



Migration MPTF

JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT TEMPLATE

PROJECT INFORMATION	
Joint Programme Title:	Making Migration Work for All: Improved Social Cohesion and fair access to services for migrants in Morocco
Country	Morocco
Convening UN Organization:	IOM
Participating UN Organization(s):	UNHCR-UNICEF-UNFPA
Implementing Partners	<p>Main partner: Ministry Delegate to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation and Moroccans Residing Abroad, in charge of Moroccans Living abroad.</p> <p>Others: Ministry of Foreign Affairs African Cooperation and Moroccans Residing Abroad, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Ministry of solidarity, social development, equality and family, and regional and local actors.</p> <p>Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) such as Fondation Orient-Occident (FOO) Organisation Pan-Africaine de Lutte contre le SIDA (OPALS), Association marocaine de planification familiale (AMPF), Association de lutte contre le SIDA (ALCS), as well as other UN Network agencies, such as WHO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNWOMEN.</p>
Migration MPTF Thematic Area (choose one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thematic Area 5: Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants
Primary GCM objectives	15 and 16
Relevant SDG Target ¹	SDGs 1, 10, and 16
Expected Project Commencement Date ² Period of Implementation (in months):	30 months

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

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



Requested Budget: Indicate budget per PUNO and total	1.999.972\$ IOM: 800.000 \$ UNHCR: 499.999 \$ UNICEF: 499.990 \$ UNFPA: 199.983 \$
Project Description (Max 400 characters, including blank space)	The programmes aims to improve social cohesion in three regions by facilitating integrated multi-cultural socioeconomic activities and dialogue and promoting inclusive access to basic services through the support to local protection mechanisms for migrants and refugees in vulnerable situations, capacity-building activities and context-specific communication strategies on rights and services for migrants.
Project Gender Marker Score (1, 2, 3 or N/A):³	2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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





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UN Resident Coordinator ¹ A.I.	Representative of the National Authority ²
Morocco	Ministère délégué auprès du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, de la Coopération Africaine et des Marocains Résidant à l'Etranger, chargé des Marocains Résidant à l'Etranger
M. Luis Mora	M. Ahmed Skim Directeur des Affaires de la Migration
Date : 28/07/2020	Date : 28/07/2020
Signature	Signature

Participating UN Organizations (PUNO)	
IOM	UNHCR
Ms. Ana Fonseca, Chief of Mission	M. François Heybet-Degat, Representative
Date : 28/07/2020	Date : 28/07/2020
Signature	Signature
UNICEF	UNFPA
Ms. Giovanna Barberis, Representative	M. Luis Mora, Representative
Date : 28/07/2020	Date : 28/07/2020
Signature	Signature

Chair of the Migration MPTF Steering Committee
Name
Date
Signature

¹ Not applicable for regional or global initiatives.

² Not applicable for regional or global initiatives.



JOINT PROGRAMME PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. Migration Context and Rationale

Morocco's migration profile is characterized by mixed flows which include migrants and refugees, and serves as an origin, destination and transit country. According to official data, two campaigns (2014 and 2017) led to the regularization of approximately 50,000 migrants,⁴ many of whom are based in the regions Casablanca-Settat, Oriental and Tanger- Tetouan- Al Hoceima (TTA). Moreover, available field research from civil society and academic actors indicate that apart from the above-mentioned regularized migrants, migrant populations in an irregular administrative situation continue to arrive, transit and stay in the country, particularly in the above-mentioned three regions. These migrant and refugee populations also find themselves in need of protection and assistance in terms of education, health, housing and socioeconomic integration. These populations present specific protection needs that Moroccan authorities address through the National Strategy on Immigration and Asylum (Stratégie Nationale de l'Immigration et de l'Asile - SNIA) and the adoption of the Global Compact for safe, orderly and regular migration (GCM) and the adoption of the Global Compact for Refugees (GCR).

Despite the Moroccan Government's inclusive policies to ensure access of migrant populations to basic services and assist those who are in vulnerable situation⁵, various studies and consultation processes⁶ led by UN agencies with the participation of migrants and refugees, civil society organizations (CSO) and governmental partners, have shown that several barriers such as language, lack of or non-tailored information, administrative status, vulnerable situations, misinformation on their rights and obligations, or just the migratory situation and discriminatory perceptions may limit access to shelter, education, health (including sexual and reproductive health), protection and assistance services and their effective use. Therefore, it is a priority to support the country in reinforcing referral systems of protection for migrants who present great vulnerabilities, such as children, victims of trafficking (VoT) and/or sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) survivors. For migrant children, and specifically for unaccompanied and/or separated children (UASC), the programme aims to seize the opportunity of the launch of the integrated territorial systems for child protection (DTIPE) to ensure that migration is mainstreamed throughout the protection systems at local level. It will also support the implementation of the Youth Protection Policy and its National Implementation Plan (« Politique Publique Intégrée de Protection de l'Enfance au Maroc - PPIPEM » and the « Programme National de Mise en Œuvre de la Politique Publique – PNMO »), which promote a childhood integrated protection approach in Morocco, as well as the National and regional plans on health and migration. The programme will also work with the newly established Counter Trafficking National Commission (CTNC) to strengthen the protection and referral system of VoT.

Migrants face additional challenges linked with the COVID-19 pandemic since Morocco declared the state of emergency on March 20th, 2020, along with a general lockdown. The country has elaborated an inclusive approach designed to identify, isolate and treat any COVID19 cases, including foreigners. Nevertheless, the COVID-19 pandemic exacerbates barriers that can affect the use of basic services by

⁴ For more information: <https://marocainsdumonde.gov.ma/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Politique-Nationale-dimmigration-et-dAsile- -Rapport-2018.pdf>

⁵ Specific administrations and institutional departments such as Entraide nationale or Ministry of Solidarity, Social Development, Equality and Family are mandated to assist migrants and refugees in vulnerable situations.

⁶ Needs assessment from the RDPP NA programme (2016) / UNHCR participative assessment and consultative processes (2019) / UNICEF Situation analysis (2019) / IOM field research through participatory processes with CSOs and migrants / Online HCR participatory assessment during the COVID (2020) / UNICEF 2019 Situation analysis (published in May 2020) / UNHCR participatory assessment, led in 2018 among 1 015 refugees / IOM 2016 study from the regional development and protection programme (RDPP)/ UNFPA Arab States Regional Office and Middle East North Africa Health Policy Forum (2016).



migrants in vulnerable situations. Previous crises also suggest that an increased risk of exploitation and (sexual) abuse may occur, worsened by the disruption of case identification and well-established protection processes. Accordingly, facilitating the effective use of existing basic services and ensuring continuity of care is key to ensure migrants protection. On the other hand, reinforcing migrants' capacities and knowledge to understand and exercise their rights and obligations is key not only to facilitate their access to national basic services, but also to promote integration and social cohesion.

The programme identified the local level as the best place to implement pilot local protection systems. Three regions have been targeted because of their high concentration of migrants and refugees and the efforts of national partners over the last years. More precisely, TTA and Oriental regions have been selected to further strengthen previously achieved results, as well as to capitalize on well-established partnerships with local authorities⁷ and civil society organizations that have benefited from support and grants⁸ to establish local coordination networks, such as the Protection Working groups (PWG) in each of the regions. Working programmes have been agreed through a consultative process⁹ with these regions, including the reinforcement of protection systems (with a focus on UASC in TTA region) and the enhancement of social cohesion activities. Casablanca region has been added because UN and civil society studies show the existence of important protection needs such as education, housing and health that are not yet covered and can be addressed by the Migration MPTF.

By contributing to Moroccan authorities' efforts to improve access to basic services for migrants in vulnerable situations and to promote living-together values, the joint programme is hence aligned with the objectives 15 and 16 of the GCM "Provide access to basic services for migrants" and "Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion". The programme is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and establishes as a priority SDG 1 (end poverty), 10 (reduced inequalities) and 16 (peace; justice and strong institutions), but also the SDG 3, 4, 5, 8 and 17 in the field of social protection, health, counter-trafficking, governance, education, gender and children. Due to its multisectoral strategy, the programme responds to the SNIA, and more specifically its programmes 1 (Education), 2 (Youth and sports), 3 (Health), 4 (Housing), 5 (Social and humanitarian assistance), 8 (Fight against counter-trafficking), 9 (Cooperation and international partnerships), and 11 (Governance and communication), the joint programme will strengthen national ownership and sustainability and will build on existing strategies and interventions in these areas.

To support the efforts of the Government of Morocco, UN agencies have been working together since 2011 in the framework of the UN Migration Working Group (MWG). The MWG, aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), operates as a platform for dialogue, coordination and exchange among UN agencies on migration issues. Chaired by IOM and co-chaired by UNHCR, and comprised of eleven UN agencies, the MWG monitored a consultative process - UN Cooperation Framework (CPC SNIA) in coordination with Moroccan authorities, which represents a UN strategy to support the implementation of the SNIA.

⁷ Such as Regional council that were supported in order to mainstream migration issues through their local development plans.

⁸ Such as Fondation Orient-Occident (FOO), Organisation Pan-Africaine de Lutte contre le SIDA (OPALS), Association marocaine de planification familiale (AMPF), Association de lutte contre le SIDA (ALCS), Tanger Accueil Maroc (TAM) and OJA (Organisation de Jeunes africains). The programme will be built on previous achievements on migrant protection and assistance.

⁹ Indimaj programme, developed and implemented by IOM, has worked on regional development plans to implement the SNIA, through a consultative process with national authorities, including close coordination with regional councils, civil society organisations and migrant populations.



2. Results Framework and Theory of Change

The joint programme aims to enhance social cohesion by supporting authorities' efforts to improve access to services for migrants and promote living together values in three targeted regions that are particularly concerned with human mobility challenges. It will be implemented through an integrated approach that combines multi stakeholder coordination and governance, capacity building, communication strategy and living-together initiatives to enhance social cohesion and promoted intercultural dialogue.

Outcome 1: On one side, the programme is expected to facilitate access to basic and integrated services to migrants in vulnerable situations.

Output 1.1: The joint programme will support the development and/or operationalization of existing protection systems¹⁰ for migrants in vulnerable situation, so they can have better access to health, protection and integration services in the three targeted regions. These protection systems will be declined and target mainly the three categories of migrants in vulnerable situation with a focus on (i) children, including UASC, (ii) VoT and (iii) SGBV survivors, girls and women in need of sexual and reproductive health (SRH). The programme proposes a protection pathway that provides combined services adapted to migrant's needs, such as identification and referral, medical and psychosocial care, legal and humanitarian assistance, and access to basic services that will facilitate their empowerment and integration (e.g. education, professional trainings, etc.). Each agency will lead on the different activities according to its expertise, while ensuring synergies between agencies and partners and working closely with the relevant ministries and local actors that are relevant for each region. The protection systems will be carried out in four steps simultaneously in each region:

(i) Specific and local needs of migrants in vulnerable situation that the joint programme aims to address will be identified through various studies, such as a health and epidemiology profile of migrants and refugees, the realization or update of local mappings of protection actors and services available with a focus on children, VoT, SGBV and SRH. These studies will include context-specific analysis and barriers assessment and will allow to identify relevant local actors and COVID-19 impact on migrants. .

(ii) Local protection systems will be targeting three categories of migrants in vulnerable situations with a focus on (i) children, including UASC, (ii) VoT and (iii) SGBV survivors, girls and women in need of sexual and reproductive health (SRH). UNICEF will lead the support to the implementation of the integrated territorial systems for child protection (DTIPE) in TTA and Oriental regions and will ensure their alignment with national counterparts¹¹. IOM will lead on activities concerning VoT in close partnership with the CTNC to develop protection system on counter-trafficking at national level (in coordination with UNODC and the European Council), which will be declined to local level in the three regions. UNFPA will lead the work on migrants' health assistance, with a specific focus on SRH and SGBV cases, by supporting protection systems for SRH cases and SGBV survivors in the three regions. UNHCR will ensure that refugee populations are well included in all processes, mechanisms and pathways.

(iii) The support to implemented or existing regional coordination mechanisms governance will ensure an effective protection at local level as well as a close coordination with national authorities (as the SNIA committees, the Inter-ministerial childhood committee and the CTNC),

(iv) Migrants will have a better access to information on their rights and available services through the development of context-specific information material completed by awareness-raising campaigns.

¹⁰ The term "Local protection systems" covers different kind of mechanisms, such as integrated territorial systems for child protection (DTIPE), referral mechanisms for SRH care and SGBV survivors or protection system on counter-trafficking.

¹¹ Such as provincial DTIPE commissions, local and regional committees in tribunals, and inter-ministerial committee for children and SNIA committees.



Output 1.2: On the other side, to ensure that local actors have the skills and equipment to provide comprehensive and adapted migrants' services, capacity-building activities will ensure a quality and tailored service that takes into account migrants specific needs. Additionally, to trainings that will target service providers and local actors, a communitarian approach will be implemented to encourage sustainable behavioural change in favour of health promotion through adult-learning session named "classe de migrants" and peer education. Financial and technical support will be provided to CSOs that have developed an expertise in the field of migrants' protection¹². They will be encouraged to propose innovative and creative actions to assist and refer migrants in vulnerable situations in a COVID context. To ensure the coordination between national authorities and civil society actors, the programme will ensure referral amongst CSOs by supporting the three existing civil society coordination mechanisms and organizing multi stakeholders dialogue at local and national levels.

Outcome 2: On the other hand, the programme will contribute to build an inclusive and cohesive society that promotes mutual respect between cultures and ensures the inclusion of migrants.

Output 2.1: Creating a migrant-friendly environment will encourage migrants to effectively use available basic and integrated services. To do so, the programme will work to ensure inclusive and humanized services. Awareness-raising activities and capacity buildings on the living-together values will be organized and host communities will be reached through awareness campaigns. Multicultural and sport events that will gather migrant, refugee and host communities will also strengthen mutual understanding. Intercultural dialogues between migrants, local authorities and host communities in three regions will offer a space where they can exchange on their living conditions, perceptions and challenges, and use collective intelligence to find and propose innovative solutions. The joint programme will select and support one of these proposed initiatives to conduct as a pilot project in one selected region.

Theory of change: The logic of the programme is premised on the assumption that social cohesion can only be achieved through a system-wide human rights-based approach through multi-sectoral partnership involving all key affected and interested local and national stakeholders cohesively advocating for all-inclusive community development. The joint programme aims to enhance social cohesion by supporting authorities' efforts to improve access to services for migrants and effectively and factually implement the SNIA at the local level. This overarching goal will be achieved through the implementation of complementary activities grounded in genuine solidarity among upstream and downstream stakeholders. If cooperation between service providers and local and national authorities is improved, local protection systems are defined and coordinated through multi stakeholder cooperation, relevant and context-specific information on migrants' rights and basic services is available, service providers and local actors can ensure quality and tailored services by having the skills to provide comprehensive, adapted to migrants (child and gender sensitive) services. Furthermore, if CSOs are supported to refer to local protection systems migrants in need, then protection systems that offer quality protection and integrated services for migrants will be effective and used by migrants in vulnerable situations. And if local actors are aware of the positive contribution of migration to local development, migrants and host communities improve their mutual understanding through cultural or sports activities, and local authorities and migrants have a space to discuss integration challenges et identify solutions, then the context of a cohesive and inclusive society will encourage migrants' participation in local life. Finally, if quality service is available and know by migrants, and if inclusive community development encourages migrants to use these services, then sustainable social cohesion and in the three regions will be achieved.

¹² Mentioned in part 1 Rationale and part 4 Partnerships.



3. Project Implementation Strategy

This joint programme will target three regions in Morocco (Casablanca-Settat, TTA and the Oriental). These areas present a high concentration of migrants, since they are located near borders (Europe for TTA and Algeria for Oriental). In these three regions, migrants are facing exacerbated vulnerabilities, since a significant part of them are considering transit to reach Europe. Civil society reports that there are current needs in these regions in terms of education, health, housing, socioeconomic integration and protection of migrants and refugees. In TTA and Oriental regions, the four agencies are already implemented and are working with local authorities (such as Regional councils, administrations and local representatives of ministries) as well as civil society, especially associations that have relevant expertise in working with migrants and refugees. The programme will rely on these achievements to consolidate the local dynamic of migrant integration and protection. In the Casablanca region, which is the economic heart of the country and known to shelter the highest number of migrants, civil society organizations report that migrants' needs are exacerbated by the fact that only few assistance programmes target migrant populations. The programme will be considered as an opportunity to replicate what have been done in TTA and Oriental and to build new partnerships with local actors.

To take on these challenges, the suggested approaches are based on fundamental recommendations.

Complementary: The joint programme will consolidate previous and current initiatives led by UN agencies and national partners¹³, notably initiatives linked to local childhood protection systems, inclusive access to reproductive and sexual health and supporting multi stakeholder's governance mechanisms at local and national level. Furthermore, the joint programme will maximize and strengthen the work of the UN Migration Network and its joint dynamic in the fields of social cohesion and migrants and refugees' protection.

People-centred: The program will implement an inclusive methodology which aims at providing relevant responses to the needs of beneficiaries and institutional partners and NGOs. In its first year of implementation, a participatory mapping of services will include partners in order to identify more specifically all barriers regarding access faced by the targeted populations through various drivers such as age, gender, location, etc. Furthermore, migrants are perceived not only as vulnerable populations but also as agents of change, based on the idea that when they are empowered, they represent a great potential as human resource for social change, economic development and innovation. Their active participation to encourage sustainable behavioural change in favour of health promotion and social cohesion will be fostered through the programme. Furthermore, they will be a driving force in the dialogue sessions with local actors. The joint programme will give space for intercultural dialogues and support a pilot initiative proposed by migrants, host communities and local authorities. In doing so, the programme will reinforce the participation of migrants in the local social life while experimenting initiatives that could be replicated.

Comprehensive: To address the challenges of a strengthened social cohesion through a better use of service and mutual understanding, the programme advances integrated solutions by working with a wide range of key actors and addresses various needs through combined protection service pathways. In order

¹³ Such as on-going protection activities implemented by UNHCR, but also many IOM programmes such as INDIMAJ, RDPP NA, Health, among others.



to be more efficient, gateways and synergies between them will be identified, to ensure effective referral mechanisms that are able to protect and refer migrants who can present more than one vulnerability (ex: a child victim of trafficking). Therefore, acting all at once on local stakeholders' coordination, complementary services availability, referral mechanisms, capacity building, assistance, communication, social cohesion and intercultural dialogue is considered the best strategy to improve migrant protection.

Whole-of-government: The programme will work closely with various authorities at national and local level to ensure support from authorities, but also to implement activities in a sustainable way. Primary institutional partners will not be defined by region, but by thematic. Spaces for dialogue between the different governance levels to ensure information sharing about the situation on the ground from local actors to national decision-makers, and from national authorities to deconcentrated and decentralized services about national directives and policies will be put in place.

COVID-relative: The efforts undertaken must consider a human rights-based approach to reduce health, social and economic impacts of COVID-19 outbreak on vulnerable migrants and refugees. Initial mapping and situation analysis, as well as the activities implementation, will consider the specific issues that result from the COVID-19 outbreak and lessons learned through the implementation of COVID-19 response strategy by agencies. Furthermore, granted CSOs will be encouraged to develop innovative and digital strategies and activities to provide assistance in the COVID-19 context.

Inclusive: Following the principle of leaving no one behind and knowing that vulnerable host communities have also been affected by the COVID-19 crisis, the programme will ensure that its achievements also benefit to Moroccan populations.

The programme adopts a combined protection and empowerment approach that will focus on those who are often invisible and difficult to identify and reach, by applying cross-cutting principles, such as:

Human rights: The joint programme is based on international human rights law as well as all relevant branches of international migration law by ensuring that migrants can have safe access to basic services. The programme aims at promoting the "living together" values and a positive image of migration. Furthermore, improving information access for migrants on their rights and duties is a driver that empowers them and enables them to be participative actors of their own integration process. The whole-of-society and whole of government approach will also ensure an inclusive and participatory environment leading to widespread and valuable contributions achieved as part of a holistic approach.

Gender responsive: Gender influences reasons for migrating, opportunities and challenges in origin, transit and host countries, but also risks and vulnerabilities. The joint programme will integrate a strong gender perspective into needs analysis and tailor-made solutions definition, particularly by ensuring diversity and inclusiveness in consultations and women and girls' participation in activities. Furthermore, the programme will identify and implement women and child sensitive strategies to ensure their access and use of services, especially through SRH activities and rights promotion.

Child sensitive: Because child and youth migrants represent one of the most vulnerable categories, the programme will focus on their protection needs and will ensure that communication about migrants' rights will be adjusted to children. The programme will have a special focus on UASC by strengthening the capacities of local systems for child protection to address their specific needs. Then, multicultural and sport activities will target particularly children and youth, including Moroccans, to support their mutual understanding and facilitate social inclusion.



4. Partnerships

Effective access to basic services is a complex and interconnected challenge which can be addressed by working with a wide range of key actors at local and national levels. To ensure local activities complementarity, and coherence with national orientations and policies, the programme requires the development of an interconnected network of diverse local stakeholders as well as coordination mechanisms between governance levels. In this perspective, the programme ensures a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, in order to include all the relevant actors in the process.

- The Ministry Delegate of Moroccans Residing Abroad, in charge of the SNIA's monitoring as well as the GCM's implementation, along with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation and the Moroccans Residing Abroad, as the main institutional programme's partner. Both institutions have been in the definition of the programme since the submission of the concept note to ensure that objectives and activities are in line with Moroccan public policies and international commitments.
- More broadly, it will mobilize through the Steering Committee and bilateral concertation, several ministries such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs¹⁴ (and the Direction of Migration affairs), the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Justice (Head of the CTNC), the Ministry of Health, the MSSDEF, the Public Ministry, as well as their local representatives and the Human rights national council (CNDH). Their transversal implication will facilitate the mobilization of decentralized services and local representatives of ministries to implement effectively the SNIA at the local level, in line with the advanced regionalization.
- The joint programme will also foster UN agencies coordination and concerted efforts and contribute to strengthening the coherence and increasing the impact of the UN System's programming, by filling critical gaps and avoiding duplications. A follow up on the programme will be carried out in the MWG meetings to have the feedback of UN agencies and ensure synergies.
- Local authorities, territorial collectivities and regional Councils will be closely involved, since they are already engaged in TTA and Oriental regions in a process of migration integration in their local planification. The programme represents an opportunity to strengthen their engagement and to be involved in a multi stakeholder dialogue, including migrants, to address local challenges concerning migrants' access to basic services (activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3 ad 1.1.4). Furthermore, they will be engaged to co-animate inclusive and intercultural dialogue activities between migrants and host communities, in order to ensure comprehension and knowledge sharing between them and to strengthen local social cohesion (2.1.3 and 2.1.4). The central role of local authorities will allow to mobilize various local actors and ensure that national policies are effectively implemented in their region. Their close implication will allow the programme to benefit from their knowledge and understanding of the specific context and local challenges in order to adapt activities to the reality of the ground.
- Decentralized services: Structures such as the Regional Health Direction, Regional education academies, Wilayas or Entraide Nationale (public structure under the supervision of the MSSDEF) will be invited to participate to the referral and protection pathways definition and coordination (1.1.1, 1.1.2 and 1.1.3) and to capacity-building activities (1.2.1). Since they are in charge of spreading and applying national strategies at the local level, their mobilization will allow to foster the information diffusion about national directives and the local implementation of the SNIA (1.1.4).
- Civil society constitutes a major actor in the programme. CSOs are already active in the three selected regions in working with migrant and refugee populations and are involved in the PWGs, CSOs networks

¹⁴ Ministry of Foreign Affairs, African Cooperation and Moroccan Residing Abroad



supported by UNHCR in the three regions that remain fully operational. Their fine comprehension of migrants and refugees' situation, issues and needs will be an added value in the definition of combined services pathways for migrants in vulnerable situations. They will be involved in multi stakeholder concertation to make the voice of their beneficiaries and propose solutions that are evidence-based (1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3) and will be involved in capacity building activities (1.2.1). Since they are considered by migrants as the main interlocutors, they will be engaged to deliver information on their rights and available services (1.1.4), and to assist and redirect through referral pathways migrants in vulnerable situations they can identify (1.2.3). In addition, selected associations will be supported to provide direct assistance through innovative and creative responses (1.2.2) and implement activities that promote living-together values (2.1.1 and 2.1.2). Those associations will be selected regarding existing and satisfactory partnership with PUNOs and local anchoring. So far, it is expected to work with associations such as Fondation Orient-Occident (FOO) for its well-renowned experience with migrant populations¹⁵, communitarian mobilization and capacity to intervene on the field, Organisation Pan-Africaine de Lutte contre le SIDA (OPALS), Association marocaine de planification familiale (AMPF)¹⁶ and Association de lute contre le SIDA (ALCS) for the medical assistance and social development questions, especially in the field of SRH, Tanger Accueil Maroc (TAM) for the protection and referral of the most vulnerable cases as well as for the level of trust they have achieved in working with migrant populations in vulnerable situations, and OJA (Organisation de Jeunes africains) for intercultural activities towards youth and migrants, among others.

- Migrants and refugees, community agents and migrants' associations are mainly represented in the PWG and are involved in the same activities as civil society organizations but the programme will ensure a wider participation. Migrants will be part of concertation and participatory assessments (activity 1.1.1), in order to better identify and understand their specific and contextual needs. They will be also included in the multi stakeholders concertation to define and coordinate referral pathways (1.1.2 and 1.1.3) in order to ensure the definition of protection mechanisms that could effectively address migrants' needs and that are adapted to their specificities, as for example in the process of information material elaboration (1.1.4). As beneficiaries, but also as change and development agents, they will be involved in the definition and the implementation of living-together activities (2.1.1 and 2.1.2), so they can empower themselves and be active in improving social cohesion. Additionally, they will be supported to define through intercultural dialogue between migrants, local authorities and host communities prioritizing innovative pilot project that address their issues concerning basic services access (2.1.3 and 2.14).

- Media professionals, especially those who have already been sensitized through previous UN activities in these three regions, will be mobilized to ensure the programme visibility, but also to further share living-together values and its added values for Morocco's development, to promote pilot projects and to provide a platform for migrants to express themselves.

At the same time, the programme will foresee to support the implementation of dialogue mechanisms between local actors through multi stakeholder coordination teams, intercultural dialogues, and governance mechanisms. It will also facilitate concertation between national and local levels, by involving national ministries and local authorities in the programme governance. Finally, the meeting that will gather together the main actors of the programme will offer a unique opportunity to share best practices on migrants' protection, identify challenges and gaps as well as share lessons learned in the scope of the GCM (obj 15 and 16) and national policies.

¹⁵ Partnerships with FOO are already established with UNHCR and UNICEF.

¹⁶ These two associations are already working with UNFPA in the frame of their SRH activities.



5. Innovation and Sustainability

The programme builds on Moroccan authorities' previous achievements to support migrants and refugees' integration, and especially to improve their access to basic services. The real added-value of the programme is to support Moroccan authorities to develop communication and awareness-raising activities to inform migrants and refugees in vulnerable situation about their rights and obligations, and available services.

The programme brings an innovative methodology as it implements an integrated approach with a wide range of actors at central and local level and aims at enhancing their coordination mechanisms for an improved protection system. The programme builds on existing coordination mechanisms between CSOs at the local level but will nevertheless be innovative in gathering for the first time all the relevant territorial actors, including territorial authorities, local representatives of ministries, civil society organizations and migrants representatives, to define, monitor and coordinate migrant referral mechanisms and protection pathways. The pooling of each agency's networks, skills and expertise will allow to widen the scale of the intervention, the variety of concerned stakeholders and the fields of intervention.

Associations that will benefit from grants will be selected upon criteria such as their capacity to propose innovative responses to migrants and refugees' needs, their capacities to adapt their assistance to the COVID-19 context and to use digital supports to reinforce their action. Furthermore, the intercultural dialogue that will be established at the local level between migrant communities, local authorities and host communities will present an innovative approach, not only because it offers a formal space to interact but also because it will lead to a collective and inclusive reflexion on how to strengthen social cohesion in taking into account context specificities, migrants' needs and migrant and Moroccan population perceptions.

In one selected region, the dialogue will be deepened by a common work of identification and implementation of a pilot project. This pilot project will be selected considering innovative, participative and inclusive principles, and will constitute an opportunity to test pioneering and creative actions, which can be replicated if successful.

More broadly, the programme can be replicated in other areas of Morocco where migration issues are important, especially concerning coordination and referral mechanisms and the integrated approach of protection. Furthermore, as an African leader in the field of migration, Morocco is a model of inspiration on migration governance for other countries that could replicate strategies and actions initiated in the country. The programme will also act as a catalyst force to leverage additional funding through other UN initiatives that are complementary and by underlining the joint work and the related cost effectiveness of an improved coordination.

The multi-agencies proposal will ensure sustainability and multi sectoriality of all interventions through the work done at an institutional level, and because of the alignment of the actions with the SDGs, the GCM, the SNIA, PPIPEM and PNMO strategies, and the UN joint strategy. By working closely with institutions, ministries and administrations, the programme will ensure the sustainability of its results through its contribution to institutionalizing migrants' protection in public policies and through the existing protection systems with a special focus on women and children.

Supporting civil society will also ensure that migrants' specific needs are addressed in a short-term through direct assistance, understood and integrated in their humanitarian assistance initiatives.



Eventually, the standard norms of protection will be disseminated in order to improve national integration strategy in the long-term perspective. Communication with communities will be improved to ensure common understanding of the initiatives and participatory assessments will be conducted with respect to age, gender and diversity. Close dialogue with communities will facilitate access to information, identification and reduction of protection risks.



6. Project Management and Coordination

To address the complex and multidimensional challenges of these objectives, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA are pooling their expertise, resources and partnerships to advance integrated solutions. A close coordination between IOM's expertise in migrant's protection and resilience and in the process of mainstreaming migration into national policies, UNHCR's knowledge of refugees communities' needs and the work with the government and civil society for their protection, UNICEF's mandate in the field of child protection and the work with local actors for the implementation of protection mechanisms, and UNFPA's experience in strengthening universal sexual and reproductive services access and rights to all, will allow to deliver targeted and specific responses to the most critical needs of migrants in vulnerable situations in the specific context of COVID-19 and post-COVID crisis, and to promote their integration and social cohesion. These agencies will work together with the Government to support their efforts on implementing the SNIA, specifically with the Direction of Migration Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, MSSDEF and Ministry of Interior. They will also work with local actors and civil society organizations in each of the regions, to ensure a coherent and coordinated approach.

IOM, as the leading agency of this joint proposal, will monitor the overall coordination of the programme, including the planification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, ensuring the added value of each of the partnering agencies, as well as other UN agencies in the country. Each of the partner organizations will have programme focal points that will ensure the implementation of the activities and that will work on a coordinated manner, ensuring joint strategy and actions and promoting synergies. These focal points and the programme coordinator will be the *technical team*, in charge of ensuring project results and activities. They will meet on a regular basis, every month, to ensure full alignment and evaluate results.

A *steering committee* will be put in place at the national level in order to foster Governmental' ownership, receive guidance and orientations from key national partners. It will include various ministries (such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (including the Direction of Migration affairs), the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Youth as well as the Ministry of solidarity, social development, equality and family (MSSDEF), and representatives from the three regions, including Regional councils, local representatives of ministries and some civil society representants. Guaranteeing governmental and regional ownership of the programme is essential, and to achieve so, the programme is based on the work already done and being developed by the Government and partnering UN agencies. The first meeting, at the beginning of the programme, will allow to officially validate all activities and strategies by institutional partners. Then, they will meet once to twice per year (to be defined in the first steering committee) in order to review performance, discuss and validate suggested orientations and implementation strategies, and generate recommendations and shared lessons in order to adapt and adjust the programme.

In order to ensure regional participation and feedback from key regional and local actors, the project will also promote *regional coordination meetings* with all actors involved, including regional councils (also be part of the steering committee), decentralized Ministerial Services (Health, Education, Youth, MSSDEF and Justice), civil society organizations and migrant and refugee's associations. These meetings will be key to ensure a good ownership and implementation at regional levels, as well as to ensure pathways between stakeholders and synergies amongst the activities. The joint programme will also continue to promote cooperation between agencies, build bridges through various initiatives, and strengthen the global coherence of the UN action in the field of migration. through the existing migration working group. IOM,



as leading agency of this working group will ensure synergies with other UN agencies. It is also important to mention that the programme will be implemented in the specific context of the post-COVID outbreak. Protection measures, such as social distancing, confinement and meetings interdiction can affect the programme implementation. The programme will adapt its actions to the context and develop online meetings, trainings and activities if needed. In this case, the programme will be more needed than ever, to ensure that migrants are included in protection measures, and facilitate coordination.

Project monitoring: IOM, as the CUNO, will be in charge of the overall management, monitoring and evaluation of the programme. A programme manager and a financial officer will be hired to ensure that activities and budget are implemented in an appropriate manner and to monitor budget burn rate. A harmonized M&E system anchored on results-based management principles will be developed and implemented to track project implementation with the collaboration of IOM's regional monitoring and evaluation specialist. Mechanisms for facilitating project implementation and performance on key indicators aligned to the IOM M&E Business Continuity plan in the context of COVID19 pandemic will be also put in place. Regular monitoring will be done through this tool, in addition to the organization of technical meetings between participating agencies' project focal points, which will be held bimonthly and upon request, to ensure a good implementation. Quarterly monitoring meetings will be held with financial focal points, in order to do an in depth follow up and align priorities for the following quarter. Extraordinary sessions will be open to other UN agencies to ensure global coherence of the UN activity in the field of migration in Morocco. Where necessary, periodic monitoring visits to the implementation sites in the targeted three regions will be organized with the objective to assess whether the project is on track towards achieving its set objectives, spot any emergent needs, opportunities and/or challenges, as well as any unintended side effects that may result from implementation.

Two evaluations are planned throughout the implementation of the project. **A mid-term internal evaluation**, which will be undertaken towards the midpoint of implementation to evaluate whether the project is on track towards the realization of the desired outputs, outcomes and impacts. This evaluation will examine the adequacy of the implementation strategies and to test whether initial assumptions still hold. The midterm evaluation will also provide an opportunity for revisiting the Theory of change to confirm whether the causal pathways to the ultimate goals are unfolding as planned. The midterm evaluation is expected to devise recommendations to inform about any adjustment or need of reprioritization. **A final internal or external evaluation** will be undertaken at the end of the project to assess the activities' achievement and the degree to which the programme met its objectives. It will also document lessons learnt, good practices as well as persisting gaps and opportunities. The evaluation is expected to assess the project performance against the OECD-DAC revised evaluation criteria of *relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, impact and sustainability*. A combination of evaluation methods and a participatory process where migrants will be included will allow to collect sufficient data representing the perspectives from all key stakeholders in order to produce well substantiated findings and recommendations. The mid-term and final evaluation will include a focus to highlight impacts of innovative activities on social cohesion and migrants' integration, as well as justify the relevance of this approach. They will provide an analysis of which activities were the most creative and impactful and should be duplicated for this reason. In parallel, and if possible, an analysis will be implemented during the all project through a control group composed by migrants, refugees and host communities to measure perceptions' and mindset changes initiated by social cohesion activities.



7. Project Budget and Workplan

The budget is divided between the four agencies as follows:

IOM: 800.000\$¹⁷ / UNHCR: 499.999 \$ / UNICEF: 499.990 \$ / UNFPA: 199.983 \$

IOM has been designated to be the convening agency. As mentioned in the Migration MPTF FAQ, the convening agency will ensure the overall coordination of the joint programme. To assume this function, IOM will coordinate all the joint programme partners, compile annual workplan and narrative reports, coordinate monitoring and annual targets, supervise final evaluation and report back to the Steering Committee. This additional work justifies the additional budget amount accorded to IOM in the global joint programme budget. IOM will dedicate 15.000 \$ to the final evaluation and 14 000\$ to monitoring and evaluation activities to ensure the follow-up and the coordination of the programme. This coordination will ensure synergies between agencies and will lead to the cost effectiveness of proposed interventions. Indeed, agencies will mutualize costs, when possible to rationalize their budgets and maximize impacts for a reduced financial investment. This will be achieved by sharing costs or co-funding sub-activities when relevant.

The object class budget repartition shows that:

- Staff costs do not exceed 23% because agencies will make a contribution of approximatively 1.08.621 \$ to the programme by mobilizing their own resources. UNHCR will make a contribution of approximatively 400.000\$ (196.000\$ for staff and 204.000\$ for premises and running costs), UNICEF 437.000 \$ (divided between \$350,000 for human resources and \$87,500 for other costs), and UNFPA will contribute to 171.621 USD.
- Supplies, Commodities, Materials will also be limited, with 13% of the all budget when equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture will represent less than 1%.
- Contractual services are representing 36% of the budget: this object class will be mainly used to fund activities that concern the development of studies, mapping and analysis, as well as the definition of capacity-building contents.
- Travel will represent 3% of the budget and will mainly serve to monitoring and evaluation.
- 17% will be dedicated to Transfers and Grants to Counterparts, in order to provide a financial support to CSOs that are directly protecting, assisting and orienting migrants and refugees.

Gender equality will be integrated in a transversal way in all the programme's activities. However, approximatively 610 435 \$ (30% of the budget) will directly target gender equality. This amount has been calculated upon these considerations: UNFPA budget will be mostly dedicated to ensuring that women and girls can benefit quality services in the field on SRH and SGBV assistance. Counter trafficking activities will target approximatively 80% of women and around 20% of children that will be assist through the programme are expected to be girls. Trainings will integrate contents on women and girls' specific needs,

¹⁷ Please note that *Projectization* is used by IOM (similar to activity-based costing), whereby staff and office costs associated with implementing a project are charged to projects through a time allocation concept referred to as projectization. Every activity in IOM is assigned a distinct project code. Every project is managed by a project manager to ensure that projects are monitored in a responsible, transparent and efficient manner. The same logic has been applied to office costs.



and awareness-raising activities and information material will be gender responsive. Furthermore, each meeting, events, dialogue or workshop that will be organized will ensure women's participation.

Workplan has been identified on a common basis. Thanks to the coordination efforts that will be made, agencies will launch their shared activities in a coordinated way to ensure a coherent and an effective dynamic of change. Activities will be implemented at the same time in the different regions, to create a joint and homogenous dynamic. The studies, mappings and assessments realized at the beginning of the programme (1.1.1) will have a determinant role for the referral mechanisms definition. They will allow to identify or update actors that are relevant in the field of migrants in vulnerable situations' protection, but also to better understand the COVID impact on migrants and refugees, especially if new challenges have to be addressed. Mappings will also share recommendations to ensure synergies between different protection systems, in order to avoid duplication and partners' sur-solicitation.

The development and reinforcement of referral mechanisms and protection pathways (1.1.2) will be considered as an on-going dynamic, which will be implemented throughout all the programme's period. If the first part of the programme will allow to define mechanisms, pathways, standard operating procedures or policy briefs, these tools and systems will be improved and adjusted all along the programme, thanks to the contribution of the multi stakeholders coordination group (1.1.3), recommendations of local and national meetings that will bring together local and national authorities, as well as migrants and refugees and local actors (1.2.5), and the lessons learned from the referral mechanisms and protection pathways experimentation and effective application. In parallel, the development and dissemination of information material will be as well ensured throughout all the programme. At the beginning, existing material will be disseminated, as well as new supports concerning the mappings elaborated. Referral mechanisms and protection pathways that will be put in place during the first part of the programme will be further developed at a later stage, optimizing their dissemination thanks to the multi stakeholders' groups and networks that will be supported (1.1.4).

Service providers, local officials and civil society capacity-building will be implemented throughout the programme (1.2.1). Sensibilizations will first allow to mobilize various stakeholders in the definition process and reinforcement of the referral mechanisms, then more specialized trainings will be delivered to various categories of local actors, such as service providers, peer educators, and local authorities to ensure their capacity to deliver a comprehensive service. This technical support will be complemented by financial assistance to CSOs, for them to directly assist and refer beneficiaries (1.2.2) in a coordinated way (1.2.3). COVID-19 protection equipment to health care providers, migrants and refugees (1.2.4) will also ensure that assistance, referral and services provided will guarantee the respect of all the sanitary and security instructions. In a coordinated and complementary manner, activities that facilitate mutual understanding, such as the promotion of living-together values (2.1.1) and multicultural and sport activities (2.1.2) will be implemented throughout all the programme, to ensure a favourable environment and an inclusive context that encourages migrants and refugees to use existing basic services. During the second part of the programme, once local actors will be well identified and mobilized by previous activities, efforts to improve social cohesion will emphasize intercultural dialogue (2.1.3), which will reinforce precedent achieved results. In a selected region, this dialogue will lead to the collective definition by migrants, host communities and local authorities of a pilot action that should consolidate local cohesion and migrants' participation to local civic life (2.1.4) and ensure the durability of mutual understanding supported during the programme.



Annex D1: Results Framework

RESULTS	INDICATORS	DATA SOURCE AND COLLECTION METHOD	BASELINE	TARGETS	ASSUMPTIONS
Overall Objective Statement: Enhance social cohesion by improving access to basic and integrated services for migrants in vulnerable situation and facilitating integrated multi-cultural socioeconomic activities and dialogue in three targeted regions in Morocco (Casablanca-Settat, Tangiers- Tetouan- Al Hoceima and the Oriental)					
Outcome 1: Local protection systems are improved and facilitate the safe access to basic and integrated services for migrants in vulnerable situations including, children, VoT and SGBV survivors	1.a- Number of national and subnational protection systems which include children, VoT and health cases with a focus on SGBV and SRH in place	Referral mechanism documents in each of the regions for each of the categories of migrants in vulnerable situations		4	The CTNC is active and actively involved Local authorities continue to be willing to protect migrants, especially children including UASC, VoT, and SGBV cases
	1.b Number of service providers reporting to be well equipped with knowledge and tools to identify and refer migrants and refugees in vulnerable situations	Monitoring reports	0	20	Referral mechanisms are effective and operational Migrants use effectively available



					basic and integrated services
Output 1.1: Local and national referral mechanisms are strengthened to ensure better access to essential services for migrants in vulnerable situations	1.1 a) Number of bio-behavioural study or mapping exercises that will be developed or updated to support the definition or reinforcement of referral mechanisms	Reports elaborated and validated by main partners in the regions	N/A	9	Continued willingness of stakeholders to collaborate together in a constructive manner
	1.1. b) Number of operational protection protocols and systems integrating children, VoT, SGBV and health cases disaggregated by region	Documents validated by main partners in each region establishing the protocols and referral systems per region and at national level	1 (UASC in TTA, half operational)	9	Health situation due to COVID-19 in the country allows to have meetings and face to face trainings
	1.1. c) Number of information and communication tools developed and disseminated to local actors on key areas such as children's rights, SSR and SGBV, CT prevention and protection systems	Number of communication material developed disaggregated by age and sex	N/A	Minimum 3 on: - health services and rights for migrants - reproductive health care facilities (MOH and ONGs) to promote the SSR and the fight against GBV - children's rights	
	1.1 d) Number of awareness-raising	Pictures and reports	0	17	



	activities conducted on migrants and refugees' rights				
1.1.1	<i>Develop migrants and refugees bio-behavioural profile study, detailed mappings of protection actors, and services available and situational analysis and access barriers assessments to basic and integrated service for migrant populations with a focus on children, including UASC, VoT and migrant medical cases with a focus on SRH, SGBV and mental health in Casablanca, Oriental and TTA regions</i>				
1.1.2	<p><i>Develop and/or reinforce referral mechanisms and protection pathways codifying the case management of children, including UASC, VoT and migrant medical cases with a focus on SRH, SGBV and mental health:</i></p> <p><u>Children, including UASC:</u> Support the integrated territorial systems for child protection (DTIPE) in Tangiers-Tetouan-Al Hoceima (TTA) and Oriental regions to ensure migration is mainstreamed throughout the protection system at a local level.</p> <p><u>Victims of trafficking:</u> Develop a protection system on counter-trafficking at a national level in coordination with the CTNC and support its adaptation in Casablanca, Oriental and TTA regions.</p> <p><u>SGBV survivors and SHR cases:</u> Support the development and the operationalization of referral mechanism hosted by CSOs that can provide information, orientation, medical and psychosocial assistance in Casablanca, Oriental and TTA regions.</p>				
1.1.3	<i>Establish provincial and/or regional coordination groups to exchange best practises and coordinate child protection issues, including UASC, VoT and migrant medical cases with a focus on SRH, SGBV and mental health in Casablanca, Oriental and TTA regions</i>				
1.1.4	<i>Develop or update and disseminate regional information material and awareness campaigns on migrant rights and available basic and integrated services in Casablanca, Oriental and TTA regions</i>				
Output 1.2: Service providers, local officials and civil society have the capacity, skills and knowledge to ensure a more comprehensive service provision	1.2 a) Number of local actors trained or sensitized disaggregated by institution/organization or status (peer educators) and type of training received	Lists of participants	0	1 300	Health situation in the country allows to have meetings and face to face trainings
	1.2 b) % of trained participants that claim being able to apply what	Questionnaires 3 months after the trainings	0	70%	Actors are willing to participate on trainings



	they have learned/exchanged in the trainings				Strong commitment of CSOs
	1.2 c) Number of migrants assisted by partner organizations and referred to basic and integrated services per region, disaggregated by sex, age and type of service (health structures, justice, shelter, psychosocial support, education, etc.)	Reports from CSOs	0	1300	Engagement of official actors such as social services, and health professionals
	1.2 d) Number of local civil society coordination (PWG)' action plans supported by technical assistance every year	Action plans	0	3	Migrants can move despite their administrative status
	1.2 e) Number of multi stakeholders workshops organized with local and national authorities	Reports and minutes	0	3	Continued willingness of migrant community to use basic and integrated services
	1.2 f) Number of actors participating in local and national multi stakeholders meeting, disaggregated by institution/type, sex and region	List of participants	0	80	Strong commitment of CSOs and health professionals
					Access to targeted populations



1.2.1 Conduct and organize sensibilisation sessions and trainings to key migrant's protection actors such as local authorities, civil society, and health service professionals in each region to strengthen capacities on identification, protection and referral of children, including UASC, VoT, SRH cases, SGBV survivors and mental health cases

1.2.2 Support to CSOs through grants and technical assistance to increase their capacity to assist and refer migrants to available services identified in the referral mechanisms

1.2.3 Facilitate the continuation of the existing three civil society coordination mechanisms (PWG) in place in Oujda, Casablanca and Tangiers to share best practices and promote referral among CSOs

1.2.4 Provide protection equipment to health care providers and migrants in a COVID context

1.2.5 Organize local and national multi stakeholders' meetings between local authorities, migrants and host communities from the three regions of implementation to share best practices on migrants' protection, identify challenges and gaps as well as lessons learned in the scope of the GCM (obj 15 and 16) and national strategies

Outcome 2: Enhanced inclusive and cohesive local communities empower migrants to become active members of society	2a - Number of initiatives or activities promoting living-together values put in place disaggregated per type of activity	Pictures and reports	0	65 overall	Health situation allows to put in place activities bringing together people in the same spaces. Willingness of local communities and migrants to participate.
	2b - Number of migrants actively participating in activities that promote mutual understanding	Minutes of the selection committee and Reports of the activities	0	1 000	
Output 2.1: Institutional actors,	2.1 a) Number of people reached with living	Reports and lists of participants	500 per year	2000 overall	Health situation in the country allows



migrants and host communities have a better mutual understanding and implement strategies that promote the positive contribution of migration and social cohesion	together activities				to hold event that put people in the same place Actors are willing to participate on awareness-raising activities. Engagement of official actors such as social and education services, and health professionals Access to targeted populations
	2.1 b) Number of participants of multicultural activities disaggregated by age, sex and origin (migrant and local communities)	Pictures, reports, and attendance records when possible	120 in 2019	1 600	
	2.1 c) Number of dialogues organized with disaggregation of participants	Pictures and reports	0	3	
	2.1 d) Existence of a pilot initiatives put in place, putting together Regional Councils, migrants, local communities and CSOs in a region to be identified	Minutes of the selection committee and Reports of the activities	0	1 pilot project has been implemented in a selected region	
2.2.1 Organize awareness-raising activities and capacity building initiatives on living-together values targeting local actors, such as social service providers, education professionals, CSOs, local authorities and host communities					
2.1.2 Support CSOs and local actors' multicultural and sport activities that will facilitate mutual understanding and appreciation of migrant cultures and those of host communities					
2.1.3 Facilitate intercultural dialogue between local authorities, migrants and host communities					
2.1.4 Support one pilot initiative that bring together Regional Council, CSOs, migrants and local communities in one pilot region through financial and					



Annex D2: Risk Management Plan

Risks	Risk Level <i>(Number: Likelihood times Impact)</i>	Likelihood <i>Certain: 5 Likely: 4 Possible: 3 Unlikely: 2 Rare: 1</i>	Impact <i>Essential: 5 Major: 4 Moderate: 3 Minor: 2 Insignificant: 1</i>	Mitigation measures	Responsible PUNO
Health situation does not allow to implement activities bringing together people in the same spaces	High (9)	3	3	On-line activities (meetings, dialogue, capacity strengthening) COVID protection equipment to stake holders	ALL
Certain vulnerable populations initially targeted are not integrated into the project.	Medium (6)	2	3	Civil society mobilization to reach, inform and support populations migrants in vulnerable situations	ALL
COVID crisis induces new priorities that migrant protection and integration for Moroccan Government	Medium (4)	1	4	Advocacy toward Moroccan authorities on the international engagement	ALL
Migrant community do not demonstrate continued willingness to use basic and integrated services and to	Medium (3)	1	3	Sensitization and raise-awareness activities to engage migrant communities to be involved	ALL



participate as agent of change				in the programme	
CSOs and health care providers do not demonstrate strong commitment to refer migrants to basic and integrated services	Medium (3)	1	3	Sensitization and raise-awareness activities to engage CSOs and health care providers to be involved in the programme	ALL

Note: Please use the descriptions given below as a general guidance on risk level, likelihood and impact:

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

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



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

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



Annex D3: Budget

Joint Programme Budget (by outcome, output and activity)

	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:	IOM	UNHCR	UNICEF	UNFPA	TOTAL (all Participating UN Organizations)	Amount reserved for direct action on gender equality **
PROGRAMMATIC BUDGET							
Outcome 1: Local protection systems are improved and facilitate the safe access to basic and integrated services for migrants in vulnerable situations including, children, VoT and SGBV survivors							
Output 1.1:	Local and national referral mechanisms are strengthened to ensure better access to essential services for migrants in vulnerable situations	235 105	80 000	153 000	119 457	465 957	267 000
Activity 1.1.1:	Develop migrants and refugees bio-behavioral profile study, detailed mappings of protection actors, and services available and situational analysis and access barriers assessments to basic and integrated service for migrant populations with a focus on children, including UASC, VoT and migrant medical cases with a focus on SRH, SGBV and mental health in Casablanca, Oriental and TTA regions	45 401	50 000	57 500	27 486	149 986	76 000



Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund

Activity 1.1.2:	Develop and/or reinforce referral mechanisms and protection pathway codifying the case management of children, including UASC, VoT and migrant medical cases with a focus on SRH, SGBV and mental health in Casablanca, Oriental and TTA regions	57 401	10 000	74 500	78 486	189 986	120 000
Activity 1.1.3:	Establish provincial and/or regional coordination groups to exchange best practices and coordinate child protection issues, including UASC, VoT and migrant medical cases with a focus on SRH, SGBV and mental health in Casablanca, Oriental and TTA regions	90 401		6 000		66 000	45 000
Activity 1.1.4:	Develop or update and disseminate regional information material and awareness campaigns on migrant rights and available basic and integrated services in Casablanca, Oriental and TTA regions	41 901	20 000	15 000	13 486		26 000
Output 1.2:	Service providers, local officials and civil society have the capacity, skills and knowledge to ensure a more comprehensive service provision	219 204	135 399	192 500	55 957	511 856	197 000
Activity 1.2.1:	Conduct and organize sensibilization sessions and trainings to key migrant's protection actors such as local authorities, civil society, and health service professionals in each region to strengthen capacities on identification, protection and referral of children, including UASC, VoT, SRH cases, SGBV survivors and mental health cases	66 401	32 483	51 000	43 986	163 469	65 000
Activity 1.2.2:	Support to CSOs through grants and technical assistance to increase their capacity to assist and refer migrants to available services identified in the referral mechanisms	102 401		141 500	5 486	218 986	91 000
Activity 1.2.3:	Facilitate the continuation of the existing three civil society coordination mechanisms (PWG) in place in Oujda, Casablanca and Tangiers to share best practices and promote referral among CSOs		82 916			82 916	35 000



Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund

Activity 1.2.4:	Provide protection equipment to health care providers and migrants in a COVID context				6 486		
Activity 1.2.5:	Organize local and national multi stakeholders' meetings between local authorities, migrants and host communities from the three regions of implementation to share best practices on migrants' protection, identify challenges and gaps as well as lessons learned in the scope of the GCM (obj 15 and 16) and national strategies	50 401	20 000				6 000
Total for Outcome 1 (Outputs 1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3...)		454 309	215 399	345 500	175 414	977 813	464 000
OUTCOME 2: Enhanced inclusive and cohesive local communities empower migrants to become active members of society							
Output 2.1:	Institutional actors, migrants and host communities have a better mutual understanding and implement strategies that promote the positive contribution of migration and social cohesion	169 255	240 000	0	5 486	293 136	106 500
Activity 2.1.1:	Organize awareness-raising activities and capacity building initiatives on living-together values targeting local actors, such as social service providers, education professionals, CSOs, local authorities and host communities	34 901	60 000		5 486	69 986	21 000
Activity 2.1.2:	Support CSOs and local actors' multicultural and sport activities that will facilitate mutual understanding and appreciation of migrant cultures and those of host communities	60 401	180 000			210 000	80 000
Activity 2.1.3:	Facilitate intercultural dialogue between local authorities, migrants and host communities	33 551				3 150	1 500



Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund

Activity 2.1.3:	Support one pilot initiative that bring together Regional Council, CSOs, migrants and local communities in one pilot region through financial and technical assistance	40 401				10 000	4 000
Total for Outcome 2 (Outputs 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3...)		169 255	240 000	0	5 486	293 136	106 500
TOTAL PROGRAMMATIC BUDGET: (Outcomes 1 + 2 + 3...)		623 564	455 399	345 500	180 900	1 270 949	570 500

PERSONNEL, OPERATIONAL, M&E BUDGET							
Personnel costs if not included in activities above		80 100		93 000		456 600	
Operational costs if not included in activities above		15 000		13 830		79 744	
Monitoring and evaluation (must include provision for final independent evaluation) - minimum 3% of total budget		29 000	14 084	14 950	6 000	64 034	
TOTAL PERSONNEL, OPERATIONAL, M&E BUDGET:		124 100	14 084	121 780	6 000	600 378	

SUB-TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET: (Programmatic + Personnel, Operational and M&E)		747 664	469 483	467 280	186 900	1 871 327	570 500
Indirect support costs (7%):*		52 336	30 516	32 710	13 083	128 645	39 935
* Please note that UNHCR charges 6,5% of ISC in accordance with their internal guidelines.							



Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund

TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:	800 000	499 999	499 990	199 983	1 999 972	610 435
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****Gender equality is integrated in a transversal way in all activities: because they address women and girls' needs, integrate a gender perspective or give attention to a gender-balanced participation. More information is available in the narrative part of the budget.**



Migration MPTF Joint Programme Budget (by UNDG budget categories)

CATEGORIES	IOM		HCR		UNICEF		UNFPA		Total tranche 1	Total tranche 2	JOINT PROGRAMME TOTAL
	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)			
1. Staff and other personnel	254 520	109 080			72 100	30 900	0	0	326 620	139 980	466 600
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	46 139	19 774	126 000	54 000	0	0	5 600	2 400	177 739	76 174	253 914
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	0	0			9 681	4 149	4 200	1 800	13 881	5 949	19 830
4. Contractual services	120 050	51 450	192 780	82 620	142 800	61 200	45 850	19 650	501 480	214 920	716 400
5.Travel	24 255	10 395	9 858	4 225	11 865	5 085	980	420	46 958	20 125	67 083
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	78 400	33 600			90 650	38 850	72 800	31 200	241 850	103 650	345 500



Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund

7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	0	0			0	0	1 400	600	1 400	600	2 000
Sub-Total Project Costs	523 364	224 299	328 638	140 845	327 096	140 184	130 830	56 070	1 309 928	561 398	1 871 327
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)*	36 636	15 701	21 361	9 155	22 897	9 813	9 158	3 925	90 052	38 594	128 645
TOTAL	560 000	240 000	349 999	150 000	349 993	149 997	139 988	59 995	1 399 980	599 992	1 999 972

- Please note that UNHCR charges 6,5% of ISC in accordance with their internal guidelines.



Annex D4: Workplan

NB: As far as possible, activities will be implemented at the same time in the different regions, to create a joint and homogenous dynamic.







Activities	Responsible Party	Timeframe									
		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Outcome 1: Local protection systems are improved and facilitate the safe access to basic and integrated services for migrants in vulnerable situations including, children, VoT and SGBV survivors											
Output 1.1: Local and national protection systems are strengthened to ensure better access to essential services for migrants in vulnerable situations											
1.1.1 Develop migrants' bio-behavioural profile study, detailed mappings of protection actors, and services available and situational analysis and access barriers assessments	UNICEF / UNFPA/ UNHCR/ IOM	X	X	X	X	X					
1.1.2 Develop or reinforce and implement referral mechanisms and protection pathways	UNICEF/ UNFPA/ UNHCR / IOM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.1.3 Establish a regional coordination groups to exchange best practises and coordinate the protection	UNICEF / IOM			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1.1.4 Develop or update and disseminate regional information material and awareness campaigns on migrants' rights and available basic and integrated services	UNICEF/ UNHCR/ IOM / UNFPA		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X




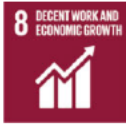


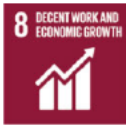

Output 1.2: Service providers, local officials and civil society have the capacity, skills and knowledge to ensure a comprehensive service provision											
<i>1.2.1 Conduct and organize sensibilisation sessions and trainings to key migrant's protection</i>	UNICEF / UNFPA / IOM/ UNHCR		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>1.2.2 Support to CSOs through grants and technical assistance</i>	UNICEF/UNFPA / IOM / UNHCR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>1.2.3 Facilitate the existing civil society coordination mechanisms</i>	UNHCR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	x
<i>1.2.4 Provide protection equipment to health care providers and migrants in a COVID context</i>	UNFPA		X	X	X						
<i>1.2.5 Organize local and national multi stakeholders meetings</i>	OIM/ UNHCR		X				X		X		
Outcome 2: Enhanced inclusive and cohesive local communities empower migrants to become active members of society											
Output 2.1: Institutional actors, migrants and host communities have a better mutual understanding and implement strategies that promote the positive contribution of migration and social cohesion											
<i>2.1.1 Organize awareness-raising activities and capacity buildings on the living-together values</i>	UNFPA / IOM/ UNHCR	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>2.1.2 Support CSO and local actors' multicultural and sport activities</i>	UNHCR / IOM	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>2.1.3 Facilitate intercultural Dialogue</i>	IOM						X				
<i>2.1.4 Support a pilot initiative in one selected region</i>	IOM							X	X	X	X



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

Global Compact Objective	Linkages to Key Sustainable Development Goals and Targets	
Cross-Cutting – Applicable to all Thematic Areas:		
Obj 23: Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration <i>Note: Objective 23 on international cooperation is incorporated in each thematic area to signify that all thematic areas can also support regional and global projects.</i>	 	10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies 17.16: Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
Thematic Area 1: Promoting fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning		
Obj 1: Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies Obj 3: Provide adequate and timely information at all stages of migration Obj 17: Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration	 	16.B: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts
Thematic Area 2: Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration		
Obj 2: Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin Obj 7: Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration	 	1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters 3.D: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks



<p>Obj 8: Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants</p> <p>Obj 12: Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral</p> <p>Obj 13: Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives</p>	  	<p>5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p> <p>8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms</p> <p>8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</p> <p>16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p> <p>16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p> <p>16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.</p>
<p>Thematic Area 3: Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combatting transnational crime</p>		
<p>Obj 9: Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants</p> <p>Obj 10: Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration</p> <p>Obj 11: Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner</p> <p>Obj 14: Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle</p> <p>Obj 21: Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration</p>	  	<p>5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p> <p>8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms</p> <p>16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p> <p>16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p> <p>16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p> <p>16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p>



Thematic Area 4: Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility		
<p>Obj 5: Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration</p> <p>Obj 6: Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work</p> <p>Obj 18: Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences</p> <p>Obj 19: Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries</p> <p>Obj 20: Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants</p>		<p>1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p>
		<p>3.C: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States</p>
		<p>4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</p>
		<p>5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</p> <p>5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate</p>
		<p>8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</p> <p>8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</p> <p>8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</p>
		<p>10.C: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent</p>
		<p>17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p>



Thematic Area 5: Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants		
<p>Obj 4: Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation</p> <p>Obj 15: Provide access to basic services for migrants</p> <p>Obj 16: Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion</p> <p>Obj 22: Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits</p>		<p>1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</p> <p>1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</p>
		<p>3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</p> <p>3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</p>
		<p>4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</p>
		<p>8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</p> <p>8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</p>
		<p>10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status</p> <p>10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality</p>
		<p>11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</p>
		<p>16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</p> <p>16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration</p> <p>16.B: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p>