



Migration
Multi-Partner
Trust Fund

Pipeline of Joint Programmes

July 2023



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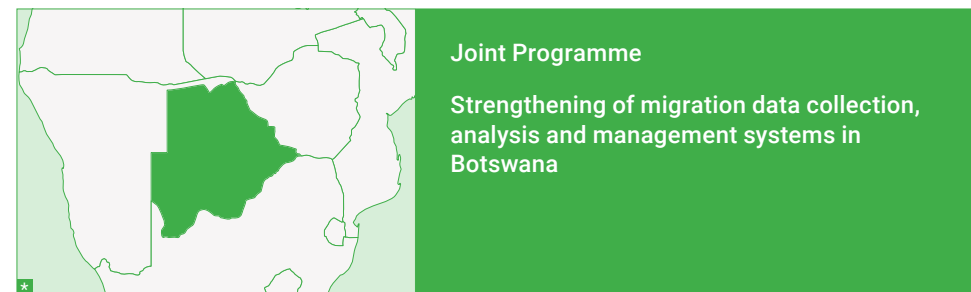
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Promoting fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning

BOTSWANA



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Statistics Botswana; Ministry of Nationality, Immigration and Gender Affairs; Ministry of Employment, Labour Productivity and Skills Development; Ministry of Defence, Justice and Security; Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning; University of Botswana.

BUDGET (USD)

1,700,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



SUMMARY

This project will focus on supporting the Government of Botswana in building on progress to date in ensuring that migration governance in the country is based on consistent, timely, complete and relevant data.

Migration dynamics and patterns in Botswana are complex and evolving. Since gaining independence in 1966, Botswana has transitioned from a developing and economically impoverished migrant sending country to a transit and migrant receiving country, attracting skilled professionals from across the continent and beyond. In addition, due to the ever changing economic and political climate in the Southern, East and Horn of Africa regions, Botswana has become a country of destination for many migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.

Building on various UN-Government ongoing and past collaborations, the Joint Programme responds to priority areas identified by Statistics Botswana, namely: a) Data collection digitization, data management and analysis; b) SDG monitoring, including development of SDG Indicators baselines; c) Support for open data platforms and interlinkages among data management information systems; and d) Establishment of partnerships for data collection among government, development partners, private sector and civil society, and strengthening of the National Statistical System (NSS) coordination mechanisms.

The Joint Programme's close collaboration with Statistics Botswana will ensure that relevant migration context and SDG indicators are mainstreamed and incorporated in the 2021 census, having an impact on policies and programmes for the decade to follow.

STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

CENTRAL ASIA

Kazakhstan,
Kyrgyzstan,
Tajikistan,
Turkmenistan,
Uzbekistan



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

National government partners, civil society, private sector and media.

BUDGET (USD)

3,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

SUMMARY

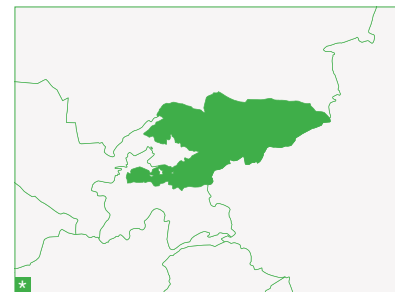
All five Central Asian countries face similar migration contexts and challenges, including the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. They also all recognize the lack of migration data as an obstacle to designing effective programmes and policies.

With the objective of facilitating a coordinated approach to migration management in Central Asia, the proposed programme will focus on improving gender and child-sensitive data collection to inform policy development and reporting for GCM and SDGs.

The programme envisages two outcome areas related to harmonization of GCM implementation and multi-actor partnerships at regional and national levels:

- 1) It will support governments to adopt a harmonized approach and establish common institutional foundations for national GCM implementation. This will include promoting national policy coherence and coordination mechanisms aligned to the whole-of-government and society approaches; and ensuring national GCM implementation frameworks are based on human rights-based, child-sensitive, and gender-responsive principles.
- 2) It will foster regional multi-actor partnerships, including establishing a regional cooperation and exchange platform/portal on migration data.

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC



Joint Programme

Strengthening national capacity to collect, process, analyze and use migration data and statistics for evidence-based policy development in the Kyrgyz Republic

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

National Statistics Committee; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Health and Social Development; Federation of Trade Unions; Business-Association JIA; State registry system.

BUDGET (USD)

2,675,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



SUMMARY

Kyrgyzstan has been facing outmigration almost since its independence in 1991, with the number of Kyrgyz women and men migrant workers in the Russian Federation. Yet, data and analysis related to labour migration have been limited, with no reliable assessment of its scope, structure, or characteristics. Similarly, there is limited data on foreign citizens and stateless persons entering and remaining in the Kyrgyz Republic.

To address the above, the proposed programme aims to contribute towards quality, timely and internationally comparable migration data to inform policies and advocate for the rights of migrants and their families related to employment, health, education, and social protection. The three proposed outcomes all have clear and strong focus on data: 1) improving evidence and analytical base of migration-related statistical data; 2) building national capacity on migration data usage, production and analysis; and 3) implementing integrated digital systems for better migration data exchange.

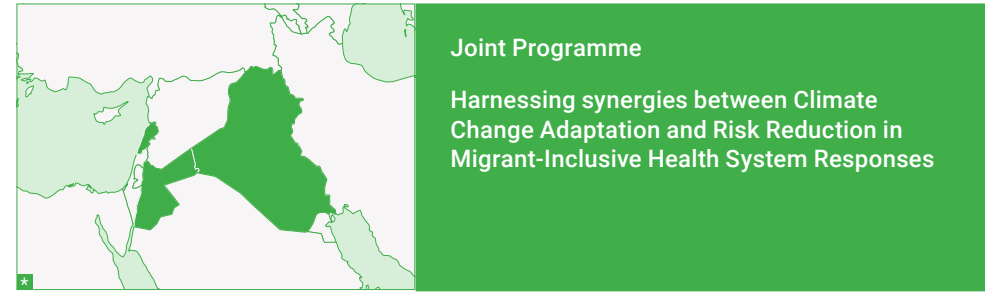
The key partners will be national governmental counterparts, including the National Statistical Committee, but workers' and employers' organizations will also be engaged. Further, it is envisaged that an Inter-Agency Working Group of Migration Data Producers will be established to ensure the improvement of accuracy in migration data production and exchange.

STATUS

Concept Note approved by Steering Committee.

MENA

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (MENA) REGION: JORDAN, IRAQ, LEBANON



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

National and sub-national government entities responsible for public health; environment and climate change; and disaster risk reduction in each target country.

BUDGET (USD)

3,200,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee; Joint Programme document solicited.

SUMMARY

The health impacts of climate change are gaining increased attention in the MENA region. The region is among the world's most vulnerable regions due to its arid and semi-arid climates, combined with a projected increase in air temperatures and pollution, worsening water stress and frequencies of extreme weather events.

The Joint Programme will address the adverse drivers of migration in the MENA region, including disasters, climate change and health considerations. It will contribute to strengthening synergies between Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon.

Employing an innovative approach, this joint effort of IOM, WHO and UNDRR will be the first of its kind in the region to mainstream a gender-sensitive human mobility lens in strengthening national and sub-national public health adaptation strategies. It will also improve the evidence base of the intersections between climate change, risk reduction, health, and human mobility.

Importantly, the programme will work closely with host and migrant communities in the target countries to enhance understanding of the health impacts of climate change, and to promote health-seeking behaviour change. This will work in tandem with the strengthening of health delivery systems and capacities to address such 'health threats' as cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, resurgence and proliferation of vector-borne diseases, and food and water-borne diseases.

The three target countries will provide unique models in line with their respective vulnerabilities to climate change that may be replicated across the region and beyond. Of note, the programme will also include the development of prediction models to serve as part of a wider advocacy initiative to illustrate the urgency of addressing the nexus of climate change, health, and human mobility.

VIET NAM



Joint Programme

Promoting data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning in Viet Nam

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Public Security; Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs; General Statistics Office; Provincial Offices; Viet Nam Women's Union

BUDGET (USD)

1,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



SUMMARY

Since mid-2019 the Government of Viet Nam has been working towards a "Decree on the Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration of the United Nations". In order to provide a timely contribution to complement the Government's efforts and the priorities set forth by the Decree, this joint UN programme will support the establishment of a multi-stakeholder GCM Steering Committee, to be convened by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA).

The Joint Programme will further focus on strengthening fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning. First, it will provide technical, financial and training support to harmonize common methodologies for migration-related data collection, analysis, communication and dissemination. Second, it will strengthen Government capacity to address data gaps and assess key trends, with a focus on gender and labour migration, via production of a stand-alone annual international labour migration survey. Lastly, it will provide technical support for Government to produce a periodic migration profile and corresponding thematic policy papers, which will include disaggregated data on a wide range of issues including immigration, international labour migration, recruitment costs, health, living and working conditions, wages, violence and harassment, and the wider impact on communities of origin.

Following the production of the migration profile and thematic policy papers, the Joint Programme will support national and provincial policy dialogues. These dialogues will be key to feeding into the development of laws and policies, notably, the Law on Contract-based Vietnamese Overseas Workers and Human Trafficking Law, set to be revised during the Joint Programme timeframe. The data produced by the Joint Programme will also support mainstreaming migration into the National Action Plan for the implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.



Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration

BOLIVIA



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Environment and Water; the Ministry of Defence; the Ministry of Rural Development and Land; the General Directorate of Migration; the Plurinational Authority of Mother Earth; Authorities of Pando and Beni; the Municipal Governments of Cobija, Guayaramerin, and Riberalta; Pastoral Social Caritas Bolivia; Fundación Scalabrini Bolivia and Helvetas

BUDGET (USD)

2,537,291

DURATION (MONTHS)

30

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

SUMMARY

The northern Bolivian Amazon faces numerous environmental hazards such as flooding, water and food insecurity, pollution, deforestation, drought, environmental degradation, and proliferation of invasive species. In a region that also suffers from challenges related to human trafficking and gender-based violence, these hazards drive displacement and compel people to move.

The Joint Programme will aim to contribute to increasing the resilience of communities in the northern Bolivian Amazon region to disasters and adverse impacts of climate change and environmental degradation and to facilitate sustainable solutions for people compelled to leave their communities of origin. Programme components will include: 1) strengthening information systems and capacities of the national government, departmental and municipal, to implement gender and child-sensitive policies; 2) promoting sustainable livelihood solutions; and 3) improving access to assistance, information and services for human rights protection, gender-based violence, and human trafficking.

The intervention will adopt an innovative angle by integrating migration into environmental management policies and local development plans in Bolivia. Throughout its design, perspectives, needs and situations of migrants were taken into account, and vulnerable groups and receiving communities will be involved during implementation. Moreover, the Joint Programme will work with all three levels of government - national, departmental, and local – and will endeavour to build strategic alliances with academia and civil society organizations.

CHAD



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Public Security and Immigration, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Family, Women and Child Protection, Ministry of Territorial Administration, National Statistics Institute, local administrative authorities.

BUDGET (USD)

4,032,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



SUMMARY

Due to climate change and environmental degradation, the fragile ecosystem and natural resources system in Chad has been further disrupted. This has in turn negatively impacted the livelihoods of pastoralists, intensified recurrent conflicts, and enlarged transhumant migratory flows. The situation is compounded by limited capacity of the national and local actors in transhumance migration governance and lack of access to basic services. Children are disproportionately affected by limited services and inadequate protection systems.

To address the impact of climate change and environmental degradation, the proposed programme aims to contribute towards strengthening rights-based governance of transhumance and pastoralist mobility in Chad via the following outcomes: 1) improving transhumance border management through technical support and capacity building; 2) enhancing transhumant populations' access to basic social services as well as legal identity; and 3) strengthening the protection of transhumant children on the move, particularly with regards to the phenomenon of "child cattle herders".

The programme will engage national governmental counterparts and local administrative authorities as key partners, which demonstrates a whole-of-government approach. The programme is built on lesson learnt, and is aligned with national priorities and ongoing projects. It also includes an innovative element of the development of a transhumance early-warning system, which could ensure timely response to local disputes.

STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

EL SALVADOR



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs; National Council for the Protection and Development of the Migrant Person and their Family (ConMigrantes); General Directorate of Migration and Foreigners; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education, Science and Technology; National Institute of Youth; Salvadoran Institute for the Development of Women; Salvadoran Institute of Professional Training; Office of the Human Rights Attorney; Municipal authorities

BUDGET (USD)

3,400,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme document submitted.

SUMMARY

The proposed programme intends to respond to the challenges posed by the rapidly changing migration profile of El Salvador from a country of origin to one of transit and return. The country is currently confronted with needs related to the return of migrants from the United States and a socio-economic context that may push more migrants into the dangerous migratory routes of Central America.

Thanks to a clear geographic focus on four municipalities (Santa Ana, Ahuachapán, Sonsonate y San Salvador) amongst the most affected, this joint initiative is the expression of a strong partnership with both national and local governments.

The expected results are: (i) the availability of protection and humanitarian assistance to migrants in vulnerable situations, especially women, LGBTIQ persons and families who lost a relative in transit; (ii) strong models of sustainable financial reintegration for returned migrants with a particular emphasis on women and LGBTIQ persons; (iii) robust mechanisms of psycho-social assistance for migrants and their families; and, (iv) the rolling-out of an advocacy strategy that puts the premium on human rights.

This Joint Programme offers a very comprehensive approach to the protection of migrants by intervening and providing support at the different stages of the migration cycle: protection of migrants during transit, reintegration of returnees and reduction of risks of irregular migration.

ETHIOPIA



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Women, Children, and Youth; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; Ministry of Health; Office of the Federal Attorney General; National Coordination Mechanism on Migration and its regional branches; Ethiopian Immigration and Nationality Affairs; Ethiopian Red Cross Society ; Digital Opportunity Trust Ethiopia; Agar Ethiopia; Bethany International; Hope for Justice; Save the Children; local government and communities.

BUDGET (USD)

2,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

18

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

SUMMARY

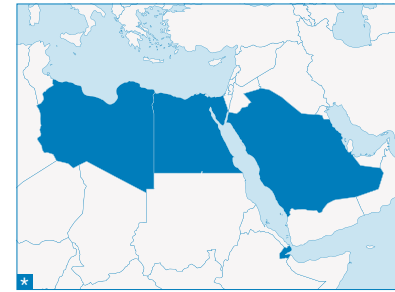
This Joint Programme will protect vulnerable children in Ethiopia from violence, abuse and exploitation through a strengthened child protection system; and communities will demonstrate increased resilience to the adverse drivers of irregular migration due to quality rehabilitation and reintegration interventions.

Yearly, thousands undertake journeys on the perilous Eastern Migratory Route, on which migrants – including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) – risk malnutrition, exhaustion, and violence from smugglers, traffickers, brokers and others. This Programme will contribute to improving the protection of children on the move in Ethiopia. It will include interventions along the Eastern Route, and reintegration assistance targeting communities of origin in the most migration-prone regional states.

The Joint Programme complements UNICEF and IOM's on-going collaboration in support of the Government of Ethiopia's (GoE) child protection authorities, which will be expanded to border crossing points on the Eastern Route. It will build on the post-arrival and reintegration assistance being provided to UASC returning from the Eastern Route and strengthen the capacity of the GoE's child protection systems. Importantly, the Joint Programme reflects findings from assessments conducted in late 2019 at the community level in the main source regions for mixed migration in Ethiopia. Additionally, it will pilot the use of the recently adopted National Child Protection Case Management Framework for potential future scale-up, which includes operationalization in regional states and in prominent first points of contact with UASC.

MENA

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA (MENA) REGION: DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, SAUDI ARABIA, LIBYA



Joint Programme

Initiative to support appropriate care and reception models for unaccompanied migrant children

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

National governmental counterparts, human rights council, civil society

BUDGET (USD)

2,850,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

SUMMARY

The four countries in MENA region are all countries of transit and destination with a high proportion of migrant children, including unaccompanied children. Of note, children who are detained for reasons of migration status, are exposed to high risks of abuse, exploitation, and social exclusion. Moreover, the specific risks faced by migrant girls and their particular needs, are often overlooked.

The Joint Programme will promote appropriate care and reception models, including community-hosting of unaccompanied migrant children, and strengthen government procedures that will enable these humane alternative care options for children, taking steps towards ending child immigration detention. It aims to address the vulnerability of migrant children, mostly of unaccompanied children and in some contexts those with caregivers - to abuse, exploitation and social exclusion. Moreover, the increased availability of documented alternative care models for migrant children in the region and lessons learned from their implementation in different contexts, may be used as part of peer learning and scale-up initiatives regionally and globally.

With a strong focus on child-sensitive and gender-responsive approach, the programme addresses whole-of-government, whole-of-society approach, as well as people-centred principles. It is aligned with the current national priorities of all four countries, and build links and clear communicational channels between national, regional and global levels.

MEXICO



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

National Migration Institute; Migration Policy Unit; National Welfare System; National Comprehensive System for the Protection of Children's Rights; Mexican Commission for the Assistance of Refugees

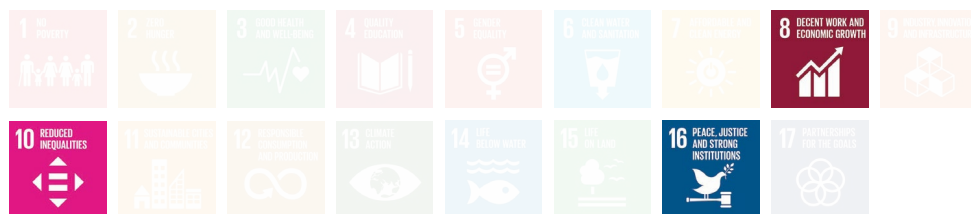
BUDGET (USD)

1,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



SUMMARY

Traditionally a country of origin, Mexico recently became a country of transit, return and destination for migrants in the corridor between Central American countries and the United States. This proposed Joint Programme seeks to address the challenges posed by the sudden arrival of an estimated amount of 600 000 undocumented migrants in 2019, in particular the increased vulnerability of this population due to their exclusion from basic services and formal employment, and the lack of adapted protection mechanisms.

With participation of all key national institutions, the Joint Programme will strengthen national capacities to provide information and referral, considering age and gender specific needs, and will support the development of protocols that promote regularization of undocumented migrants, thus providing access to social services, work opportunities and integration. Children will benefit from a specific focus and will be provided access to strengthened protection procedures and alternative care options that protect their human rights and their best interest.

While building on on-going efforts of the Government of Mexico and the participating UN organizations, the Joint Programme proposes innovative approaches such as a tracking system and the automatization of registry procedures to clear pathways towards regularization for undocumented migrants and persons in need of international protection.

STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

SIERRA LEONE



Joint Programme
Addressing Drivers of Irregular Migration
among Youth in Sierra Leone

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Government: Ministry of Youth Affairs; National Youth Commission and Youth Councils, Ministry of Gender and Children's Affairs; Ministry of Information.

Civil Society: Advocacy Network Against Irregular Migration; Network of Youths for Development; Advocacy for Social Justice and Development; Rainbo Initiative; 50/50 Women's Group; Women's Forum Network; Women in the Media Sierra Leone; Sierra Leone Association of Journalists; Independent Radio Network; Independent Media Commission.

Private Sector: ICT Companies; IDT Labs; Life by design; Innovate Salone.

BUDGET (USD)

1,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



SUMMARY

An estimated 8,000 to 10,000 youth migrate through irregular means from Sierra Leone annually, with over a quarter of those trafficked into forced labour and/or sexual exploitation. Key drivers identified include lack of economic and social opportunities, misleading information on prospects abroad, and limited youth participation in community decision-making.

The proposed Joint Programme aims to reduce the level of irregular migration among youth in Sierra Leone by addressing their key drivers. The Joint Programme takes a comprehensive approach via four result areas: 1) Shifting youth behaviours and attitudes via relevant information to counter misinformation and provide a better understanding of vulnerability stemming from high-risk migration; 2) Empowering community influencers such as religious/traditional leaders, and media to raise awareness; 3) Improving economic and social opportunities for youth nationwide via revision of the National Youth Policy to better safeguard youth rights and emphasize skills development; and 4) Improving social /economic status, employment skills and entrepreneurial potential among youth in at-risk communities, including young women.

The Joint Programme is unique in its focus on at-risk youth in sending communities. In addition to its whole-of-government approach, it has a strong community-based whole-of-society approach, proposing to work with three communities with high rates of irregular migration and engaging with numerous community partners such as youth commission and district council representatives, civil society (include youth and women's organizations), religious and traditional leaders, media, private sector, school officials and teachers. Moreover, Local Coordination Groups will be formed in each of the communities, to guide design and implementation of the Joint Programme, such as community-appropriate design of advocacy, policy and awareness raising interventions, among others.

STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

SOUTH AFRICA



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities; Department of Justice; South African Human Rights Commission; South African Commission on Gender Equality; Regional and international human rights bodies; Community-based organizations including migrant women’s organizations; Local government agencies; Political actors and policy makers

BUDGET (USD)	2,000,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	24
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



SUMMARY

Women migrants in South Africa are concentrated in the informal economy in sectors such as domestic work, informal trading, care work, sex work and agriculture, and their migration pathways and experiences place them at heightened risk of sexual violence, exploitation, forced labour, abuse and health vulnerabilities. The Making Migration Safe Programme will work to address the need for gender-responsive migration governance in South Africa, in order to ensure that migration is safe and regular for all women migrating from, into and through the country.

The Joint Programme will work with South African government institutions to develop and strengthen migration policies, laws and services, ensuring they are gender-responsive and human-rights based; and support migrant women and their organizations to advocate for the promotion and protection of migrant women’s rights. The Joint Programme brings together women’s organisations with a broad range of UN partners, government counterparts and CSOs. In doing so, it adopts a people-centered, whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach to the development and implementation of gender-responsive migration policies and laws to address the specific needs, challenges and vulnerabilities of women and girls in migration. It will support South Africa to implement the GCM at the grassroots (migrant women and their organizations), national (laws, policies, and institutions) and global (normative processes on migration, human rights, and gender equality) levels.

STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

ZIMBABWE



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare;
 Ministry of Home Affairs – Immigration Department; Zimbabwe Republic Police; Registrar General Department; Save the Children Zimbabwe

BUDGET (USD)

2,483,375

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme document submitted.

SUMMARY

Due to a depressed macro-economic environment, recurring climate shocks and underinvestment in social services, the vulnerability of children engaging in unsafe migration has increased over the years. With high numbers of children on the move, Zimbabwe faces various challenges related to unsafe and/or irregular migration of children, especially unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and separated children. While there has been progress in strengthening national child protection systems, gaps remain in addressing irregular migration, including regional coordination.

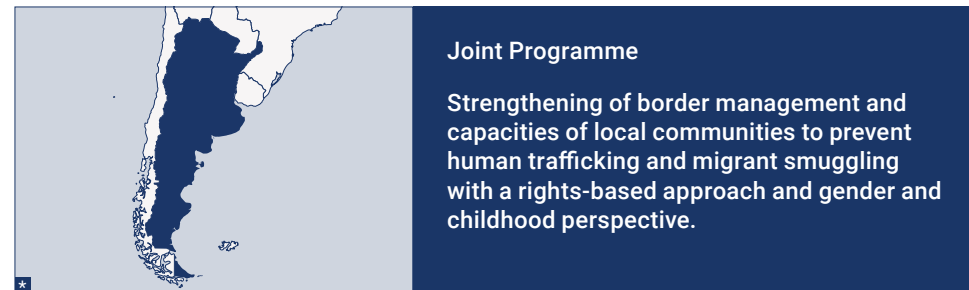
In order to address these gaps and increase the protection, safety and wellbeing of UAMs and separated children, the programme proposes interventions in four areas:

- 1) Support reception, reintegration, protection and wellbeing of UAMs and separated children;
- 2) Strengthen institutional capacity for the protection of UAMs and separated children;
- 3) Strengthen linkages with social protection, livelihoods and coping capacities for households of UAMs and separated children; and
- 4) Improve knowledge and strengthen advocacy, coordination and collaboration.



Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combatting transnational crime

ARGENTINA



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs; International Trade, and Worship; National Directorate of Migration; Ministry of Security; Ministry of Labour; Executive Committee for the fight against human trafficking and exploitation and the protection and assistance of victims; National Commission for Refugees and Technical Secretariat; General Attorney's Office of the Nation; Federal Council of Childhood, Adolescence and Family; Ministry of Education; Ombudswoman's Office for Children and Adolescents; Ministry of Social Development; Ministry of Women, Gender and Diversity; Municipal governments.

BUDGET (USD)

2,627,500

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

SUMMARY

Argentina has 237 border crossings along land borders shared with five countries and extending for 9,376km. With close to 69 million border transit movements in 2019, the volume of border movements is significant.

The Joint Programme has identified five border crossings and their neighbouring local communities as target intervention areas: Bernardo de Irigoyen and San Antonio (boundaries with Brazil); Paso Formosa (boundary with Paraguay); Puerto Chalanas and Salvador Mazza (boundaries with Bolivia). These five border crossings recorded over 7 million border crossing movements in 2019 (10% of total migration movements) and have exhibited critical gaps in terms of infrastructure and staff capacities to better manage migration entry and exit. Moreover, as Argentina is an origin, transit, and destination country for human trafficking and smuggling of migrants, the Joint Programme will focus on identifying protection needs of migrant women, boys, and girls, facilitating the implementation of local mechanisms and strategies to prevent and combat human trafficking and smuggling of migrants.

In the Joint Programme design phase, extensive consultations took place with civil society organizations composed of migrants and refugees and organizations holding mandates on the protection and promotion of migrant rights to ensure the point of view of migrants was taken into account and their recommendations incorporated. Once underway, all levels of government (from central ministries to municipal authorities through provincial governments), will be closely involved in the management of the programme.

COLOMBIA



Joint Programme

Integrated, secure and human rights-based border management: Addressing the risks and vulnerabilities associated with irregular migration especially Trafficking in Persons (TiP) and Smuggling of Migrants (SoM)

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

National governmental counterparts, Interinstitutional Committee against TiP, Intersectoral Commission against SoM, local authorities, CSO, private sector, academia, migrant population and host communities

BUDGET (USD)

2,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

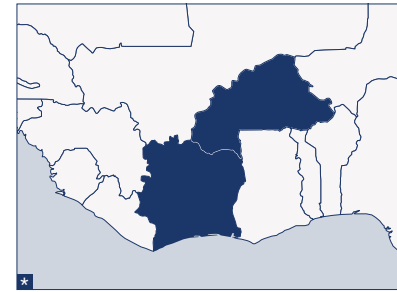
SUMMARY

As an important transit country within two major migratory routes, as well as a country of destination, Colombia faces mixed migration flows and irregular migration challenges, particularly Trafficking in Persons (TiP), Smuggling of Migrants (SoM) and Gender Based Violence (GBV). Unaccompanied or separated children, adolescents, and women are disproportionately affected.

The objective of the Joint Programme is to contribute to the protection of migrants against the risks and vulnerabilities associated with irregular migration, especially regarding TiP and SoM in border areas, through integrated and secure border management. The Joint Programme will focus on strengthening capacity among border management authorities and key institutional actors on rights-based and intersectional approaches to prevention, protection, and prosecution. It will also ensure increased knowledge and awareness among migrants (in transit or intending to stay) and local communities to reduce risks of TiP and SoM.

The programme demonstrates a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach with strong leadership of government and partnerships at national, regional, and local municipal levels.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE, BURKINA FASO



Joint Programme

Enhance border management and combat transnational crime at the northern border of Côte d'Ivoire and Cascades region of Burkina Faso

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



IOM
UN MIGRATION



UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



UN WOMEN

KEY PARTNERS

Central and local authorities (border guards, local police); Local traditional leaders; leaders for women and youth associations; religious leaders

BUDGET (USD)

4,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

SUMMARY

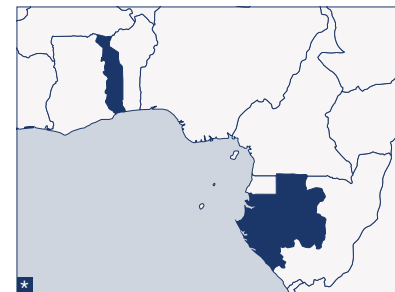
As the security situation continues to deteriorate in the Sahel, there are growing concerns of destabilisation spreading towards the Gulf of Guinea, impacting Côte d'Ivoire as well as Ghana, Benin and Togo. The northern border of Côte d'Ivoire and the Cascades region of Burkina Faso remain underdeveloped. This, along with long-standing intercommunal tensions in the border areas and a historic absence of the state, may render the region susceptible to extremist influences, as well as various forms of organized crime, including trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants.

The region presents specific fragilities related to the cohabitation of different communities in the face of pressure on limited land and natural resources, the weakness of basic social services, and the marginalization of the role of women and their absence from local conflict management mechanisms.

The Joint Programme will address these problems by strengthening border management. In addition to strengthening data collection and capacities of border authorities, the key feature of this Joint Programme is its engagement of the border communities with a strong gender-empowerment focus. The Joint Programme will strengthen resilience of cross-border populations by facilitating dialogue and exchange among marginalized groups, mainly women, for their active participation and ownership of decision-making and local governance priorities. It will increase access to basic services, infrastructures and diversified livelihood opportunities and reinforce the presence of state services. And it will reinforce the capacities of women in conflict mitigation, resolution and early warning, strengthening trust between and among cross-border communities and local authorities.

The Joint Programme has strong potential for cross-border collaboration and replication/expansion in other cross-border areas in the region. It will also ensure specific needs related to the effects of the current COVID-19 pandemic are assessed and addressed.

GABON, TOGO



Joint Programme

Addressing irregular migration and combatting transnational crime in human trafficking along maritime and land routes from Togo to Gabon

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Gabon: Direction Générale de la Documentation et de l'Immigration (DGI); Ministère de l'Intérieur; Ministère de la Défense; Ministère de la Justice; Ministère des Affaires Sociales et Droits de la Femme; Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, NGO Arc en Ciel, Gabonese Civil Society, Media, Academia

Togo: Ministère de la Justice et des Relations avec les Institutions de la République; Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, de l'Intégration Régionale et des Togolais de l'Extérieur; Ministère de la Sécurité et de la Protection Civile; Ministère de l'Action Sociale de la Promotion de la Femme et de l'Alphabétisation Togolese Civil Society, Media, Academia

BUDGET (USD)

2,200,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



SUMMARY

Over the past decade, previously purely economic migration to Gabon has morphed into mixed migration movements, with a marked increase in human trafficking, in particular of women and children, predominantly via maritime routes. Recent investigations point, in particular, to criminal circuits extending from Togo, Cameroon and other countries overland to Nigeria, and then by boat on to Gabon. From Gabon there is anecdotal evidence of further transit of clandestine migration on to Europe.

To address these complex dynamics, the project aims to help prevent and counter trafficking in persons (TIP) and the smuggling of migrants (SOM) along the maritime and land routes from Togo, via Nigeria, to Gabon. It is strongly aligned to national priorities, including a recently signed Cooperation Agreement between Gabon and Togo to address human trafficking of children.

A unique and innovative element of this project is its 'migratory route' approach, i.e. from origin country (Togo) through transit (Nigeria) to destination (Gabon). While the particular focus countries of the proposal are Togo and Gabon, there will be alignment and close coordination with Nigeria through ongoing complementary initiatives in the sub-region.

The project will also work closely with regional economic organisations including the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

STATUS

Joint Programme document submitted.

MADAGASCAR



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



IOM UN MIGRATION

KEY PARTNERS

National Office to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Population, Social Protection and Promotion of Women (MPPSPF); Ministry of Labour Employment, Public Service and Social Affairs; Ministry of Public Health; Border Management agencies; Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; Ministry of Fisheries and Blue Economy; Legal Advice and Counselling Centre; Legal clinics; Union of Qualified Social Work Professionals; Private Sector; Youth Council; civil society organizations

BUDGET (USD)

2,800,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

SUMMARY

Poverty, hunger, gender inequality and, lack of access to education are some of the root causes of several forms of exploitation, including human trafficking in Madagascar. In addition, climate change is exacerbating these existing vulnerabilities, leading to daily struggles for food and clean water, with direct impacts on human mobility, the environment, and the economy, particularly the agricultural sector. Furthermore, food insecurity caused by climate change hits rural populations hardest as their livelihoods depend on natural resources.

The Joint Programme will strategically contribute to the Government of Madagascar's efforts in providing comprehensive assistance, including direct support, return, and protection of trafficked persons, through a victim-centred, trauma-informed, and rural livelihoods approach. Awareness campaigns on Trafficking in Persons (TiP) will be conducted, and a hotline, as well as a shelter, will be set up for Victims of Trafficking (VoT) who returned home, to ensure that they are economically self-sufficient, psychosocially well, and socially integrated into their communities through inclusive protection assistance.

Emphasis will be placed on developing the institutional capacities of service providers and preventing re-victimisation through improved support to returned migrants and their livelihood. The SAVA region on which the Joint Programme will focus its work has significant agronomic potential which is conducive to income-generating activities in agri-food systems and small agribusinesses run by women.

The intervention is strongly aligned with the gender-responsive and child-sensitive principles of the Global Compact on Migration. Throughout implementation, the needs, the specific vulnerabilities, and the institutional disadvantage of women and children will be taken into account. A transformative methodology will be applied to increase women's and young girls' leadership and participation in decision-making processes at the community level.

PAKISTAN



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Interior and Federal Investigation Agency; Social Welfare Departments; Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives

Civil Society Organisations; Local Universities

BUDGET (USD)

2,700,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

SUMMARY

Irregular migration from Pakistan, especially parts of Punjab province, is a long-standing phenomenon and is driven largely by socioeconomic challenges. The most common and well-documented smuggling route is the land route to Europe via Turkey. This is often referred to as the Eastern Mediterranean Route and is predominantly used by Pakistani, Afghan, and Bangladeshi nationals who rely on Pakistani smuggling networks while transiting through Pakistan. Pakistan is also a source, transit and destination country for victims of human trafficking, with the Gulf Countries as common destinations.

The project aims to address Trafficking in Persons (TiP) and Smuggling of Migrants (SoM) from Pakistan along the Eastern Mediterranean Route through interventions related to:

- Prevention (potential irregular migrants and communities have greater capacities to identify and prevent risks);
- Protection (victims receive quality protection and assistance);
- Prosecution (strengthen Government's capacity to combat transnational crimes); and
- Partnerships (facilitate exchange of regional and global best practices on combatting TiP and SoM).

The project is strongly aligned to national priorities, and builds upon extensive historical and ongoing engagements in the country, following strong whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches. Notably, it proposes close collaboration with a diverse range of civil society and local community partners during implementation.



Facilitating
regular migration,
decent work and
enhancing the positive
development effects
of human mobility

LESOTHO



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Labour and Employment; Ministry of Development Planning; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Relations; Ministry of Home Affairs; National Consultative Committee on Migration; Lesotho Labour Union; National University of Lesotho; Migration Workers Association

BUDGET (USD)

1,700,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

SUMMARY

There are an estimated 5,000-10,000 labour migrants from Lesotho ("Basotho"), both regular and irregular, working on agricultural farms in Ceres, KwaZulu Natal province, South Africa. While the long-standing seasonal labour migration scheme set up by the Department of Labour in South Africa brings overall mutual benefits, challenges persist, including: lack of systematic monitoring and limited provision of services to migrant workers as per the bilateral MoU; poor remittance infrastructure and facilities in Lesotho; and continued hiring of undocumented Basotho labour migrants and subsequent vulnerabilities faced by migrants, their families and affected communities.

To address these challenges, the Joint Programme will enhance the benefits of this labour migration scheme for the employers and migrants by ensuring more systematic monitoring by both governments of the working conditions, setting up adequate complaint mechanisms and by putting in place pre-departure orientation practices.

The Joint Programme will also strengthen remittance infrastructure to ensure access to services at reduced transaction costs, and strengthen public service provision for returning/returned migrants in training and job placements. The Joint Programme will further strengthen the capacities of youth and women in Quthing to set up innovative and sustainable business enterprises and seek to increase civic engagement among Basotho in Quthing, ensuring greater social cohesion and quality of living within the communities.

The Joint Programme will serve as a model for other migrant labour sectors, such as construction and domestic work. It integrates a gender and human rights sensitive approach throughout the project implementation cycle, and fits within the framework of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Labour Migration Action Plans and Regional Labour Migration Policy Framework.

MALI

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Malians Abroad and Intra-African Integration; Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training; Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Investment Promotion; Investment Promotion Agency of ; General Delegation of Malians Abroad; High Council of Malians Abroad; Superior Council of the Malian Diaspora; Regional and local governments and municipalities; Financial institutions

BUDGET (USD)

2,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

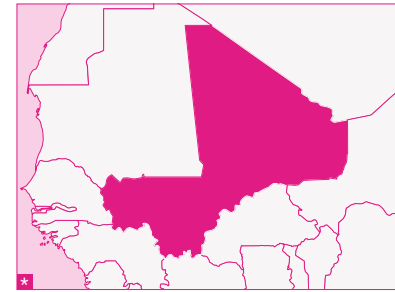
36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.



Joint Programme

Initiative for Diaspora Engagement and Investment in Mali's Regions (INEDIT Mali)

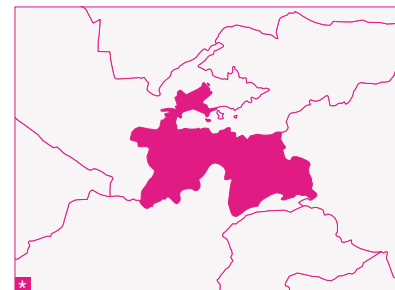
SUMMARY

Mali's large diaspora, particularly in West Africa and Europe, is estimated at approximately 6 million. Formal financial transfers of the Malian diaspora represent approximately 6.7% of national GDP in 2018, and the country promotes diaspora engagement via several political frameworks. However, this engagement is underutilized for productive investment beyond transfers for consumption, with the amount of remittances used for investments standing at only 5%.

Aligned with national priorities and the African Union Migration Policy Framework, the Joint Programme was designed through consultations with authorities at the national, regional and local level as well as civil society organizations, including diaspora associations. It has a strong focus on gender and incorporates lessons learned from existing initiatives in both Mali and neighbouring countries by strengthening the engagement of Mali's diaspora community and addressing the lack of financial solutions for small and medium enterprises (SMEs).

The Joint Programme will undertake to bring together and align public and private contributions to development by 1) creating a conducive environment for diaspora engagement and participation in local socio-economic development; 2) Providing financial education and increasing livelihood provision competencies of local communities; and 3) Creating sustainable financial solutions to channel remittances and savings to invest in local economic development projects.

TAJIKISTAN



Joint Programme

Safe and skilled migration for young Tajiks abroad

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Education; Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population; Committee of Youth Affairs and Sports; Adult Training Centres; Selected NGO partners

BUDGET (USD)

1,600,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

18

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

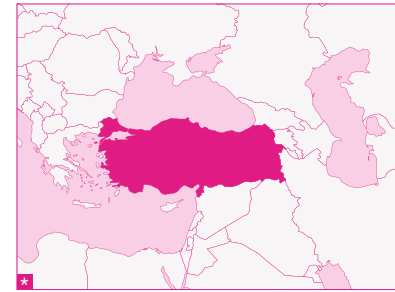
SUMMARY

Lack of opportunities for local employment drives high rates of migration among Tajik youth (38-40%). Most of these youth are low-skilled and unprepared to take advantage of job opportunities abroad. They lack information on risks and often migrate and work irregularly.

This Joint Programme seeks to reduce irregular migration, lower migrants' vulnerability to abuse and exploitation and increase the flow of remittances to Tajikistan. On one hand, the Tajik Government, with support from the Participating UN Organizations, will seek to improve knowledge and skills among prospective young migrants through offering financial literacy and Russian language self-learning courses and making use of modern information platforms to ensure a wide outreach. The programme will also aim at building the capacity of recruitment agencies and strengthening the cooperation between the Government of Tajikistan, the Russian Federation and the Tajik Diaspora organizations.

The Joint Programme is strongly rooted in GCM key principles. It is built on a whole-of-government approach with the strong involvement of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population, the Migration Services and the Committee of Youth Affairs and Sports both at the national and district levels. The program is gender-sensitive (women migrants' specific needs are identified through local-level consultations and focus groups) and places a special emphasis on children: delaying labour migration until at least 18 is an explicit objective.

TÜRKIYE



Joint Programme

Supporting Migrant's inclusion in Türkiye's Transition to a Green Economy

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye (TÜBİTAK); Ministry of Trade; Directorate General of International Labour Force/ Ministry of Labour; Ministry of Industry and Technology; Presidency of Climate Change; Presidency on Migration Management; Turkish Employers Association Confederation (TEAC); Migrants, civil society organizations; Sector-specific representative bodies and business networks; Financial institutions and higher education institutions.

BUDGET (USD)

2,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee; Joint Programme document solicited.

SUMMARY

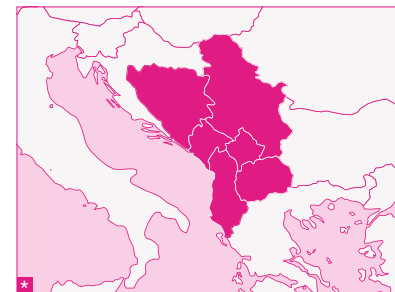
Türkiye experiences high levels of migration and is an emigration, transit, and destination country. There are more than 5 million foreign nationals including approximately 3.57 million Syrians under temporary protection and 1.34 million foreign nationals with residence permits. Climate Change impacts, including displacement, are already being felt in Türkiye, with water scarcity representing a particular challenge for municipalities hosting migrants, refugees, and those under temporary protection.

The Joint Programme will contribute to the inclusion of migrants in the sustainable and green development of Türkiye and its transition to a green and circular economy. It will support migrant-led and migrant-employing startups and established micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) to adapt and innovate for circular economy, EU market access, access to finance and build peer links to grow their businesses. The Joint Programme will also allow improvement of inter-institutional support for inclusive entrepreneurship and green economy.

Taking a people-centred approach, the Joint Programme is based on in-depth consultation with specific migrant populations on financial inclusion and business development. It is both innovative and sustainable, with a strong emphasis on the capacity building of businesses and on linking entrepreneurs with existing government support systems.

WESTERN BALKANS

Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia



Joint Programme

Western Balkans: Labour Migration for the Benefit of All

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministries of Labour, Border Management and Migration, Civil Affairs and Foreign Relations; Statistical agencies; Employment Bureaus and agencies; Universities and research institutions; Social partners and NGOs.

BUDGET (USD)

3,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

SUMMARY

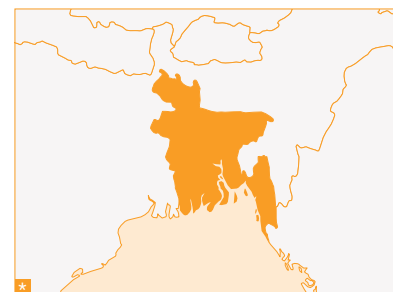
The subregion of the Western Balkans remains a region of net emigration, with up to one third of the citizens of the six countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia) living and working outside of the region. Intra-regional migration is also high, accounting for 10% of the population, and, as the six countries are in the process of creating a Common Regional Market, they have committed to facilitate regional mobility through an agreed set of objectives such as portability of social rights and mutual recognition of qualifications. However, the countries are at varying levels of alignment of policy and all lack comprehensive migration statistics.

Given the above context, the proposed programme will aim to facilitate intra-regional mobility and maximize the benefits of migration through the implementation of evidence-based policies. The proposal is to: 1) strengthen the regional capacity to collect and analyse data on the labour and skill mobility; and 2) foster policy dialogues in view of harmonizing labour migration policies and systems.



Improving
the social inclusion
and integration
of migrants

BANGLADESH



Joint Programme

Addressing the medium to long-term reintegration needs and strengthening social protection support mechanisms for the social inclusion of Bangladeshi migrants

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Government: Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment; Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training; Wage Earners' Welfare Board; District Manpower and Employment Offices; Technical Training Centers.

Civil Society: Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee; Ovibashi Karmi Unnayan Program; Helvetas Swiss Inter-cooperation Bangladesh; community-based organizations such as Ain o Salish Kendra.

Private sector: Chambers of Commerce; Employers' Federations; Industry Skills Councils; business associations; private employers.

BUDGET (USD)

2,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

SUMMARY

In 2018 and 2019, over 1.4 million Bangladeshi workers migrated for employment, of which approximately 200,000 were female; and remittances accounted for 7-8 percent of GDP in 2019. At this scale, the adverse effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on Bangladeshi migrant workers, their families and affected communities, are significant – this includes the impact on those who were dismissed from their jobs, those who returned (travelling both via regular and non-regular channels) and those, many undocumented, waiting to travel back and at risk of being forcibly returned.

This Joint Programme will contribute to the medium/ long-term recovery and social inclusion of returning Bangladeshi migrants affected by the COVID-19 pandemic-induced recession. The Joint Programme will address the needs and vulnerabilities of returning migrant workers, stranded migrant workers abroad, and migrants that were poised to join employment at the onset of the COVID-19 crisis. This will also impact the dependents of migrants and households reliant on remittances and communities affected by the influx of returning migrants.

In addressing the medium-term recovery and social cohesion needs, the Joint Programme will: 1) Empower the communities directly (e.g. provide psychosocial support and other social services, address social stigma and discrimination through community-based interventions); and 2) Assist the authorities to improve social integration support structures (e.g. establish coordination mechanisms, policy measures, mid-term recovery response, etc.).

The Joint Programme takes a strong whole-of-government and society approach, establishing partnerships across the full spectrum of relevant government ministries, as well as with clearly identified stakeholders that represent trade unions, NGOs/INGOs, cottage industries, municipal authorities, the private sector and academia. The programme also has a strong gender empowerment component, with a specific focus on the sustainable reintegration of vulnerable women migrant workers.

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Social Protection; State Agency on Youth and Sports; Civil Society; Youth Organizations; Diaspora Associations; Media

BUDGET (USD)

2,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

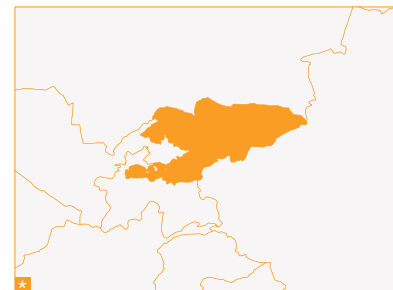
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.



Joint Programme

Enhancement of social cohesion and inclusive development processes in Kyrgyzstan by promoting safe reintegration of returned migrant workers, with special attention to women and youth

SUMMARY

Female migrants comprise approximately 52% of all migrants and, with the unemployment rate at 33.6% among youth aged 16-29 in 2020, youth migration is a growing phenomenon. The proposed programme targets both groups (women and youth) as they face specific challenges and risks during the process of labour migration and upon return, including stigmatization, high levels of stress, and difficult social adaptation.

It aims at simultaneously fostering a conducive reintegration environment (economic opportunities and equitable access to social services) and promoting a positive image of women and youth migrants.

The proposed programme takes a strong whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. It is based on consultations with a wide range of partners, and implementation is envisaged to include numerous government partners at national and district levels, as well as the diaspora, local communities, migrants, media and various civil society partners.

PERU



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Health; Integrated Health Network Directorate; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Labour and Production; Maria Auxiliadora University; Working Group of Migrants and Refugees from Venezuela

BUDGET (USD)

2,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme document submitted.

SUMMARY

The main objective of this Joint Programme is to strengthen the socioeconomic inclusion and access to basic services, particularly healthcare, of primarily Venezuelan migrants and receiving communities in the district of San Juan de Lurigancho, Lima, Peru.

Following a thorough analysis of the challenges faced by the inhabitants, including through in-depth consultations of migrants and their communities, the participating UN organizations and their partners propose interventions targeting both demand (migrants and local communities) and support (local authorities, service providers and microfinance institutions) with a focus on access to quality services, peaceful coexistence, and protection from gender-based violence. The emphasis on peaceful coexistence appears particularly relevant with the country witnessing increasing episodes of discrimination and xenophobia.

The proposed Joint Programme is based on the priorities for integration included in the Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) 2020.

The selection of a well-defined and limited geographic scope highlights how results-oriented the programme is with the clear and tangible target of 70,000 Venezuelans to benefit. This defined geographic scope also allows for a strong involvement of local authorities in the programme design and implementation, alongside the national level institutions.

SRI LANKA



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Economic Development; Ministry of Health; Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment; Ministry of Skills Development Employment and Labour Relations; Ministry of Justice; Legal Aid Commission; Ministry of Women's Affairs; Department of Immigration and Emigration; Ministry of Foreign Relations; Ministry of Resettlement

District and divisional secretariats;

Employer Federation of Ceylon (EFC);

Centre for Human Rights and Development; Community Development Services; Social Organizations Networking for Development

BUDGET (USD)

1,600,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

30

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



SUMMARY

The project aims to contribute towards economic recovery and resilience of migrants and their communities in Sri Lanka, addressing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on migrants and affected communities. It is aligned with the National COVID-19 Response Plan for Sri Lankan migrant workers (July 2020) focusing on repatriation of affected migrant workers, reintegration, and re-migration.

The proposed interventions include:

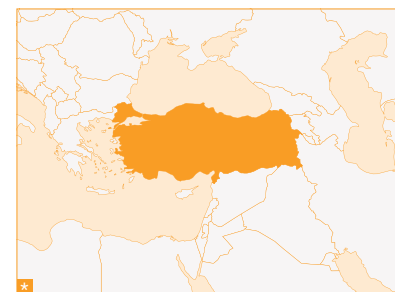
- Creating an enabling environment for returning migrants, including psychosocial and economic support, direct assistance to vulnerable migrants including Victims of Trafficking, and awareness raising on safe migration;
- Facilitating economic reintegration, including entrepreneurship skills development, an enabling business environment and employment opportunities; and
- Strengthening labour migration governance, particularly related to provision of legal assistance in destination countries.

The project will take a strong whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, working with a wide range of government partners at national and district levels, as well as with the employers federation, and various civil society partners.

STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

TÜRKIYE



Joint Programme

Improved social cohesion for Persons under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection in two provinces

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services; local authorities and government; migrants; civil society organizations.

BUDGET (USD)

4,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

SUMMARY

Türkiye is host to a large stock of migrants and refugees, including 3.57 million Syrians. The lengthy stay of Syrians under temporary protection, recent mixed flows, large numbers of migrants entering Türkiye to work irregularly or attempt irregular entry into Europe, and the recent economic downturn have contributed to a complex migration context. This in turn is straining the capacity and resources of the Turkish government to effectively manage migration amid increasing xenophobia and social tensions.

The Joint Programme will aim to contribute to improved social cohesion between citizens and Persons under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (PuLFI) in selected districts of İstanbul and Gaziantep provinces.

This will be achieved through two complementary streams of work. On one hand, the Joint Programme will aim at improving access to gender-responsive and rights-based services by the migrant population. On the other hand, the programme will foster opportunities for enhanced engagement between the migrant population and the host communities.

Aligned with the Government's policy and building on previous social cohesion programmes targeting Syrians under Temporary Protection, the Joint Programme proposes an area-based response with a strong partnership with local authorities and civil society organizations.

URUGUAY



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

National Board of Migration; National Institute for Employment and Training (INEFOP); National Institute for Cooperativism (INACOOP);

National Chamber of Industries; National Chamber of Commerce;

Municipality B (Montevideo); Municipality of Rivera; Municipality of Chuy;

Red de Apoyo al Migrante; PIT-CNT (General Union of Workers in Uruguay)

BUDGET (USD)	1,750,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	24
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

SUMMARY

Uruguay has experienced a sharp increase in the number of incoming migrants, with an increase in intra-regional labour migration and influx from Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Venezuela. Of particular concern are the challenges faced by female migrants, those with disabilities, as well as migrant children.

Focusing on three municipalities most highly affected by migration (one of which borders Brazil), the project will:

- Strengthen city-level services to ensure access to employment, hiring, entrepreneurship, and social protection;
- Ensure migrants' knowledge and awareness about the initiatives and systems in place;
- Secure access to childcare systems for migrants; and
- Systematize the experience of cities in the programme into a methodology replicable at the national and regional levels.

The project strongly aligns with the GCM whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, which are reflected strongly in its proposed governance structure which includes an Advisory Board (comprised of civil society organizations, migrants' organizations as well as employers and workers organizations). The project also offers an innovative aspect with the inclusion of the Uruguay diaspora to build on their own experiences of labour integration in their cities of residence.



ANNEX: Funded Joint Programmes

INDONESIA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs; National Development Planning Agency; Ministry of Manpower; Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection; National Board for the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers; Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration; Provincial/District level Departments for Development Planning, Placement of Migrant Workers, Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, and Social Affairs; Civil society organizations

BUDGET (USD)

1,700,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

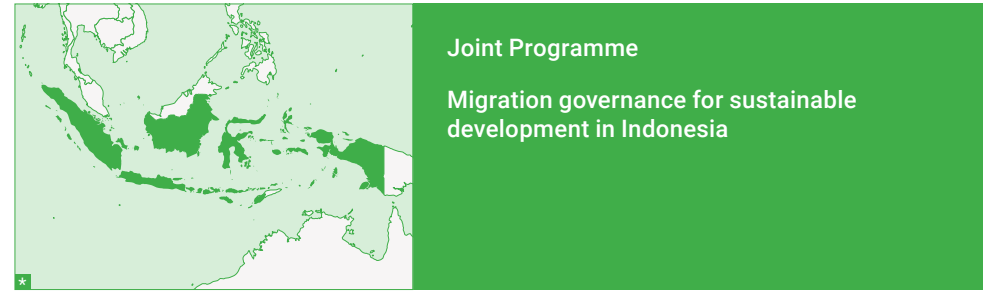
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



SUMMARY

Migration governance in Indonesia is emerging as a whole-of-government focus, but remains significantly diffused across national and sub-national government structures, amidst decentralized government policymaking and budgeting, including around key elements such as migrant services, vocational training, and protection of vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking.

These challenges highlight the importance of strengthening the integration of migration in national and local development planning in order to accelerate the realization of the SDGs.

The Joint Programme helps strengthen the Government of Indonesia's capacity in evidence-based migration management at the national and sub-national levels, in line with the GCM. This includes support in establishing an inter-institutional coordination mechanism and a National Action Plan for GCM.

The engagement at the sub-national level is highly relevant in the Indonesian context given the challenges related to decentralisation. Ensuring whole-of-society and government approaches, the programme design involves local leaders, such as mayors and city administrators. It envisages strong ownership and empowerment at the sub-national level, emphasizing localized migration governance priorities, followed by the design, implementation, and monitoring of appropriate interventions.

It will further establish platforms for sub-national governments to exchange best practices on migration policies and programmes as regards the protection and empowerment of Indonesian migrant workers. Civil society partners will be central to all aspects of programming design and implementation.

NIGERIA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

National Commission For Refugees Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons; Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Social Development, National Bureau of Statistics; National Population Commission; Nigerians in Diaspora Commission, Nigeria Immigration Service; Federal Ministry of Labour and Employment; Federal Ministry of Health; National Agency for The Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons; Federal Ministry of Justice; Civil Society Organizations; Returnee Migrants Associations; local communities; media institutions.

BUDGET (USD)

2,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



SUMMARY

As a major country of origin, transit and destination, Nigeria's mixed migration dynamics are complex and often impact the entire West Africa region. Despite strong efforts by the government including the adoption of the first National Migration Policy in 2015, effective migration management and governance remains a challenge.

The Joint Programme seeks to strengthen migration management and governance in Nigeria through the promotion of fact-based and data-driven migration policy and planning. It will do so by: 1) strengthening capacities for research, data collection, analysis and dissemination; 2) reviewing the National Migration Policy in light of the recent events and trends in the migration space; and 3) developing a national implementation plan for the Global Compact on Migration (GCM).

The proposed initiative is led by the national government with a whole-of-government approach including nine governmental entities (from the Immigration Service to the Ministry of Labour and Employment through the National Bureau of Statistics) partnering on the Joint Programme. It also strongly aligns with the Government's priorities and builds upon work by the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) and the Technical Working Group on Migration.

Moreover, in line with the GCM guiding principles, the Joint Programmes will take a whole-of-society and people-centred approach, through consultations and engagements with migrant associations, diaspora representatives, and a range of other non-state actors, throughout the project cycle.

NORTH MACEDONIA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Interior; State Statistical Office; Ministry of Labor and Social Policy; Cabinet of the Minister without Portfolio (Minister for Diaspora); Ministry of Information Society and Public Administration; National Bank of the Republic of North Macedonia; Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Migration, Asylum, Refugees Regional Initiative; Macedonian Young Lawyers Association; European Policy Institute; Reactor-Research in Action; Local communities.

BUDGET (USD)	1,500,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	30
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



SUMMARY

North Macedonia is affected by strong mixed migration movements but lacks reliable data on which to build its migration policy. The Joint Programme will strengthen the national capacity to collect, share and analyse data and support the development of an evidence-based migration policy. The Joint Programme will also focus on using evidence gathered to raise awareness about migration amongst the general public and prevent xenophobia and stigmatization of migrants and refugees.

The initial needs assessment was carried out through a consultative process during which the UN agencies and the national government were actively engaged. With the emphasis placed on data exchange amongst key institutions and the active involvement of the State Statistical Office and three different ministries, this Joint Programme is strongly anchored on the whole of government principle. The Joint Programme also integrates the whole of society dimension as evidenced by engagement with various stakeholders including regional intergovernmental organizations, national civil society organizations, think tanks, the private sector, academia, and local communities.

Complementarities with existing or planned programmes have been identified and will guarantee sustainability. In particular, the Joint Programme will ensure the integration of the migration dimension in key existing data collection mechanisms such as the upcoming census and the annual labour force survey.

Innovation is also very present through the support provided to the country in experimenting for the first time with the usage of large sets of proxy data, or “big data”.

SERBIA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (Migration Training Centre); local migration councils and local governments

BUDGET (USD)

2,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



Joint Programme

Promoting evidence-based migration governance for maximizing development potential of migration

SUMMARY

The project will address migration data needs and strengthen policy capacities at both national and local levels. Aligning strongly with national priorities, it will work closely with the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (SCRM) and its Migration Training Centre (MTC), reinforcing SCRM's role in providing capacity development and knowledge management strategies for improved local migration policy planning and implementation.

The strength of this project is its focus on challenges faced by local communities facing complex migration situations. While Local Migration Action Plans exist in every Serbian local government, stakeholders often rely on limited data and possess limited capacities to assess, evaluate, use, and analyses data. The project will work closely with the Local Migration Councils to address diverse and ever-changing migration dynamics, including sustainable reintegration of returnees, stigma and discrimination, health and social protection, youth unemployment, labour market shortages, and diaspora engagement.

INDIA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare; NITI Aayog; National Rainfed Area Authority; Disaster Management Authority; Department of Labour; Ministry of Rural Development; State Governments of Odisha and Telangana; Odisha State Disaster Management Authority; Telangana State Disaster Response and Fire Services Department; Farmer Producers Organizations; Self-help Groups; Common Service Centres; Migration Resource Centres; local NGOs; private entities; financial institutions.

BUDGET (USD)

3,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



Joint Programme

Enhancing the resilience to climate change of migrant and vulnerable households in the coastal areas of Odisha State and drought-prone areas of Telangana State

SUMMARY

According to the Global Climate Risk Index, in 2019 India was the world's seventh most vulnerable country to the impacts of climate change. Large-scale migration historically related to socio-economic factors has been increasingly exacerbated by climate change impacts and environmental degradation that are affecting traditional mobility patterns and worsening the vulnerability of rural households. Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy and is the primary sector of employment, especially for women. Sudden and slow-onset climatic events adversely impact agriculture, thereby increasing the vulnerability of agriculture-dependent rural households, who generally have low adaptive capacity.

The Joint Programme will aim to strengthen rural households' resilience to climate change in order to reduce the pressure to migrate out of distress and to improve migration outcomes. Throughout this intervention, FAO and IOM will jointly act on the intersecting challenges of migration, climate change and food insecurity.

Particular attention will be given to addressing the vulnerabilities of women, small and marginal farmers, and other vulnerable groups living in the coastal areas of Odisha State and drought-prone areas of Telangana State. This will be achieved via three components: 1) Strengthen climate adaptive capacity of households; 2) Improve access to information on safe and regular migration and climate-smart agriculture; and 3) Enhance policy coherence and multisectoral collaboration across the areas of climate change, migration, agriculture and rural development.

Building upon implementation in Odisha and Telangana States, the Joint Programme holds a strong potential for scale-up and replication in other parts of the country.

TAJIKISTAN

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population; Committee on Women and Family Affairs; Ministry of Health and Social Protection; Migration Services; Department of Women and Family Affairs; Department of Agriculture (DoA)

College on Disabilities; Local Authorities; Media Partners; National Association of Small and Medium Business; Selected Non-Governmental Organizations

BUDGET (USD)

2,200,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

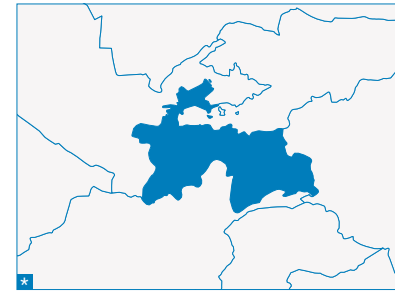
24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



Joint Programme

Empowerment of 'Families left behind' for improved Migration Outcomes in Khatlon, Tajikistan

SUMMARY

This Joint Programme aims at reducing the vulnerabilities of families adversely affected by migration in one of the most remittance-dependant countries in the world.

Approximately 10% of the Tajik working age population have migrated to Russia; 85% of this group are men. Many of them gradually cease sending remittances and opt to build a new life in Russia, leaving behind an extremely vulnerable and marginalized group in Tajik society, the "abandoned families" of migrant workers. Conservative societal values and understandings of gender roles contribute to a strong dependence on men, leaving abandoned women more vulnerable, facing dispossession and lacking equal access to property, land, and credit. They can also lack access to legal remedies and often face discrimination in the application of law.

The Joint Programme addresses vulnerabilities of these 'families left behind' in the following areas: 1) Wellbeing – the Joint Programme ensures that women and children left behind have access to capacitated and coordinated psychosocial services; 2) Economic resilience and inclusion – the Joint Programme strengthens land and water resources utilisation, and increased access to value chains through farming, small scale processing initiatives, retail and marketing; 3) Protection of rights – the Joint Programme strengthens capacity of government and NGO services, collaborate on joint advocacy and awareness campaigns, and ensure adolescents strengthen life competencies; 4) Evidence-based response – the Joint Programme works closely with national /regional /local government to ensure evidence is available to guide policy planning, raise awareness among policy makers at national and district levels, and ensure support the development of a 'families left behind' section of the National Migration Concept through technical and drafting support.

THE GAMBIA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment; Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Welfare; Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs; Ministry of Justice; Gambia Immigration Department; Gambia Revenue Authority; National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons; Gambia Bureau of Statistics; The Gambia Songhai Initiative; The Gambia Women’s Chamber of Commerce; The Gambia Youth Chamber of Commerce; The National Youth Council

BUDGET (USD)

2,350,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

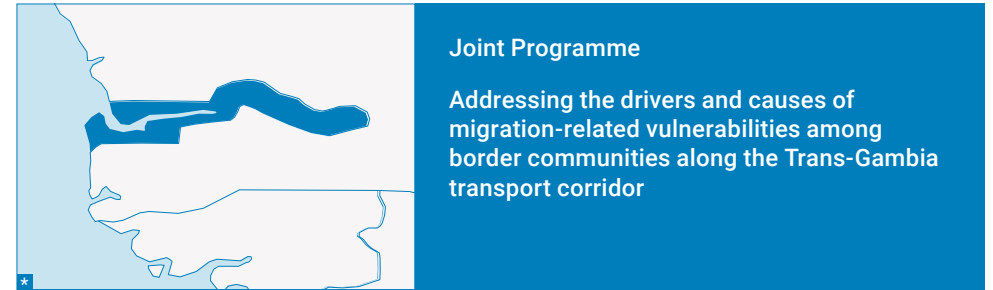
36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



SUMMARY

The Trans-Gambia transport corridor is an area that has seen a significant increase in migration with the 2019 opening of the Senegambia Bridge, which crosses the Gambia River. The Joint Programme aims to allow border communities to reap the benefits of the transport corridor without being at risk of harm by addressing the challenges along the corridor related to irregular migration, organized crime, and the specific vulnerabilities faced by female migrants.

The Joint Programme, a pilot initiative with strong potential for replicability, targets two districts (Jarra West and Upper Baddibou) and aims to mitigate migration challenges and improve the cross-border environment for women and youth. The main components of the programme include: 1) Enhancing border posts to preempt situations of vulnerability; 2) Strengthening capacity of border authorities; 3) Increasing awareness among women and youth of their rights; and 4) Strengthening skills and opportunities for women and youth.

The programme was conceptualized based on consultations with government and civil society stakeholders, reflecting the needs of affected populations and communities. The close engagement of community members will ensure interventions are driven by those communities, facilitate ownership and, as appropriate, provide a sustainable business model.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of National Security; Ministry of Social Development and Family Services; Children’s Authority of Trinidad and Tobago; Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago; ChildLine Trinidad and Tobago; Archdiocesan Ministry for Migrants and Refugees.

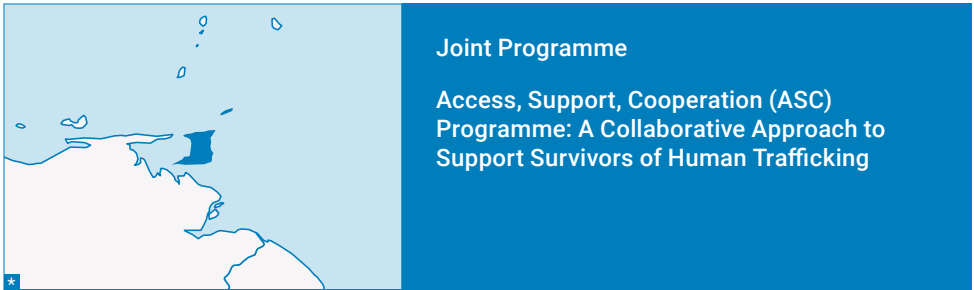
BUDGET (USD)	2,600,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	36
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



SUMMARY

The massive flows of Venezuelan migrants and refugees into Trinidad and Tobago has led to a surge in human trafficking cases, putting pressure on existing protection systems and creating higher levels of risk of abuse, violence and exploitation, especially for young women and unaccompanied and separated children.

This Joint Programme (“Access, Support, and Coordination”) focuses on strengthening the capacities of national and community-based partners (access), caring for and empowering survivors (support) and coordinating efforts (coordination) in response to the needs of survivors of trafficking. Built on a strong partnership with both the government and the civil society – incorporating the GCM’s whole-of-government and whole-of-society guiding principles - the proposed initiative places a strong emphasis on the need to strengthen the capacity of the various actors and reinforce their cooperation.

The capacity strengthening result areas include: 1) enhanced capacity of national, non-governmental and community-based protection systems to prevent, screen/ identify, refer and provide services, rehabilitate and integrate/reintegrate survivors of trafficking; 2) strengthened coordination in mitigating risks, identifying solutions, tackling xenophobia, monitoring, and providing direct assistance to survivors of trafficking; and 3) psychosocial and economic empowerment of survivors of trafficking, and their participation in trafficking prevention and response.

This Joint Programme which addresses each stage in the continuum of care (from screening to reintegration), has a strong potential for scalability. As many Caribbean countries face similar challenges as a result of the Venezuela crisis, it could be replicated across the region.

COSTA RICA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Health; Ministry of the Interior; Police force and the Prosecutors' Offices; Directorate of Immigration and Foreign Affairs; Public institutions which focus on gender equality; Social Security Services; Local governments

BUDGET (USD)

2,300,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

18

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



Joint Programme

Strengthening coordination and exchange of information between law enforcement in prosecution of smuggling of migrants and human trafficking transnational crimes

SUMMARY

With a strong emphasis on human rights and gender, this Joint Programme aims at combatting the smuggling of migrants, human trafficking and other transnational crimes which persists in Central America as confirmed by recent police investigations and interviews with migrants along the borders of Panama, Costa Rica and Northern Triangle countries.

This joint initiative strengthens cooperation between prosecutors and police, in particular in the area of data collection and analysis. As women account for 80% of all identified victims of trafficking in North and Central America and the Caribbean, the strengthening of law enforcement capacities will be complemented by a specific gender equality and human rights focus such as the establishment of a Commission on Gender and Access to Justice or the development of referral mechanisms between the health, social services and law enforcement sectors.

Extensive consultations with extra-regional and Central American migrants at sites along the border of Costa Rica were instrumental in the development of the proposed programme, which will be implemented in close partnership with a variety of government partners.

The initiative has strong potential for cross-border collaboration and aims explicitly at replication/expansion in other Central American countries.

ETHIOPIA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



International Labour Organization



FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



World Health Organization

KEY PARTNERS

Government: Ministry of Urban Development and Construction; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs

Local Authorities: Addis Ababa Health Bureau; Addis Ababa Planning and Development Commission; River and Riverside Development Agency; Addis Ababa City Administration; Social Affairs Bureau; Job Creation Commission

Others: Mothers and Children Multisectoral Development Organization (MCMDO); Addis Ababa University Department of Psychiatry; Fendika; Ethiopian Artists' Association

BUDGET (USD)

1,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

18

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



Joint Programme

Innovative approaches to address inclusion and integration, through health and economic empowerment of migrant street children and youth in Addis Ababa

SUMMARY

Ethiopia, with a population of 107 million, is a hub for outward and inward migration. In addition to being one of the major labour sending countries, it is also the largest refugee hosting country in Africa. The burden this poses for cities is colossal. Addis Ababa, with an estimated 3 million population in the 2007 census, now informally estimates that is now beyond 7 million. The city administration lacks the capacity to support accurate registration of, and provision of services and protection for, migrants and returnees, mostly irregular migrants forcibly returned. Many children, youth, and adolescents end up in precarious situations, living on the streets and exposed to high levels of exploitation and substance abuse.

Based on a consultative approach with NGOs, other stakeholders, and beneficiaries, the Joint Programme will aim to support the federal government, Addis Ababa city administration and local organizations in providing reintegration support to returning migrants, focusing on the areas of health, housing, social protection, livelihoods and employment. It also seeks to reduce vulnerability among migrants and communities, to trafficking and smuggling.

There is a strong engagement with the Addis Ababa City Administration, as well as various civil society organizations and other partners. This whole-of-society approach is mirrored by a whole-of-government approach. The Joint Programme is well-aligned with strategic national priorities, is complementary to other ongoing initiatives, and has strong potential for replication in other Ethiopian cities.

GUINEA, LIBERIA, SIERRA LEONE

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Government: (Guinea) Ministry of Security, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Territory Administration, Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Justice; (Regional) Mano River Union intergovernmental organization, (Local) Community Leaders, Border Security and Health personnel Civil Society: Community CSOs, Mano River Women’s Peace Network

Private Sector: Afriland First Bank, Ecobank

BUDGET (USD)	2,786,280	DURATION (MONTHS)	30
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



SUMMARY

Parrot’s Beak is in the southwestern part of Guinea, where the respective territories of Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia meet, in a curved point of land between the Meli and Mokona Rivers. The movement of people and goods has increased in this region considerably in the last two decades with recent signs of criminal networks taking advantage of the lack of coordination between states and the vulnerability of border communities, to organize human trafficking and smuggling.

To address these challenges, the Joint Programme takes an integrated border management approach, that allows for addressing security, development, and humanitarian concerns. The Joint Programme strengthens management capacity among Guinean authorities at the southern borders; reinforces trust and collaboration among state institutions and target border communities; and Improves social cohesion among cross-border communities.

An interesting component of this programme is its integration of public health and epidemic control factors, a lesson well-learned from the Ebola crisis. For example, trainings in rapid detection and response to epidemic threats for point of entry officers are conducted, and protective equipment and hygiene kits are provided. This is of particular relevance in the current COVID-19 response.

Partnerships are a cornerstone of this Joint Programme. In addition to strong government ownership, coordination with neighbouring countries, and close engagement of affected populations will be prioritized. Also, the project forges partnerships with the Mano River Union, a sub-regional organization, to complement ongoing work in border security and community cohesion, and works closely with private financial service providers such as Afriland First Bank and Ecobank, to establish cross-border community credit unions.

ECUADOR

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility; Association of Ecuadorian Municipalities (Asociación de Municipalidades Ecuatorianas, AME); Consortium Of Provincial Autonomous Governments Of Ecuador (Consortio De Gobiernos Autónomos Provinciales Del Ecuador, CONGOPE); Private sector and civil society organizations

BUDGET (USD)

1,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



SUMMARY

The Joint Programme addresses issues related to the socio-economic integration of migrants, returnees and local communities in Ecuador, in the context of the Venezuela crisis and other regional mixed migration flows. It is firmly rooted in the GCM guiding principles and is based on needs identified via the Human Mobility National Boards (HMNB) process designed by Ecuador’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility (MREMH) involving consultations with immigrants, Ecuadorian returnees, civil society, international cooperation organizations and State institutions.

The Joint Programme follows a two-pronged approach directed at securing stronger participation and equitable access to livelihood opportunities among migrants and host communities; and strengthening local governments and other public stakeholders’ capacities in promoting the integration of migrants and host communities in their respective territories.

The Joint Programme envisages close engagement with the private sector in the generation of new skills for the future of work, information tools, digital livelihoods and alternative financing mechanisms and instruments, with potential for future replication in other parts of the nation and beyond.

The Joint Programme is well-aligned with national priorities as outlined in the current UNDAF which calls for “...diversification of the productive structure, the generation of decent work and sustainable livelihoods and the economic inclusion of people, with equal opportunities for women and men”, as well as in the National Plan on Human Mobility, with its overall objective of socio-economic inclusion.

PHILIPPINES

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Department of Foreign Affairs; Department of Labour and Employment; Overseas Workers Welfare Administration-National Reintegration Center for OFWs; Philippine Overseas Employment Administration; Department of Social Welfare and Development; Department of Trade and Industry; Technical Education and Skills Development Authority; Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA); Center for Migrant Advocacy; Women’s Legal and Human Rights Bureau; Development Action for Women Network; Philippine Statistics Authority; National Economic and Development Authority; workers’ and employer’s organizations; Local Government Units (LGUs); Blas F. Ople Policy Center and Training Institute; Fair Employment Foundation.

BUDGET (USD)

1,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



SUMMARY

The Joint Programme supports the Government of the Philippines in achieving the country’s priority GCM objectives: objective 8 (Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work) and objective 21 (Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration), with a focus on the needs and protection of overseas Filipino workers throughout the migration cycle - from recruitment, employment, to return and reintegration.

This will be achieved by ensuring that: a) Government initiatives to promote fair and ethical recruitment as well as reintegration services are evidence-based, gender-responsive and coordinated; and b) the Government establishes mechanisms to translate evidence into policy and best practices pertaining to recruitment and reintegration through the migration cycle.

The Joint Programme also addresses the challenges magnified by the COVID-19 pandemic, with large scale job losses leading to mass returns, and the need for effective reintegration frameworks and tailored services.

The whole-of-government approach is evident in this Joint Programme: numerous government entities (ministries and technical agencies) are directly involved in the design and implementation of the programme which places a very strong emphasis on building coordination and coherence. The partnership dimension of the programme also extends to a much broader range of actors, including trade unions, recruitment agencies, employers and migrant workers themselves through the strengthening of feedback mechanisms.

Thanks to the strong government ownership, the alignment with national priorities and the efforts to build on existing structures and mechanisms, the Joint Programme appears to be highly sustainable.

➔ 4 FACILITATING REGULAR MIGRATION

REGIONAL IGAD

Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya,
Somalia, South Sudan,
Sudan and Uganda

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



(with Platform on Disaster Displacement, PDD)

KEY PARTNERS

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD); Norwegian Refugee Council; Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC); International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

BUDGET (USD)

2,150,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

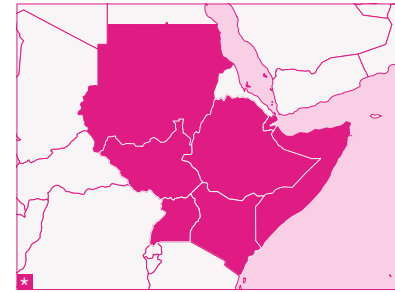
24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



Joint Programme

Addressing drivers and facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration in the contexts of disasters and climate change in the IGAD region

SUMMARY

This two-year Joint Programme seeks to address data and knowledge gaps in the IGAD region pertaining to the drivers of migration in the context of climate change and disasters, as well as to ensure that existing national and regional strategies on disaster risk reduction and climate action factor in the displacement of people. Through trainings and simulation exercises, this Joint Programme builds the capacity of national government officials to be better prepared when responding to disaster displacement. In addition, the programme seeks to ensure that people affected by climate change and disasters are part of existing national and regional mobility frameworks. One example is the establishment of opportunities for green jobs in climate affected areas.

The Joint Programme builds on ongoing work, programmes, and action plans of IGAD, IOM, UNEP, ILO, the PDD and IFRC, and supports existing global policies and frameworks that address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, notably the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. It uses existing information exchange platforms available in the IGAD region such as National Coordination Mechanisms.

The Joint Programme has a strong multi-partnership and multi-stakeholder approach and will bring together various parts of Governments, UN, and other entities, in line with the GCM core principles of whole-of-government and whole-of-society.

4 FACILITATING REGULAR MIGRATION

REGIONAL PACIFIC

Fiji, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Governments at both origin and destination countries; civil society; employers and recruiters; and migrant workers and their families

BUDGET (USD)

1,850,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

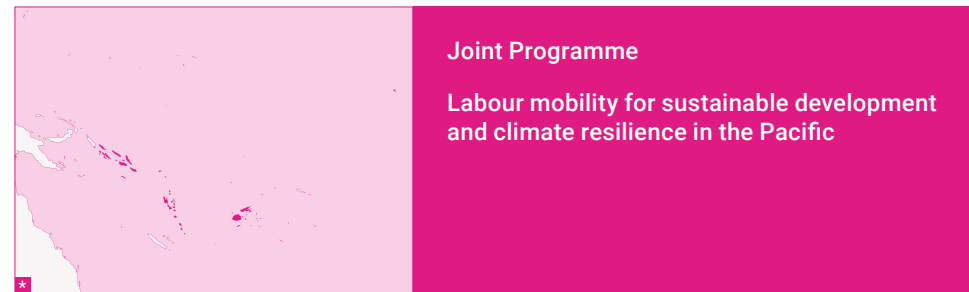
24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



SUMMARY

The Pacific region is increasingly impacted by climate change and natural hazards, leading to population displacement and livelihood challenges. A strategy adopted by over 100,000 Pacific Islanders is to seek seasonal labour employment opportunities in New Zealand and Australia. However, various challenges exist in the context of decent work, financial awareness and literacy, social impacts on families and communities left behind, social and economic reintegration, and participation of women in regional labour mobility schemes.

To this end, the Joint Programme works with Pacific governments and stakeholders, including the private sector and trade unions to contribute to increased benefits of safe and fair migration as a sustainable development and climate resilience strategy. It conducts assessments and sets up dialogues related to labour mobility and climate change. It works to ensure that decent work principles and standards are included in relevant labour migration programmes, regulations and legislation, and that potential migrant workers, recruitment agencies, and employer organizations in Australia and New Zealand are informed of these standards.

The programme has a strong focus on pre-employment and pre-departure tools and curricula and ensures that governments are equipped to support migrants and recruiters in this regard. Finally, the programme works towards improving social and labour market integration of returning migrant workers by, for example, supporting governments to develop post-return financial literacy and planning guidance.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

State Chancellery, Bureau for Diaspora Relations

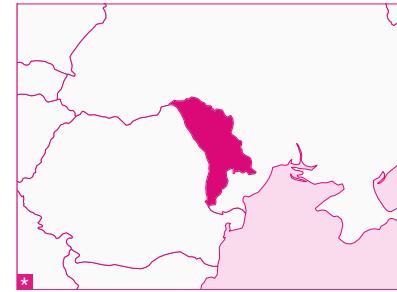
BUDGET (USD)	2,000,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	36
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



Joint Programme

Leveraging the positive impact of migration on Moldova's development through improved policy evidence and better engaged diaspora.

SUMMARY

Migration waves, which started in the 1990s, have led to an outflow of Moldovan nationals, with a quarter of the population residing abroad (approximately 720,000 persons according to the National Bureau of Statistics). In the last four years, the share of migrants aged 18-29 years increased from 55% to 66%. However, lack of adequate information and analysis of the actual and potential factors driving migration limit the ability of the Government to devise appropriate migration policies, including groups left behind and highly skilled migrants. Moreover, there are limited opportunities for diaspora to engage through return or investment in home country.

To address these challenges, the proposed programme aims to leverage the positive impact and minimize the negative effects of migration on Moldova's socio-economic development. First, the programme will strengthen the capacities of relevant public authorities for ensuring effective migration policy design and management. It will draw recommendations for policy response following the profile analysis of various categories of migrants, diaspora communities and their engagement potential as well as of the impacts that migration and remittances have on the structure of the communities left behind, including children.

Second, the programme will employ innovative mechanisms to strengthen diaspora engagement, including the establishment of participatory platforms for outreach, consultation and capitalization of diaspora's skills, knowledge and expertise for development initiatives. In addition, it will attract diaspora investments to Moldova, and develop trade and business partnerships in sectors such as tourism.

BRAZIL

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Local and state governments and relevant federal structures such as Ministries of Health and Environment and others; It will also build on existing partnerships with local civil society organizations.

BUDGET (USD)

2,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



SUMMARY

The Brazilian Amazon experiences significant human mobility, including cross-border movements in its over 10 official border posts. In the past decades, the region received Haitians, Colombians, Venezuelans and Cubans, who often enter the country through the Amazon and move on to states in the South and Southeast. International borders in the Brazilian Amazon are home to over 20 recognized indigenous lands. While indigenous peoples have traditional systems for sustainable forest management, they are faced with new challenges posed by climate change, as rainfall and drought cycles are disrupted. These hazards impact a variety of health outcomes including food security, mental health, and others.

The Joint Programme aims to strengthen the capacities of eight border municipalities in the Brazilian Amazon to address challenges posed by migration, climate change, and health. This will be achieved via three components: 1) strengthen coherence between the migration, environment, and health policies; 2) strengthen the capacity of the national public healthcare system to face challenges related to climate change and international migration; and 3) strengthen community resilience in border municipalities, including cross-border indigenous lands.

The Joint Programme will employ a “One Health” approach, an integrated approach to balancing and optimising human, animal, and ecosystem health sustainably. It will contribute to a full understanding of co-benefits, risks, trade-offs and opportunities to advance health solutions that are equitable and holistic, consequently addressing a variety of adverse drivers of international migration.

CHILE, MEXICO

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Chile: Ministry of Labor and Social Protection; Municipality of Santiago; Central Unitaria de Trabajadores; Confederación de la Producción y el Comercio Confederation); Vicaría Pastoral Social

Mexico: Mayors and municipalities of Mexico City; Secretariat of Labor and Employment Promotion; Secretariat of Inclusion and Social Welfare; employer's organizations and trade unions.

BUDGET (USD)	1,702,370	DURATION (MONTHS)	24
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



SUMMARY

This Joint Programme seeks to promote socioeconomic integration of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in Mexico City and Santiago de Chile, by improving access to decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and social protection.

To this end the Joint Programme will implement interventions in three areas: 1) Strengthen public policies/ programmes and services offered by governmental and non-governmental actors, in the areas of access to employment, entrepreneurship and social protection; 2) Promote social dialogue among governmental -including local authorities- and social partners in order to facilitate migrants' integration in the labour market; and 3) Facilitate South-South and City-to-City exchange of good practices.

It combines the practical implementation of new programmes to foster the socioeconomic integration of migrants with the promotion of social dialogue between city authorities and social partners (employers' organizations and workers' unions) as well as civil society.

This Joint Programme seeks to foster exchange of good practices between two migrant-receiving cities. This initiative is fully aligned with and responsive to the Member States' call for strengthened partnership with local governments in the context of GCM implementation.

The programme forges partnerships horizontally among local institutions and stakeholders in both countries and vertically between local and national government. While building on the experience from a previous successfully implemented project between Mexico City and Sao Paulo as well as a previous exchange of practices at the local institutional level, it goes beyond the exchange of knowledge and focuses on the implementation of concrete programmes.

MOROCCO

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Education, Health, Family and Solidarity, Housing, Employment; Civil society, academia and local stakeholders

BUDGET (USD)

2,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

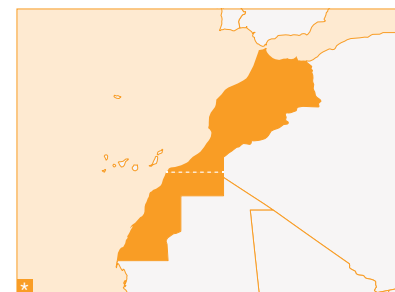
30

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



Joint Programme

Making migration work for all:
Improved Social Cohesion and fair access
to services for migrants in Morocco

SUMMARY

Since the launch of Morocco's 2013 National Strategy on Immigration and Asylum, the issue of migrant and refugee integration has become a priority for the Moroccan Government. The Strategy commits to support initiatives that ensure migrants and refugees integration and social inclusion, noting that since 2014, approximately 45,000 migrants have been regularized.

However, challenges persist. It is estimated that over 80,000 irregular migrants transit Morocco with the latest figures from January 2020 showing over 6,700 individuals in need of international protection and 3,400 seeking asylum. The number of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) is also on the rise, representing approximately 10% of the total migrant population, and 36% of the refugee population. Of particular concern are vulnerabilities faced by women and youth, related to health and exposure to violence.

In line with the National Strategy, the Joint Programme works with a broad range of government ministries and civil society partners to contribute to improving access to basic services for the most vulnerable migrants and refugees in Morocco through a combination of direct assistance and capacity-strengthening. It will achieve this via improving the capacities of service providers to deal with specific needs, such as those of women and unaccompanied children; improving access to information on rights and services for migrants, with a specific emphasis on gender and children; increasing the participation of civil society and local stakeholders in referral and orientation mechanisms; and facilitating multicultural activities through art and sport, with the aid of CSOs and local actors.

SOUTH AFRICA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Department of International Relations and Cooperation; National and Provincial Departments of Social Development; Department of Justice and Constitutional Development; Department of Sports, Arts and Culture.

Institute for Social Cohesion and Skills Development; Adoni Musati Project; Zoë-Life Innovative Solutions; Consortium for Migration and Refugees in South Africa; Refugee Social Services; Scalabrini Centre; Lawyers for Human Rights; Islamic Relief Fund of South Africa; More Than Peace; Africa Unite; Umoja Project Development

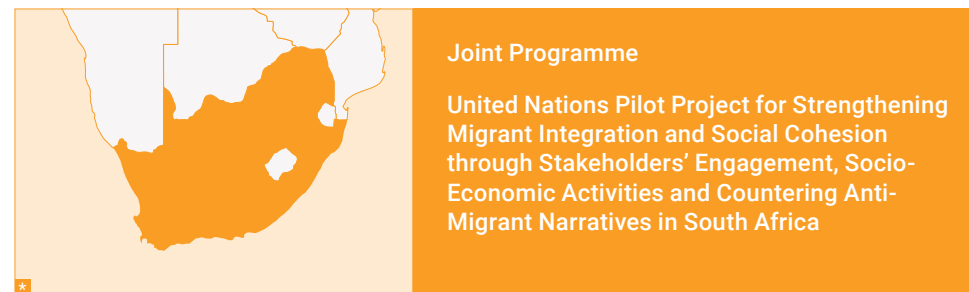
BUDGET (USD)	2,565,570	DURATION (MONTHS)	24
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



SUMMARY

As the main country of destination for migrants in the region, South Africa faces challenges of integration and social cohesion, with a recent history of xenophobic violence. The overall objective of this Joint Programme is to help address these dynamics, particularly among the populations in vulnerable situations through targeted engagement and participation of government counterparts, migrants and host communities in community-level peace and socio-economic related activities. It seeks to shape the public narrative on migration, and promote tolerance and evidence-based discussion on migration.

The Joint Programme's focus is on the provinces of Gauteng, Kwa-Zulu Natal and Western Cape, which contains some of the largest cities, where the interplay between migrants and host communities over limited resources are much more evident and where violence attributed to xenophobia has frequently occurred.

Employing a three-pronged approach of "Prevention, Protection and Empowerment", the five PUNOs jointly seek to strengthen national and local system capacities to prevent and respond to xenophobia; promote social inclusion and peaceful coexistence among migrants, other groups and host communities; and strengthen national capacities and systems for understanding the causes, and dynamics of violence, and for articulating responses.

The Joint Programme is aligned with the recently adopted National Action Plan to combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (2019) and exhibits a strong whole-of-government approach, involving several national ministries as well as local authorities. The activities implemented will serve as a catalyst for further pilot interventions and replications in other Southern African countries.



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