collaboration with Zoe Life, discussions with Stock A Shop, a private sector initiative that seeks to support informal shops that were vandalized and looted leaving shop owners particularly foreigners destitute took place in December. The organization will be contracted to identify the business owners in need of support to restock their shops by supporting the owners to reclaim their dignity and livelihoods. Through collaboration with existing partner activities on social cohesion funded by the Internal Development Fund (IDF) soccer teams supporting youth migrants were identified for support during the reporting period.

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

To promote synergies with existing initiative, AMP, an implementing partner for one of the PUNOs piloted an initiative (Together2Learn Youth Tutoring programme) in Wynberg and Parow, Cape Town to address digital inequalities of the E-Learning modality during lockdown through social cohesion efforts that allowed refugee, asylum seekers and South African youth to learn together.

In the context of the UN's MoU with the KZN Provincial Administration following the July 2021 violent unrest, preliminary engagements with several civil society organizations to explore ways of strengthening social inclusion and peaceful co-existence between migrants, other groups and host communities, to prevent the occurrence and spread of hate speech and xenophobia took place. The engagements through the UN PUNO focused on combatting online hate speech through outreach and social media strategies on migration narratives that adapt a human rights-based approach.

Engagement with key partners with extensive capabilities to find, monitor and track online hate speech and evolving xenophobic narratives and incitement to violence as they appear on social media platforms took place during the reporting period. In addition, organizations, and experts in human rights training

with links to migrant communities in the three provinces of Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal and Western Cape were identified. These partnerships will be leveraged in the capacity building trainings to media and communications professionals on human rights and migrants, addressing xenophobia and harmful narratives which will be implemented in the third quarter.

In August 2021, a communications strategy with an implementation plan was developed and shared with respective colleagues responsible for communications in partner organizations and it continues to guide the work on communications and outreach. The use of both conventional and non-conventional media will be explored in the third quarter of the project.

Activity 2.2.1: Partner with all relevant stakeholders to consolidate existing research on public perceptions and migration narratives in South Africa including the three target provinces, and draw lessons learned from prior communication and outreach initiatives.

Between October and November 2021, existing research, recommendations, and ongoing programs from the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), Khulisa Social Solution, Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) was analysed. The research findings identified several synergistic pathways that PUNOs and will help inform interventions for this activity in 2022. That way, existing gaps will be identified, and duplication avoided.

Activity 2.2.2: Complement and validate research findings through participatory methods in each target province and support the development by local stakeholders of targeted provincial strategies to strengthen narratives that uphold the dignity and human rights of migrants.

This activity will take place in the next reporting period.

Activity 2.2.3: Support the development of social media and radio content in line with the targeted strategies, including through partnerships with community radios and TV stations.

Zoe Life created the Clickatell (bulk SMS) facility enabling regular communication with all previous participants of training workshops, community leaders, specific PoC communities, etc. Between 01 January and 30 June 2021, 1,949 SMSs were received by individuals and leaders of the PoC informing them on issues such as the registration process for on-line renewal of refugee permits, information on awareness and solidarity events for refugees in KwaZulu Natal Province such as the KZNCC solidary march and World Refugee Day events. Facebook and Instagram pages are also active communication mediums reaching 1,058 persons (primarily aged between 18 - 34 (77%), with 46 and 54% female and male apiece).

Social media and radio content targeting communities in KZN and Gauteng developed and aired during the months of December targeting beneficiaries and in commemoration of key holidays. These included International Migrants Day, Day of Reconciliation, World Refugee Day, 16 days of activism which took place from the 25 November to 10 December 2021, among others.

Activity 2.2.4: Conduct capacity building trainings to media and communication professionals on human rights of migrants, addressing xenophobia and harmful narratives.

Capacity building targeting media and communication professionals was conceptualized in December 2021. Due to the festive season and other exigencies, this activity will be pushed to the first quarter of 2022. During the reporting period, background information on existing xenophobic and harmful narratives

was collated and analyzed to help inform the sensitization workshop. However, discussions with Flow Communications were not successful due to the cost implications. A call for proposals to identify a suitable partner for capacity building will be pursued in collaboration with other PUNOs.

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

Collaboration with DSD was enhanced in Gauteng through collaborative efforts between the UN and the Department. In collaboration with the DSD, the UN partners supported community leaders in confidence-building through the promotion of traditional conflict resolution methods. These capacity building efforts will be increased in the next quarter in KZN and Western Cape targeting youth groups, community leaders and peer educators in the management and mitigation of conflicts. UN partners also strengthened youth capacity by mobilizing them into advocates of social justice, ultimately building their confidence to intervene in issues that communities face.

Activity 2.3.1: Train youth groups and community leaders on engagement in their communities and leadership among their peers to build and strengthen their dialogue and mediation facilitation skills as well as management and mitigation of conflicts.

The Democracy Development Program and Africa Unite conducted dialogues and mediation facilitation skills with youth. Zoe life conducted five training sessions on mediation facilitation skills, social cohesion; and four youth community dialogues for 78 and 65 youth and emerging leaders apiece of which 69 were male (48%) and 74 females (52%).

Trainings included:

1. Three (3) introduction sessions conducted at Blue Roof including PoC and host community youth from Umlazi
2. Introduction to social cohesion and youth dialogues in Lamontville (John Makhathini Youth Project)
3. Introduction to social cohesion and youth dialogues in Low Hills Estate (eThekweni)
4. Introduction to social cohesion and Political Cartooning Peace Project with UKZN, Leister University and the Bat Centre (Durban CBD)

Two PUNOs jointly supported the Department of Social Development (DSD) and the Tshwane Office of the Speaker in facilitating confidence building and promotion of traditional conflict resolution methods in Atteridgeville, Pretoria between 23 and 24 September 2021. The area was marked as a priority hotspot by the Department of Social Development because of rampant xenophobic violence. Previously DSD-trained community social cohesion advocates gathered members of the migrant and host community to engage in a two-day dialogue, allowing for both sides to express concerns on integration, forge relations, address common misconceptions related to migrants, and to jointly develop a community action plan to prevent the possibility of future xenophobic violence and pave the way toward peaceful co-existence.

UN reached 15 communities in several provinces including the targeted provinces (Gauteng, KZN, Western Cape) to protect the vulnerable communities from the socio-economic challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic by supporting Community Advice Offices South Africa (CAOSA). The initiative relied on community youth volunteers to deliver support to resolve community demand for socio-economic and human rights services. The youth volunteers were organized into Youth Core Focus Group in the

communities and capacitated to understand drug abuse, which is one of the pervasive issues among the youth, and deliver a campaign on the effect of drug abuse on children and peer adolescents.

Activity 2.3.2: Establish and train community-based peer educator mechanisms to raise awareness on social cohesion, migrant integration, and other forms violence in the targeted communities.

In cooperation with the Department of Sport, Arts, and Culture, a total of 166 local peacebuilders were trained on peace building, mediation, and conflict resolution as follows: Western Cape: 35 (Women:31), KZN: 64 (Women: 20); Gauteng: 67 (Women: 28). The training in KZN and Gauteng Province was prioritized following the largest civil unrest that took place in July 2021 in South Africa since the end of apartheid.

Activity 2.3.3: Revive relations built in the past firstly with the National and then Provincial House of Traditional leaders especially KZN and those whom we trained In March 2021, a meeting was secured with the AmaZulu monarchy to discuss a partner’s mandate in South Africa and the role traditional leaders play in nation building and social cohesion. Unfortunately, the demise of the AmaZulu King and Queen meant the indefinite postponement of the event. UN partners will pursue this activity in the next quarter.

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

The action promoted dialogues between women in host communities and migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers and trained women community leaders in conflict resolution, mediation and peacebuilding while promoting innovative local peacebuilding infrastructures such as peace clubs for young people. During the reporting period, UN partners supported the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) on its integrated capacity building initiatives for women and youth leaders on Conflict Prevention, Mediation and Peacebuilding as well as efforts to form a network of women mediators in South Africa. This was done with the aim of creating a pool of peacebuilders in communities who will assist with peace and security mission within the country.

The National Action Plan on Women Peace & Security (NAP) was launched through an inclusive process and key for the Joint Programme as it the strategy supports the vision that is encapsulated in the NAP to combat racism, racial discrimination xenophobia and related intolerance, a key policy document informing the activities of the JP. The NAP was collaboratively launched by the Minister of Defence; Minister of Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) and the Minister of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities.

The first draft of the communication strategy which will promote better understanding of the NAP, as well as highlighting key messages, tools of communication suitable to be utilized by all stakeholders was drafted and a consultation process with all relevant stakeholders is still underway.

On 12th of July 2021, orchestrated widespread mayhem, looting and destruction of property occurred in the provinces of Kwa-Zulu Natal and Gauteng. More than two hundred lives were lost and cost to livelihoods and the economy was enormous. What took place during that period left an indelible mark on South Africa. A need arose for an in-depth understanding of the drivers, the impact on democracy and the economy as well as how to move forwards to restore peace and enable justice to transpire. In this context, UN partners in collaboration with the Gertrude Shope Women Mediators Network organized the South African Women’s Peace Table to create space to reflect and act during the crisis. The Peace Table sought

to bring communities in their diversity to explore strategies to de-escalate the conflict and prevent further conflict.

Key messages were developed for a campaign aimed at de-escalating the tensions that prevailed at the time. Various set of messaging campaign were popularized on social media platforms

South Africa in all its diversity deserves peace and security”, “Women Peace Frontiers lead! No to violence, no to looting”, “No to Inciting Racial Tension”; “The backbone of resilient communities are women and youth. Build do not destroy”. Further two hashtags #tag were anchored on some of the Pillars of the National Action Plan to amplify the voices of grassroots women. #choosepeace.nin a period of two days and 314 followers gained post the two-day campaign and 63 engagements held.

Further to the violence that erupted in July 2021, some of the trainees from the above-mentioned collaboration under the auspices of the Gertrude Shoppe women mediators network convened a peace table to advocate for social cohesion and peace in the country. The engagements amplified the voices of grassroots women in creating solutions to quell and deescalate the crisis on the ground. These peacebuilders agreed to champion peace and develop conflict prevention mechanism, and this is enabled through utilization of the skills received from the mediation and conflict courses.

During the local government election and in partnership with the African Centre for Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD) trained women in their diversity viz youth and LGBTIQ etc on conflict prevention election mechanisms to contribute to the development of peace infrastructure in the country. Three Peace Rooms were created in the three Provinces notably in Gauteng (Parktown), KZN (ACCORD offices) and Western Cape (IJR).

Activity 2.4.1: Dialogues between women in host communities and migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers, utilizing the Umoja project as a good practice example, showcasing to communities what Ubuntu and Unity can be achieve

In KwaZulu Natal Province, PoC women involved in a peanut project, who were victims of civil unrest in the province partook in dialogues on social activities such as GBV related activities and identifying social cohesion gaps within the community. Over 500 packed peanuts which were ready for sale, raw materials including branding and equipment including the newly acquired industrial blender were looted, damaged and spoilt by the rioters. The damage was estimated to a total of R36 300. In December 2021, the Joint Programme supported the group with a total of R15,000 for rebuilding and buying some stock. Due to the low season and COVID-19 associated restrictions, business is still quite low. However, the group has diversified their marketing and packaging to meet their clientele demands. The MPTF support to restart has opened doors for additional support from other organisations such KZN Christian Council (KZNCC) Salvation Army Church and AFSA. This is one of the initiatives encouraging skills sharing and peaceful coexistence between refugee and host community women. This initiative will continue receiving support through PUNOs collaboration in 2022 following an MoU with Zoe Life in the last quarter of 2021.

Activity 2.4.2: Train women community leaders in conflict resolution, mediation, and peacebuilding

UN partners engaged with DIRCO for training of The Sedibeng District Municipality held a webinar on #TIME4PEACEDRIVE #KNOW YOUR NAP and reached over 80 women. In collaboration with the Institute for Justice and Reconciliation (IJR) and ACCORD, women from the Western Cape, Gauteng and KwaZulu

Natal were trained to enable them to be at the forefront of preventing election related conflict and gender-based violence utilising their acquired skills on conflict resolution and mediation within their communities.

Activity 2.4.3: Train women leaders to pilot and model innovative local peace building infrastructure such as peace clubs for young people and local peacebuilders awards. (UN Women).

A Peace Club was established in Scottsdene Community, Western Cape in June 2021 and supported the SA Women in coordinating the SA Women’s Peace Table through the Gertrude Shoppe Women Mediators Network to quell the situation in July 2021.

Key messages were developed during the unrest on different social media platforms. Artwork was produced to present the key messages and promote the #TSWADAAR and # CHOOSEPEACE social media campaign. Preparatory meetings were supported through zoom link to the Gertrude Shoppe Women Mediators Network.

National Peace Song composed and used to inculcate the peace culture and drive the NAP in Western Cape and Gauteng. Popularization of the NAP in four schools in Western Cape and dissemination of the NAP among the members of the Traditional Council also took place in April 2021 in addition to peace poems.

Young people were included in the campaign and two videos were produced of young voices on #TIME4PEACEDRIVE during the PEACEPOD launch in July 2021.

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

Drawing on the mapping and analysis conducted under Outcome 1, the action aims at facilitating community groups to establish joint social enterprises and create employment opportunities for locals, migrants, and refugees by promoting ownership by all groups and in particular youth and women.

Activities under output 2.5

Activity 2.5.1: Develop a joint socioeconomic project between women in host communities and, migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, utilising the Umoja project as a good practice example

Strategic partnerships between host communities and organizations and individuals working with migrants, asylum seekers and refugees will continue to be pursued and established where possible in the first quarter between January and March of 2022.

Activity 2.5.2: Facilitate community groups to establish joint social enterprises and create employment opportunities for locals, migrants, and refugees.

In response to the emergency in KZN, small businesses affected during the riots were targeted for support to restore the livelihoods of the affected community members. The results will be reported in the next phase. Additionally, the Terms of Reference for the implementing partner who will facilitate the

community group initiatives were developed and renewed through a collaboration between two UN partners who also served as panel members in the evaluation. The activity aims to address socio-economic issues impacting migration affected communities in Gauteng, Western Cape, and KZN. The contract will be awarded to a successful bidder and the activity will be launched in March 2022.

Activity 2.5.3: Support to access to capital, improved facilities, marketing and networking opportunities and facilities, business support to local entrepreneurs, and assistance with formalisation of informal businesses and compliance with local by-laws.

Advocacy efforts targeting local municipalities will be reinforced in the first and second quarter of 2022. Informal discussions took place during the reporting period UN partners regarding the challenges facing target beneficiaries. To address these challenges holistically, a UN agency working with other PUNOs in the KZN Emergency Response organized a training targeting vendors in KZN. Two MPTF implementing partners attended the training. The training will contribute to coordinated advocacy efforts with targeted authorities in the municipal council.

Activity 2.5.4: Train local youth to act as journalists, film makers and facilitators in a video dialogue process to document the problems, perceptions, and workshop potential solutions with opposing the community groups. This approach has been used with success in places such as Thokoza and Kayelitza during and after periods of conflict and to rebuild community cohesion, tolerance, and reconciliation.

The UN In partnership with Front Row Studios and DSAC, six animated videos and other audio-visual creative campaigns to convey “leaving no one behind” and social cohesion that is inclusive of youth, people with disabilities, refugees, and migrants were developed. The animation series focused on Africa Month and Youth Month. Comprehensive information materials increased public understanding and awareness of social cohesion, thus contributing to building a nation of harmony, peace, and unity, especially after the historic civil unrest in July 2021. The next phase is to scale up these campaigns using young people as filmmakers to tell community stories on social integration.

Moreover, in cooperation with the Institute of Justice and Reconciliation and DSAC, communication materials like posters and flyers in 11 different languages in South Africa were developed to increase public awareness-raising on conflict resolution, mediation, and peacebuilding. The flyers and posters inform key concepts, mediation models, problem-solving sequence, peacebuilding, and women in peacebuilding. The communication materials contain infographics and graphs on reconciliation and will be used for messaging and information sharing. The communication plan for dissemination is in process of development and will be coordinated with other PUNOs. The provision of communication material and early warning framework tools are expected to contribute to strengthening the Government and local organisations’ capacity to intervene and address the rising of conflict and violence.

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

This outcome area focused on developing joint methodologies between Government, SAHRC, the UN, civil society and other relevant stakeholders to identify communities at risk and map the underlying causes of xenophobic violence, for articulating appropriate responses. The assessment conducted in tandem with the mapping exercise was designed to capture perceptions from both the host, migrant and refugee

communities through a mixed methodology, incorporating both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods to enable a better understanding of the social cohesion dynamics. The outcome of the research mapping will be used to strengthen policy responses to the challenges of xenophobia and hate crime.

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

In KwaZulu Natal Province, UN engaged on safe cities with eThekweni Municipality, Department of Community Safety and Liaison, South African Human Rights Commission, eThekweni Business Unit, SAPS, Metro Police, Religious Leaders, and host and PoC community leaders to formulate conflict prevention plans and the establishment of a Multi-Stakeholder Forum with a focus on prevention. A Social Cohesion Summit is planned to take place later this year and will be coordinated with all PUNOs.

In December 2021, Zoe-Life actively participated in a social cohesion stakeholders forum entitled; *“The Revival and Revitalisation of the Diakonia Council of Churches to Address Social Cohesion and Moral Regeneration in eThekweni Municipality and KZN”*. This forum drew a range of key stakeholders together to put forward a proposal on how to stimulate the work of social cohesion in KwaZulu Natal Province. Working groups were established and ongoing meetings are planned for 2022 with the culmination of the social cohesion summit. Zoe Life, an implementing partner for several PUNOs continues to engage with the eThekweni municipality as one of the key drivers of this initiative to champion the voice and participation of the PoC and their leaders.

The outcome of the assessment conducted during the reporting period is expected to strengthen policy responses to the challenges of xenophobia and hate crime and will also act as a baseline for more comprehensive research depending on the findings of the assessment.

Activity 3.1.1: Engage and recruit a consultant team or NGO to analyse the structural causes and dynamics and triggers of crisis and violence in South Africa, with specific reference to xenophobic violence and GBV and impact on social cohesion, and the relation between xenophobia, racism and related intolerance.

The assessment conducted in tandem with the mapping exercise during the reporting period was designed to capture perceptions from both the host, migrant and refugee communities through a mixed methodology, incorporating both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods to enable a better understanding of the social cohesion dynamics. This outcomes assessment will be used to determine if there is need for conducting an in-depth analysis or use existing ones.

Activity 3.1.2: Conduct the validation of findings with national, provincial and community stakeholders, and whole range of other stakeholders, to formulate conflict prevention plans.

To be reported in the next quarter.

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

The UN worked with the Department of Justice and Constitutional Affairs and Sports Arts and Culture, to monitor, track trends and provide early warning and rapid response concerning hate speech, xenophobia, and xenophobic incidents in South Africa.

During the reporting period, UN working with South African women in dialogue piloted a mechanism for peace during the local government elections, utilizing the UNDP programme guide for preventing violence against women in elections. Elections are often triggers for violence and hate speech and in light of the unrests that took place in July, it became prudent to utilize the period to pilot an early warning system that can be utilized to come up with proposals for a mechanism to be used in relation to xenophobia, hate speech and racial tensions. Gender based violence, hate speech and harassment and intimidation increases during elections. The mechanism was a concerted effort to engage and strengthen women's participation in conflict prevention as a mode to begin the process to building systems of peace infrastructure.

Two PUNOs joined the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development in establishing a Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) under the National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (NAP). The Rapid Response Mechanism will serve an early warning response system to monitor, track trends and provide rapid response in relation to hate speech, xenophobia, and xenophobic incidents in South Africa. It will also collate racist and xenophobic incidents that are reported to the South African Police Service (SAPS) and other law enforcement agencies, including tracking and monitoring cases that go through the National Prosecution Authority.

The KwaZulu Natal Province Department of Sport, Arts and Culture and Social and Moral Regeneration Council identified hotspots for purposes of developing early warning systems which were presented during a meeting in August 2021. The mapping exercise also drew from this assessment to identify uncharted hot spot areas.

In a coordinated manner and under the UN Protection Working Group, mapping of stakeholders relevant to the early warning and response mechanisms developed by various stakeholders was initiated including efforts to strengthen existing systems to promote social cohesion and early warning in Cape Town.

Activity 3.2.1: Work with State and civil society institutions to map relevant actors, identify good practices and gaps, assess the alignment of definitions and standards relating to xenophobia with national and international standards and best practice, and strengthen existing systems, including under the NAP, to monitor, track trends and provide early warning and rapid response in relation to hate speech, xenophobia and xenophobic incidents in South Africa

As members of the Rapid Response Mechanism Task Team, UN partners will support the implementation of the RRM, including publicizing and raising public awareness on the operation of the mechanism.

During the local government elections, collaboration was enhanced with a civil society organization where the UN partner collaborated to pilot Women Mechanism for Peace (WEMP) as a conflict prevention tool in the run up to and during elections. This mechanism and the training that took place and knowledge products created a spin off for a mechanism that could be exported to prevent and respond to conflict in communities. This mechanism enabled women to observe and respond to potential violence in a coordinated way.

Three Peace Rooms were created in the targeted provinces in view of violence associated with the respective metros, districts, and local municipalities. 25 Women, youth and LGBTIQIA person were trained per province between 28-29 October 2021 and equipped to undertake early detection and incident reporting of violence. They were trained to observe, feed information on possible conflict in communities (incident referrals). Number of high-profile women called Peace envoys were utilised in the Peace rooms.

Activity 3.2.2: Use the findings of the mapping and outputs of monitoring systems to strengthen collaboration between stakeholders on applicable methodologies and support the development of proposals for the NAP early warning system and rapid response mechanism for consideration by the NAP Technical Team.

This activity will be implemented in the next quarter.

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

Widespread social, violent, and destructive protests witnessed in the first week of July 2021 in Gauteng and KwaZulu Natal Provinces including the burning and destruction of infrastructure and looting of shops did not spare anyone including the targeted beneficiaries. This happened amidst the COVID-19 pandemic when micro enterprises were battling to recover from the effects of the hard lockdown. A rapid vulnerability assessment to ascertain the extent of losses among refugees was conducted and established that the lootings set back the positive strides that these businesses had achieved. Reprogramming to respond to the KZN Emergency Response Plan through existing MPTF activities took place in the last quarter of 2021 following the signing of the MoU with the KZN Premier's Office. Consequently, through MPTF funding, a total R485 000 to 99 individuals (77 refugees, 17 asylum seekers and 5 South Africans) were assisted in December with a purpose to assist the affected PoC to rebuild their businesses. The beneficiaries composed of 48 females and 51 males. All the businesses assisted have reported improved sales and income since January 2022. PUNOs will continue supporting restoration of businesses affected in 2021 within the framework of the KZN Emergency Response Plan.

Activity 3.3.1: Provide evidence-based data to national and local governments in conflict-sensitive recovery and development planning, impact monitoring for early recovery and livelihoods, and service delivery.

One PUNO commissioned the Foundation for Human Rights (FHR) to develop a Social Cohesion Strategy and Implementation Plan reflecting the development of COVID-19 and social unrest in 2021 and adoption of new national plans such as National Action Plan, National Strategic Plan on GBV, Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2019-2024, and National Development Plan. Stakeholder consultations with 29 government representatives, 49 civil society participants, and 19 private sector participants to gather feedback to inform the Strategy took place during the reporting period. The strategy and implementation plan will be used by DSAC to lead social cohesion work in South Africa and translated into easy-to-read materials in all 11 official languages. While coordination with other PUNOs on this activity was limited, it was emphasized as critical and will be enhanced in the next reporting period.

Activity 3.3.2: Deliver technical recommendations to the Government of South Africa to provide it with an operational tool and general guidelines in order to address the identified gaps and obstacles.

Based on the social cohesion strategy, the implementation plan is underway as a guideline for establishing policy and programmes to achieve social harmony and peace in South Africa. The plan aims to deliver technical recommendations built on four pillars of implementing a programme to promote constitutional values and address the root cause of division; auditing the existing intervention for social cohesion; encouraging continuous research into the root causes of conflict; conducting regular public accounting on social cohesion state.

In collaboration with DSAC and UN partners, the departmental Orange Day Campaign to unite citizens against Gender-based violence was launched on the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women on November 25th, 2021 to begin the 16 Days of Activism of No Violence Against Women and Children. In continuation, DSAC is in process of developing a plan and communicating with implementing stakeholders to launch the Orange Day Campaign at the provincial level, convene GBV and Trauma workshops, prioritising on two provinces (KZN, Mpumalanga) as requested by the Department of Community Safety, and launch “I Can Be” GBV campaign in collaboration with the Durban University of Technology in 2022.

Activity 3.3.3: Review and refine a tracking and monitoring system for social cohesion. This activity will build on the South African Radar for Social Cohesion developed by the Cultural Observatory and expand on at a large scale, becomes a macro tool, and through additional surveys, can track progress, measure country’s performance, and guide interventions.

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

Results Reporting Framework						
INDICATORS	Baseline	Results achieved for the reporting period (only provide data for the specified year)			Cumulative Results <i>Note: For Y1 report, this will be the same; For Y2 report, it will be Y1+Y2; and for Y3 report, it will be Y1+Y2+Y3</i>	Notes
		Y1	Y2	Y3		
OUTCOME 1						
Indicator 1a	2	6-KZN(UNHCR); 1 Gauteng (IOM)			7	
Indicator 1b	2- (1 in KZN; 1 joint-PWG National level)	2- (1 in KZN; 1 joint-PWG National level)			2	
OUTPUT 1.1						
Indicator 1.1a	1	3(2 in KZN; 1 in Gauteng)			4	
Indicator 1.1b	2	1-KZN; 1-Western Cape; 1-Gauteng			3	
Indicator 1.1c	4	8 (1- UN Women/ DIRCO/ 1+1+1 UN Women +Accord/IJR , 1+1+1 UN Women ; 1- UNHCR)			8	
Indicator 1.1d	0	N/A			N/A	
OUTPUT 1.2						
Indicator 1.2a	0	7 (1 UNHCR /IOM through Zoe Life + 1 OHCHR through Migration Toolbox +			7	

		1 UNDP + 4 UNDP modules)				
Indicator 1.2b	Based on initial needs assessment	N/A			N/A	
OUTPUT 1.3						
Indicator 1.3a	1+1	1 (KZN); 1(Western Cape)			2	
Indicator 1.3b	1500	2192 (1320+872) UNHCR			2192	
Indicator 1.3c	To be measured through the project	N/A			N/A	
OUTCOME 2						
Indicator 2a	0	N/A			N/A	
Indicator 2b	0	N/A			N/A	
OUTPUT 2.1						
Indicator 2.1a	450	7582+ 9698(UNDP); 42000+ 92000+ 47+ 1591+2194 (IOM); 765,800 (UNHCR)			920913	
Indicator 2.1b	0	N/A			N/A	
Indicator 2.1c	3	1 (UNHCR in KZN)+ 1 (IOM Gauteng)			2	
Indicator 2.1 d	0	1- UN Women			1	
OUTPUT 2.2						
Indicator 2.2a	1	5 [1 UNHCR, +1 UNHCR KZN+ 1 IOM KZN + 1 IOM			5	

		Gauteng + 1 UNDP Orange Day ; UN Women during July 2021]				
Indicator 2.2b	0	N/A			N/A	
OUTPUT 2.3						
Indicator 2.3a	12	706+243 -KZN (UNHCR)			949	
Indicator 2.3b	0	3-KZN; 1 Western Cape; Pending-Gauteng			4	
OUTPUT 2.4						
Indicator 2.4a	Gauteng 20, KZN-15, WC-15	Western Cape: 35 (Women:31) KZN: 64 (Women: 20) Gauteng: 67 (Women: 28)"			166	
Indicator 2.4b	WC, 1-Gauteng, 1-KZN	19 (KZN)			19	UNHCR
Indicator 2.4c	2 WC, 2 Gauteng, 2 KZN	1 Western Cape, 1 Gauteng			2	
OUTPUT 2.5						
Indicator 2.5a	0	N/A				
Indicator 2.5b	0	2- Western Cape, 11 KZN, 1 Gauteng			14	
OUTCOME 3						
Indicator Outcome 3	No					

OUTPUT 3.1						
Indicator 3.1a	0	N/A			N/A	
Indicator 3.1b	0	4 (1- Social Cohesion Strategy; 1- Racism NAP-OHCHR, 1- NAP-WPS -UN; Women;1- KZN Emergency Response Plan-PUNOs)			4	
OUTPUT 3.2						
Indicator 3.2a	0	0	1			
Indicator 3.2b	No	2 recommendations				DSAC and DOJCD collaboration
OUTPUT 3.3						
Indicator 3.3a	No	2 recommendations-PUNOs to DSAC and DOJCD				

3. Partnerships

During the reporting period, implementation leveraged on existing relationships and also sought to explore new partnerships with implementing partners despite the challenges presented by COVID 19. Key partnerships were established with the Departments of Social Development and Justice and Constitutional Development which have a key role in the implementation of the project. Other key departments are Home Affairs, department of International Cooperation, Arts, Sports and Culture who belong to the Protection Working Group and are closely working the PUNOs.

Partnerships at the Provincial level were established with the KZN Provincial Administration and its respective Departments.

In Western Cape, meaningful partnerships with the Western Cape Provincial Transport Department and the Provincial Joint Operation Committee of the Western Cape, made it easier to advocate for refugee protection and licences/permit for businesses.

Critical relations were strengthened during Participatory Assessments (PAs) to identify new locations, and relations with local authorities and community leaders established to maximise protection space. Relations with other partners in Home Affairs, Social Services, Basic Education and Health, South African Police Service were also strengthened. Excellent cooperation was established with the Department of Health supporting direct information engagement on COVID-19, vaccines, and hesitancy concerns among target beneficiaries.

Partnerships with civil society partners to promote a whole of society approach were established during the reporting period including MoUs with South African Human Rights Commission and Islamic Relief Fund for South Africa to promote the protection of target beneficiaries as mentioned in the report. Existing partnerships with social cohesion partners including Foundation for Human Rights, Institute for Justice and Reconciliation, Adonis Musati, Community Advice Offices of South Africa (COASA), Zoe Life, Women Mechanism for Peace, Getrude Shoppe Women Mediators Network, SA Women's Peace Table among others were strengthened. Conversations with migrant representative organizations such as Zimbabwe Citizens Coalition in South Africa also took place with a view to working with them on social cohesion activities at the grass roots level.

4. Cross-Cutting Issues

The cross-cutting principles of human rights, gender responsive and child centred approaches were taken into consideration during project implementation while maintain the principles of equality, inclusion, participation, accountability, and non-discrimination. Within the constraints of the COVID 19 pandemic, activities promoting social cohesion are designed to address issues of relevance to men,

women, girls, and boys. However, a comprehensive evaluation is needed to identify the impact on the overall results of the project.

For 2020 Annual Progress Report ONLY: Please self-assess the below human rights marker for your joint programme, based on the Guidance Note approved in December 2020), and complete the Self-Assessment Matrix in the Annex.

Marker Questions ²	
<p>Human Rights Marker Score (A, B, C or N/A if none applies)</p> <p>Which of the following human rights marker applies to your proposal?</p> <p>A: The Human Rights Marker has largely been achieved</p> <p>B: The Human Rights Marker shows significant integration of human rights in the joint programme but some challenges remain.</p> <p>C: The Human Rights Marker shows a very partial integration of human rights in the joint programme</p> <p><i>Please refer to the Migration MPTF Human Rights Marker Guidance Note, Annex: Self-Assessment Matrix</i></p>	B (6/10)

5. Innovation, Good Practices and Lessons Learned

The project leveraged on existing partnerships to deliver some of the activities such as the protection working group, existing relationships with government departments and civil society organizations. Additionally, the project complimented existing social programming by UN agencies with the intention of scaling programming with a multiplier effect at the community level. COVID 19 challenges however affected progress of the of some of the achievements in previous years. It is hoped that the joint programming and new impetus on working together especially in the KZN Emergency Response will contribute towards joint resource mobilization for future interventions. Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in the upcoming reporting period.

² 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.

Strengthening the UN efforts in social cohesion and overall peacebuilding is linked to both the National Development Plan (Chapter 15) and the National Plan of Action to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. The response to social cohesion and migrant integration crisis continues to be reactive as evidenced during the July unrest in KZN and Gauteng focusing on the humanitarian needs of food, health, and shelter to address the immediate needs of migrants who have experienced xenophobia. However, the Provincial Administration in KZN demonstrated a change in their approach by requesting for support from the UN to help rebuild the province in the aftermath of the destruction that led to unnecessary loss of lives and destruction of livelihoods and infrastructure. Nevertheless, there is room for improvement and more needs to happen in the areas of leadership by the relevant government stakeholders, community-level engagement and public awareness in the peace and reconciliation discourse to achieve a more inclusive South African society.

Implementation of catalytic activities that will engage the migrants, women, children, youths and communities at risk to promote peacebuilding, facilitate social cohesion, income-generating activities, as well as quick-impact support to communities, was adopted in the KZN Emergency Response Plan that provided an opportunity for PUNOs to work together and to collaborate with UNICEF. This collaboration could be replicated in other provinces. It is hoped that this project despite the challenges it has faced in implementation will contribute to promoting peace and reducing violence in the short and medium-term thereby creating a model that could be used to demonstrate to other stakeholders (international and national) that social inclusion and cohesion can contribute to peaceful coexistence and stability of their communities.

Social cohesion programming has been implemented in South Africa for several years. A comprehensive assessment on the impact of these interventions would go a long way in determining suitable approaches that address the integration bottlenecks and sporadic unrests at the community level. Such new approaches require innovative approaches that seek to look at new ways of addressing social cohesion. In this regard, discussions with academia and organizations such as the African Centre for Migration & Society, University of Witwatersrand have taken place. A webinar to brainstorm on such approaches is planned for early 2022.

6. Challenges Encountered and Measures Taken

- The COVID-19 pandemic presented a challenge particularly during lockdown restrictions to curb the spread of the virus. While online communication has aided continued engagement, online platforms are not always well suited for some capacity building sessions that rather necessitate face-to-face learning.

With the rolling out of vaccination, the UN partners will hopefully resume face to face platforms for engagement, capacity building and joint planning and implementation activities.

In 2021, COVID-19 continued to impact negatively on programme implementation, resulting in limited face-to-face contact between PUNOs and implementing partners. COVID related travel restrictions also continued to curtail some PUNOs ability to reach out to new partners in all the provinces and in particular for some PUNOs, the provinces of Western Cape and KwaZulu Natal. One partner agency faced staffing challenges as the recruitment of a dedicated national staff for the Joint program implementation suffered significant delays, which in turn slowed down implementation of project activities during the reporting period.

- Efforts to deliver as one have been slow due to a number of factors including scheduling and different timelines at agency level. Nevertheless, there were some attempts to Deliver As One as exemplified by the use of the same IPs for efficiency and better coordination on social cohesion interventions. PUNOs have agreed to more needs to be done to facilitate joint planning for the implementation of the joint workplans. As evidenced due to a number of challenges including COVID restrictions, agencies tended to work on their own with little or no collaborative programming. **The Joint Programme will conduct a process monitoring and evaluation that will identify key entry points thereafter commit to concrete actions to foster greater collaboration and accountability.**
- Poor inter-governmental coordination negatively contributed to the project outcomes. The request for an MoU to govern the implementation of the MPTF activities from the government agencies slowed down implementation until the technical teams from both sides agreed to proceed with activities without an MoU. Follow up with DSD at Deputy Director's level indicated the document is stuck in the legal department. Parallel discussions with DIRCO to establish whether the UNSDCF would suffice have not yielded much considering the UNSDCF is yet to be signed (despite approval for signature in 2020). The limited ownership from government entities at provincial level was highlighted at national level with some traction in the last quarter of 2021. Despite these challenges, the technical meetings between government departments in particular DSAC and DSD with the respective PUNOs continued to facilitate implementation of activities in the joint programme.
- Other challenges include limited jointness when it comes to approaching government counterparts due to mandate and budget timelines consideration for existing social cohesion activities. Efforts to conduct joint meetings with government counterparts have been emphasized starting in 2022. Discussions on how to improve our joint interface with government and CSO partners were discussed in the last quarter of 2021. So far, two PUNOs have engaged the same IPs to ensure coherence in social cohesion approaches in KZN with an aim of cascading this to other provinces.

- M & E tools were developed during the reporting period and will be discussed and adopted during the strategic meeting in early 2022. While the M & E Reference group envisaged during project conceptualization did not materialize, PUNOs have instituted M & E within their programming through existing staff within their organizations with plans to conduct an M & E process evaluation for the project which will also be discussed in 2022.

Financial contribution to SDGs

This project sought to contribute to Goal 10 on Reduced Inequalities, SDG 16 on Peace and Justice and Strong Institutions and Goal 17 on Partnerships. Financial expenditure (operational) was allocated based on three outcomes which sought to contribute to the SDGs as follows:

- Outcome 1: National and local systems and capacities improved to prevent and respond to violence and victims of violence (SDG 10) at 14 percent,
- Outcome 2: Social inclusion and peaceful coexistence reinforced between migrants, other groups and host communities contributed to SDG 10 at 66 percent and
- Outcome 3: Improved institutional systems for understanding the causes, and dynamics of crisis and violence, and for articulating responses contributed to SDG 16 at 18 percent.
- SDG 17 on partnerships and capacity building was mainstreamed across all the outcomes. A summary is provided in the table below.

MPTF JP Outcomes	Amount in USD	Percentage
Outcome 1: SDG 10	434,897	15
Outcome 2: SDG 10	1,554, 498	66
Outcome 3: SDG 16	344,680	19
Total Operational Budget	2,322,498	100

The activity on delivering training on the human rights of migrants, non-discrimination and xenophobia for state and non-state actors, as well as combatting and preventing the spread of online hate speech and xenophobia, aligns with SDG 10 on promoting the social, economic and political inclusion of all; SDG 10 on ensuring equal opportunity and reducing inequalities; and SDG 16. on reducing all forms of violence and related deaths. The assessments carried out sought to identify how the extent to which the target population (host communities, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers) are included or excluded in the social, economic and political interventions, through reliable data including migratory status their challenges they face at community level.

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Conclusion and Next Steps

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

Following the establishment of the Programme Management Team, which includes a representative from the RCO, regular updates are provided between technical teams from government and UN and this structure is quite functional. Having learnt from the process of developing the cooperation framework where it has taken long for it to be signed, because of the bureaucratic structure in government. The proposal within the team is to keep the project implementation structure at technical level, with government representation at Director level. The three respective Director Generals for Social Development, Arts, Sports and Culture and Justice and Constitutional Affairs will meet with the Resident Coordinator and Heads of PUNOs for updates from the technical team. This suggestion will be further discussed during the upcoming strategic meetings scheduled first quarter of 2022. Additionally, discussions on revising the workplan to align activities with the contextual realities will also take place.

ANNEX

Annex: Human Rights Marker Self-Assessment Matrix

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

Element of an HRBA	Yes/No/Not Applicable	Justification
1. A human rights-based situational analysis has been conducted to identify: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the key human rights obligations of the State(s) in which you work/whose government's you are supporting; and 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. 	Yes Yes	The cross-cutting human principles of equality, non-discrimination, inclusion, participation, and accountability underpin the formulation and strategies of actions of this programme and have continued to guide the implementation of the activities.

<p>2. Staff are aware of the human rights obligations of the government they are supporting.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The country has ratified seven out of the nine core international human rights treaties and optional protocols and project staff are conversant with them</p>
<p>3. Measures have been identified to mitigate any unintended negative human rights impacts identified in the situational analysis and their monitoring has been integrated in the project's Monitoring and Evaluation processes.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>Measures to identify the unintended negative human rights impacts identified in the situational analysis. Efforts to integrate these in the programme monitoring and evaluation framework are on going and were taken into consideration in the implementation of the Emergency Response Plan for KZN following the unrest in July 2021</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 National action plan which informs this project</p>

		<p>has established processes and Department of Justice, CSOs, academia, research organizations and media organizations are aware of this initiative while others are partnering with respective PUNOs. They are all expected to play a key role in the monitoring and evaluation processes.</p>
<p>5. Migrants, civil society, national human rights institutions and other stakeholders have been meaningfully engaged in the design and development of the Joint Programme.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The right bearers and the duty holders were consulted and engaged during the programme formulation period. Implementation of activities has endeavoured to be as inclusive as possible through a whole of society approach</p>

<p>6. A plan to ensure a meaningful consultation processes with all relevant stakeholders is in place and will be maintained throughout the duration of the Joint Programme and in the evaluation phase.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>A technical meeting between government and PUNOs takes place monthly. Efforts to invite key CSOs to the joint consultation meetings between government and PUNOs will be discussed in the first quarter, 2022 but they continue being part and parcel of the UNPWG which also informs interventions for the JP.</p>
<p>7. Appropriate due diligence will be exercised throughout the duration of the joint programme, regarding partnerships with or support to State, non-State, civil society, employers' and workers' organizations and corporate actors.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Partnerships with State Departments at national and provincial level are in place although need to be strengthened, while CSOs continue being key players in the implementation of this project. Efforts to increase collaboration</p>

		<p>between PUNOs in identifying UN partners are in place and will be strengthened in the coming year. Pursuit of partnerships with private sector is ongoing and efforts to work collectively as PUNOs to tap into the private sector will be emphasized for 2022.</p>
<p>8. A plan is in place to ensure that Joint Programme staffing is gender-balanced and staff are equipped to respond effectively to stakeholder and target group needs.</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>We have stated no because the programme staff are currently not gender balanced, however, the current composition of staff is able to respond effectively to stakeholder and target group needs. Key personnel participating in the PMT working on the</p>

		project is comprised of 4 males and 6 female.
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.	Yes	This has been provided for in the design of the project and is part of the cross-cutting principles that provide for an inclusive participation in community engagement. Consultation with Department of culture, arts and sports for the joint activities continues to inform the implementation and will be maintained.
10. Measures, including an effective complaint and remedy mechanism, will be put in place in order to provide redress for negative human rights impacts.	Yes	Complaint and remedy mechanism is considered in the design and we have partners with the requisite capacity such as Lawyers for Human Rights. Efforts to engage the Consortium

	<p>for Migrants and Refugees are still being pursued but other partnerships have been pursued such as the Foundation for Human Rights, Africa Center for Migration Studies, South African Human Rights Commission as well as discussions with organizations such as Chapter 27 to explore partnerships that can provide avenues for effective remedies and complaints.</p>
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Note: Migration MPTF Scoring: A “yes” response should be given a score of 1. A “no” response or a “not applicable” responses should be given a score of 0.

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

C

1-3

The Human Rights Marker shows a very partial integration of human rights in the joint programme.

Pictorial:



23 – 24 September 2021 – Atteridgeville (Pretoria) IOM in collaboration with UNHCR and Department of Social Development facilitated Community Dialogues on Social Cohesion.



14 December 2021, Soweto (Johannesburg)– IOM in partnership with the City of Johannesburg on International Migrants Day engaging migrants through exhibitions and Social Cohesion Dialogue



14 – 18 December 2021 – Durban (KwaZulu Natal) -IOM Commemorating Reconciliation Day by promoting Social Inclusion and Integration of Migrants using Izwi LoMzansi Community media.



December 2021 – UNHCR Class of 2021 Graduation for Peace Builders.



Rushangwa (Below) is Congolian refugee in South Africa KZN, He has an internet café business in ISIPINGO, Durban. However his business was completely looted during the JULY UNREST. The business was financially supported by Hand in Hand South Africa with R5 000-00 to recovering. (from the amount received, he bought 1Box PC core i5 and i3, stock

14 – 24 December 2021 – Using Electronic Billboard to promote Social Cohesion



FABRIK

Billboard View Summary
416,993 Total Views • 2,957 Average Views Per Billboard • 77,629 Total Clicks • 592,588 Average Clicks Per Billboard • 9 Average Billboard Duration in Days

Billboard Views					
Name	Started	Ended	Views	Clicks	
Plug Point	Tue, Dec 14, 2021, 01:20 PM	Thu, Dec 30, 2021, 11:59 PM	2138	379	
IOM 2	Mon, Dec 20, 2021, 12:50 PM	Fri, Dec 24, 2021, 11:59 PM	47	8	
IOM	Tue, Dec 14, 2021, 10:35 AM	Tue, Dec 21, 2021, 11:59 PM	2194	330	
IZWI143 -Jwayelani	Mon, Dec 13, 2021, 12:00 AM	Sun, Dec 19, 2021, 11:59 PM	3389	531	

Advert Plays

Title	Started At	Ended At	Impressions	Plays
IOM	Dec 20, 2021, 10:40:00 AM	Dec 24, 2021, 11:59:00 PM	1779	1591
Vodacom Jingle	Nov 4, 2019, 12:00:00 AM	Nov 21, 2019, 12:00:00 PM	1	0
IZ81 - LM Florals	Mar 4, 2021, 10:15:00 AM	Mar 25, 2021, 11:59:00 PM	1	0

Advert Plays

Title	Started At	Ended At	Impressions	Plays
IOM	Dec 20, 2021, 10:40:00 AM	Dec 24, 2021, 11:59:00 PM	5264	4981

Stories of Change

Video 1 – Ms Jenine Bella Khweriza originally from Burundi giving testimony on learning English and local language (IsiZulu) and lifestyle in South Africa. Jenine is also a beneficiary of the sewing project whereby migrants and local women share knowledge and skills on fashion design and sewing. The project is funded by Migration MPTF in Lamontville township, KwaZulu Natal Province.

Video 2 – Mr Luthuli is a South African farmer from Eshowe village in KwaZulu Natal province, He narrates how he learnt farming of different vegetables from other African countries from migrants from other countries.

https://iomint-my.sharepoint.com/:f/g/personal/angandu_iom_int/Elo-VUrsa3tAvfuEU_ikh2UBxNE4OVMj2F8V-wKcLIKSDg?e=ihW1dY.