



Migration
Multi-Partner
Trust Fund

Pipeline and Funded Joint Programmes

November 2024



How it Works

Launched in July 2019, the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (the Fund), open to all states, is built on the foundations of the Global Compact's guiding principles, its 360-degree vision, the need for collective and national ownership, and UN system coherence. In its innovative features – particularly as regards a strong human rights dimension and a fully-representative governance structure – the Fund is committed to both the highest ethical standards and fullest transparency. In its clustering of the Global Compact's 23 objectives under five thematic areas, the Fund further allows for donors to provide support to the GCM's implementation in the most balanced manner.

The Fund is currently fully operational with 27 Joint Programmes being implemented worldwide, with 34 Joint Programmes in the pipeline. These pipeline Joint Programmes have been positively assessed and are poised to be implemented when additional resources become available. The Fund uses a three-step process to review and select Joint Programmes:

- 1 The Steering Committee identifies high quality, relevant and eligible concept notes to include in the [Pipeline of Joint Programmes](#). The pipeline is constantly updated with the possibility of adding or withdrawing concept notes at each Steering Committee meeting.
- 2 Then, the Steering Committee prioritizes concept notes (evenly distributed among the five thematic areas, in line with the GCM's 360-degree approach) and requests full Joint Programme documents, to maintain a pool of [ten Priority Joint Programmes](#).
- 3 When resources become available, the Steering Committee selects [Joint Programmes to fund](#) from this pool of priority Joint Programmes. In this manner, the Fund can efficiently allocate resources without having to wait for concept notes to develop into full proposals.

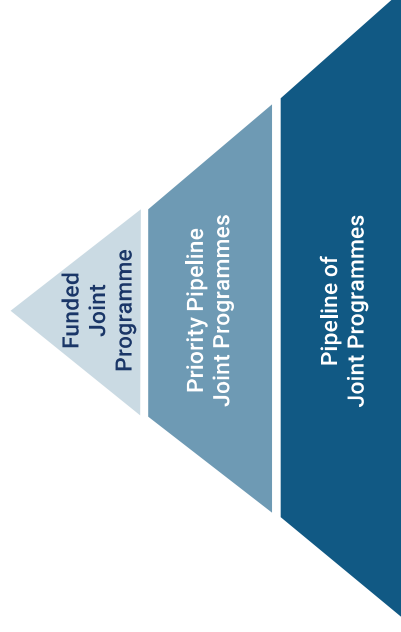


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➤ Pipeline of Joint Programmes



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

BOTSWANA

+ PRIORITY PIPELINE

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.

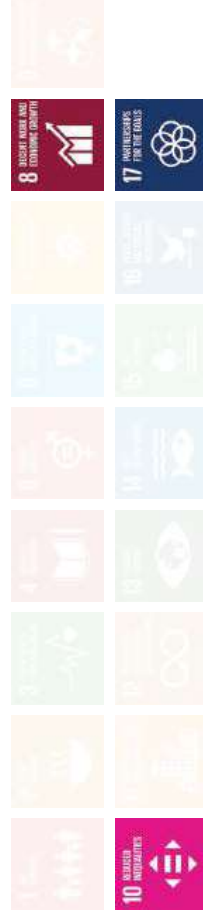
BUDGET (USD)

1,700,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

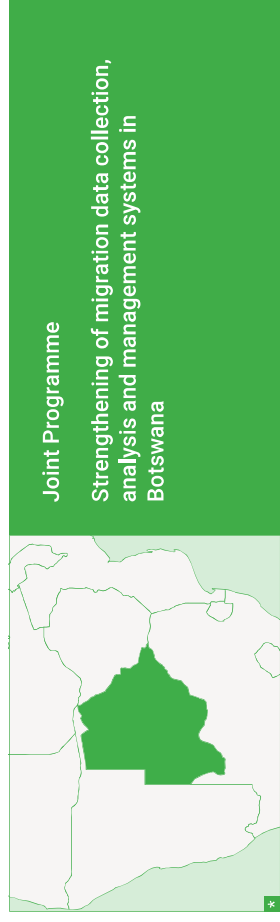
36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme document approved.



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: 1) Data collection digitization, data management and analysis; 2) SDG monitoring, including development of SDG Indicators baselines; 3) Support for open data platforms and interlinkages among data management information systems; and 4) 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.

CUBA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Center for Demographic Studies, University of Havana; Center for Population and Development Studies of the National Office of Statistics and Information; The National Institute of Economic Research of the Ministry of Economy and Planning; Ministry of Labour and Social Security; Social and Labour Observatory; Center for Women's Studies of the Federation of Cuban Women; Gender Observatory; Provincial demographic observatories; Ministry of Public Health; Ministry of Education and territorial governments.

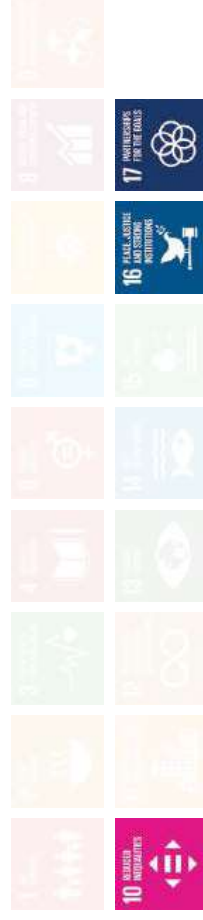
BUDGET (USD)

2,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

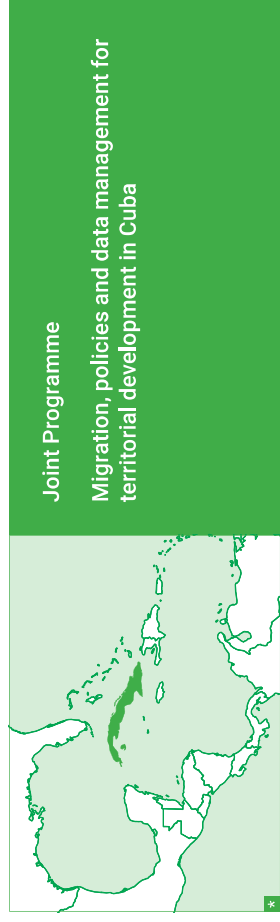
36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept Note approved by Steering Committee.



SUMMARY

Cuba has been experiencing sustained negative demographic growth since 2017, driven by declining birth rates, rising death rates and increased emigration, particularly among young, working-age individuals. This has led to a rapidly aging population and significant internal migration, primarily from the eastern to the western regions of the country. The combined effects of these trends present major challenges for migration policy and socioeconomic development, as the loss of productive-age individuals weakens the labour force and economic potential.

The Joint Programme will aim to integrate migration into development policy, planning and communication at national and territorial levels, supporting demographic policies with quality, disaggregated data from a gender and rights-based approach, in line with the GCM. This will be achieved through two main components: 1) strengthening the coordination and analytical capacities of key actors at national and local levels for the systemic use of migration data in decision-making, planning and communication; and 2) enabling government actors to include socio-productive initiatives in territorial development plans to address push factors and enhance pull factors of migration, ensuring policy coherence across sectors and levels of government.

The Joint Programme is deemed to have strong national ownership, supporting the government's implementation of Article 4 of the Policy on Demographic Dynamics. It adopts a robust whole-of-government approach, partnering with various government entities at both local and national levels.

INDONESIA, PHILIPPINES, THAILAND

+ PRIORITY PIPELINE

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministries/Departments of Environment, Labour, Migration of Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand; Employers and Workers' Organisations in Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Labour Inspectorate, ASEAN sectoral bodies (ASEAN Committee for the Protection of Migrant Workers)

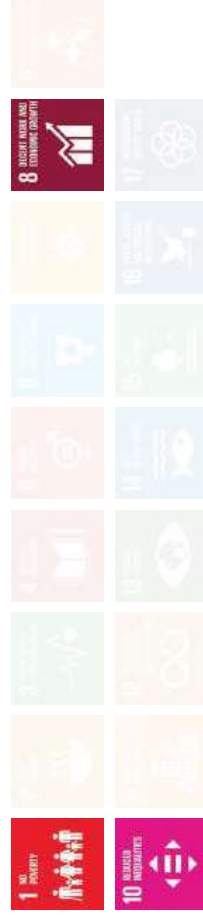
BUDGET (USD)

2,700,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

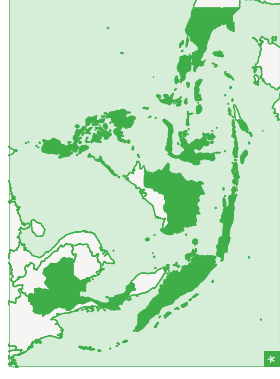
24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme document approved.



Joint Programme

Safe labour migration and decent work for climate change adaptation and resilience in the ASEAN Region

SUMMARY

The adverse impacts of climate change are already significantly disrupting livelihoods in the ASEAN region. These effects, both directly through extreme weather events and indirectly by impacting health, food sources, and access to clean water, are driving migration and displacement. Additionally, they are straining sectors that traditionally employ migrants, such as fishing, agriculture, and construction, due to changes in demand. The substantial flow of migration within the region, particularly in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Thailand, is amplifying these impacts, making them even more significant.

The Joint Programme will aim to address these challenges at the intersection of climate change, environmental degradation, and labour mobility in ASEAN region, filling a critical gap in adaptation planning. To ensure safe labour migration and decent work, the Joint Programme will employ a proactive strategy with three key outcomes. Firstly, it will aim to fortify the evidence base for integrated adaptation planning and labour governance through comprehensive data collection and analysis. Secondly, the programme will seek to enhance and connect policy frameworks for labour migration governance and climate change at both national and regional levels. Lastly, it will endeavour to empower local communities and governments with increased capacity for inclusive climate adaptation, considering the rights and needs of migrant workers and the broader impact of climate change on labour mobility.

By integrating climate considerations into labour migration policies, the programme will aim to protect migrant workers' rights and enhance their contribution to sustainable development. Informed by gender-responsive strategies, this approach will ensure a positive, lasting impact on labour migration and climate change governance in the ASEAN region through strengthened systems and collaborative efforts.

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.

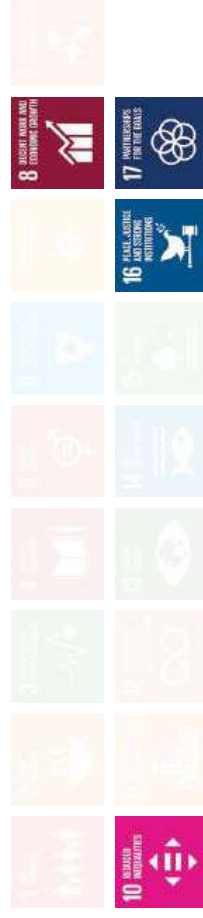
BUDGET (USD)

2,675,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

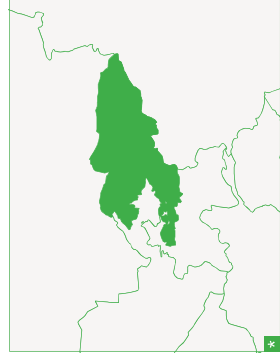
24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept Note approved by Steering Committee.



Joint Programme

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

SUMMARY

Kyrgyzstan has been facing outmigration almost since its independence in 1991, with the number of Kyrgyz women and men migrant workers in early 2019 reaching 860,000, including about 640,000 migrants working 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.

PANAMA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

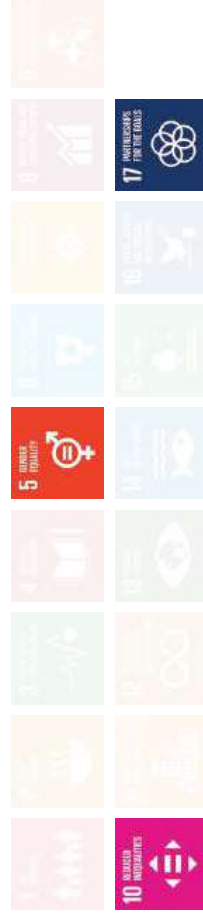


KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Social Development; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; National Institute of Statistics and Census; National Migration Service; National Border Service; Ministry of Government; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Women; Ministry of Labour; Ministry of Commerce and Industry; Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ombudsman's Office; Statistics Centre of the Public Prosecutor's Office; local authorities; academia; traditional indigenous authorities; diaspora-led civil society organizations; NGOs.

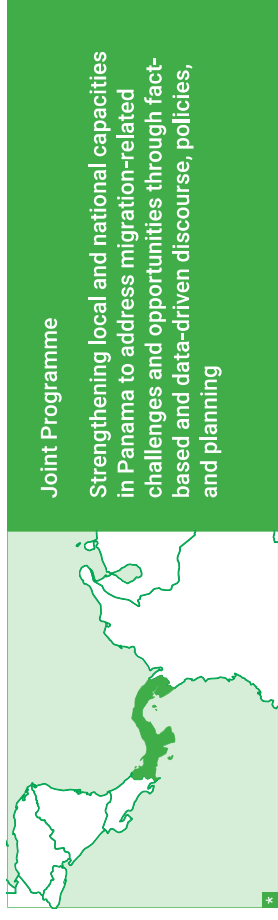
BUDGET (USD)	3,669,629	DURATION (MONTHS)	36
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept Note approved by Steering Committee.



SUMMARY

Panama is a key country of origin, destination, and transit for migrants. In 2023, over 520,000 migrants in transit entered Panama through the Darien jungle¹, reaching a new record that doubled 2022 figures. After the trek through the jungle, migrants reach remote indigenous communities where state presence and access to services are limited.

The overall objective of this Joint Programme is to strengthen local and national capacities to address migration-related challenges and opportunities through fact-based and data-driven discourse, policies, and planning. This will be achieved through three expected results: 1) Government institutions collect and use disaggregated data to inform evidence-based policies and plans; 2) Key stakeholders have enhanced awareness to promote mutual respect and social cohesion in transit and destination communities; and 3) Child-sensitive and gender-responsive information is made available to migrants and migration-affected communities in an open, accessible, and accurate manner, and evidence-based public discourse is encouraged to shape migration perceptions and eliminate all forms of discrimination.

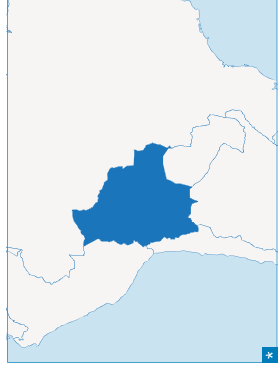
This initiative will enhance migration governance and social cohesion through innovative solutions, data-driven policies, and public awareness. It will leverage UN expertise and complementary initiatives, ensuring sustainability via a digital platform for sharing migration data. The approach will be people-centered, involving government and society, and is designed to be replicable and validated with partners.



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

BOLIVIA

+ PRIORITY PIPELINE



Joint Programme

Addressing the adverse environmental drivers of forced migration in the northern Amazon region of Bolivia through gender, child-sensitive and rights-based sustainable solutions and enhancing protection for vulnerable persons on the move

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

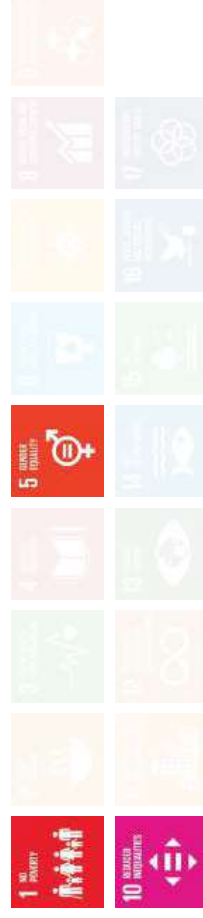


KEY PARTNERS

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

BUDGET (USD)	2,537,291	DURATION (MONTHS)	30
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

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

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.



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PIPELINE JOINT PROGRAMME INFORMATION

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.

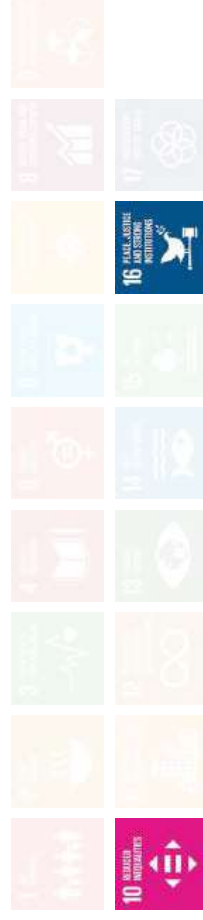
BUDGET (USD)

4,032,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

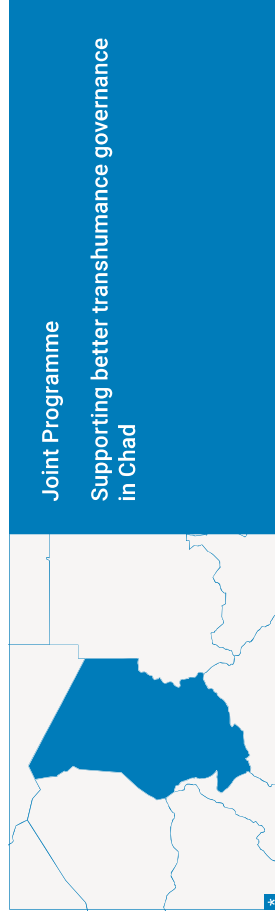
24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.



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.



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[PIPELINE JOINT PROGRAMME INFORMATION](#)

DJIBOUTI

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

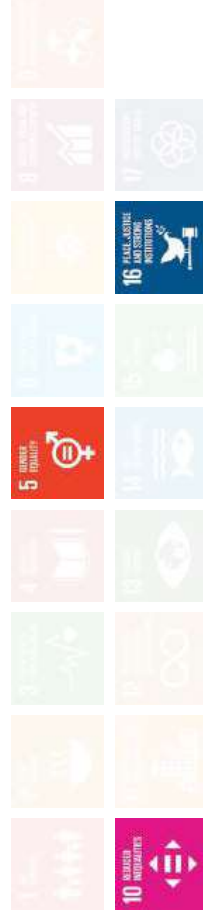


KEY PARTNERS

Governmental partners: Ministry of Women and Family; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Interior/National Coordination Office for Migration; Civil society partners: CARITAS; SOS Villages d'enfant; Save the Children.

BUDGET (USD)	2,900,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	24
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.



SUMMARY

Djibouti, a key transit and destination point on the Eastern Route from the Horn of Africa to the Arabian Peninsula, is experiencing a rise in migration, particularly involving unaccompanied or separated children. These children face harsh conditions, exploitation and limited access to services, with many becoming stranded in Djibouti, vulnerable to violence and abuse. Additionally, internal migration driven by climate change is further increasing the number of at-risk children. The situation highlights the urgent need for enhanced protection measures to ensure the safety and well-being of these vulnerable populations.

The Joint Programme will aim to reduce the risks of abuse and exploitation, promote social inclusion, develop appropriate care and reception models for unaccompanied migrant children in host communities, and work towards ending child immigration detention. This will be achieved through three main components: 1) strengthening host government systems for identifying, screening and referring migrant children, including establishing best interest procedures; 2) increasing access to appropriate care and reception for migrant children, including unaccompanied minors; and 3) enhancing cross-border coordination, family tracing and reunification, and interventions to reduce immigration detention of migrant children.

The Joint Programme will support community-based care for unaccompanied migrant children by fostering collaboration at local, national, and regional levels. Adopting a multi-stakeholder approach, it strengthens coordination between government agencies, civil society, and community organizations to improve care options, reduce detention, and enhance child protection systems, ensuring whole-of-government and whole-of-society engagement.

GUATEMALA, MEXICO

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

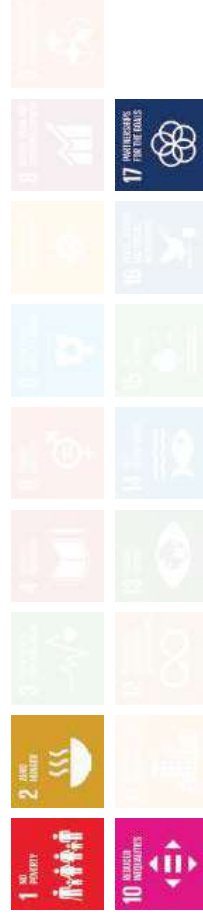


KEY PARTNERS

Guatemala: National Migration Institute; Secretariat Against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Human Trafficking; Attorney General's Office; Human Rights Ombudsman; the National Coordinator for the Reduction of Disasters; Secretariat of Food and Nutritional Security; Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance; Secretariat of Social Work of the Wife of the President; food security and nutrition regional committees; local health structures; civil society organizations. **Mexico:** Municipality of Suchiate and Tacpachula, State of Chiapas; National Institute of Migration; National Registry of Disappeared and Non-Localized Persons; Mexican National Search Commission; Executive Commission for Attention to Victims; Mexican Commission for Aid to Refugees; Child Protection Authority

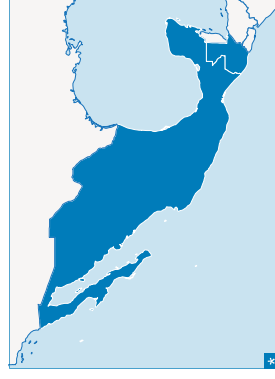
BUDGET (USD)	4,000,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	24
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.



Joint Programme

Address vulnerabilities and save lives of people on the move through coordinated cross-border efforts along the Guatemala Mexico border

SUMMARY

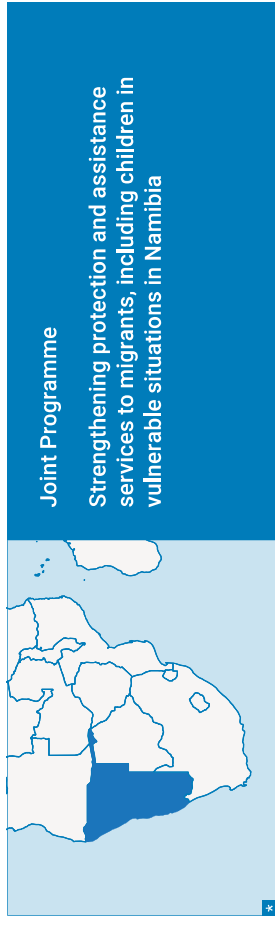
Humanitarian needs and protection concerns have surged across Central America and Mexico in recent years. The number of migrants, asylum seekers, and vulnerable groups—including children, women, indigenous peoples, and individuals with diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics (SOGIESC)—has reached unprecedented levels. These people face significant risks while traveling through irregular channels, including increased immigration enforcement surveillance in Guatemala and Mexico. As a result, many are forced to use dangerous and remote routes, exposing them to abuse, injury, violence, and extortion. These risks encompass kidnapping, gender-based violence (GBV), trafficking, and forced disappearance.

The overall objective of the Joint Programme is for local and state authorities to activate evidence-based, inter-institutional, and cross-border mechanisms to protect and save the lives of people on the move along the Guatemala-Mexico route. This is proposed to be achieved through three expected results:

- 1) Frontline government and non-governmental stakeholders have access to gender- and human rights-sensitive standard operating procedures, training, data, and other tools to respond to crimes and other protection risks that endanger the lives and well-being of people on the move;
- 2) People on the move in vulnerable situations face reduced barriers in accessing key lifesaving multisectoral services and utilize accurate, reliable, and up-to-date information to be better prepared for protection risks along the migration corridor;
- and 3) State entities and other key stakeholders utilize coordination mechanisms at local, national, and regional levels to exchange information and best practices, as well as enhance cross-border efforts to save the lives of people on the move.

NAMIBIA

+ PRIORITY PIPELINE



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



International Organization for Migration



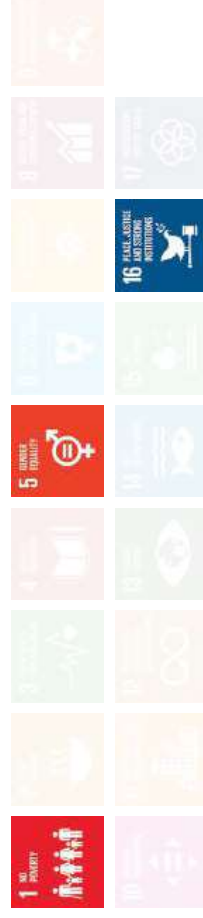
United Nations Children's Fund

KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Gender Equality, Poverty Eradication and Social Welfare; Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Land Reform; Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security; Town Councils/Local Authorities in the target regions; Lifeline/Childline; Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Health and Social Service; Ministry of Education Arts, and Culture, Regional Councils; National Statistics Agency; International Detention Coalition; Namibia Police, Lifeline/Childline

BUDGET (USD)	2,800,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	36
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

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

SUMMARY

Namibia, particularly its Northern regions - Omusati, Kunene, Kavango East and West, Ohangwena, and Otjozondjupa - struggles with the adverse impacts of climate change, experiencing both droughts and floods. Sharing borders with Angola, Zambia, and Botswana, climate change-induced cross-border movements, both regular and irregular, emerge as a critical challenge for these regions.

Targeting these vulnerable regions and recognizing the challenges, the Joint Programme will aim to reduce vulnerabilities for migrants, with a focus on safeguarding children's rights and improving food security. Strategies will involve fortifying human rights-based policies and uplifting livelihood.

Anticipated outcomes will include protecting migrant and host communities from climate-related challenges, enhancing adaptation to climate change for improved food security, and advocating for alternatives to immigration detention. The programme will introduce a pioneering focus on Alternatives to Immigration Detention (ATD). It will also incorporate regional peer learning and integrate communities into FAO's Junior Farmer Field and Life Schools, contributing to long-term resilience in the face of environmental pressures.

The programme's approach will centre on community-driven activities, strong government ownership, and strategic partnerships with civil society organizations. The emphasis on ATD will represent a departure from common practices in the region, with the Joint Programme aiming to inspire neighbouring countries to adopt similar strategies. By integrating migrants into agriculture-focused initiatives, the programme will ensure active community participation. Sustainability will be envisioned through knowledge transfer about climate-resilient livelihoods, influencing legislative amendments, and fostering a comprehensive, human rights-based approach to immigration in Namibia.



NIGER

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Interior, Security, and Territorial Management;
 Directorate for Migration; Ministry of Humanitarian Action;
 Ministry of Environment and Combating Desertification,
 Directorate of Environment and Climate Change

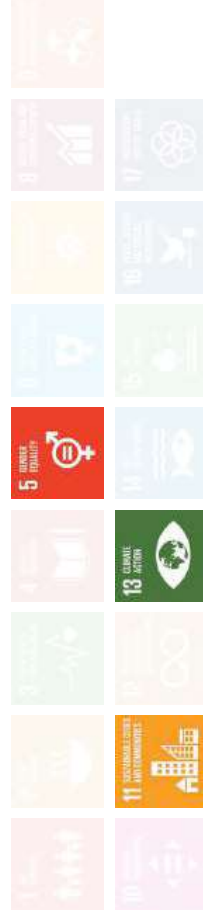
BUDGET (USD)

2,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

12

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.



Joint Programme

Addressing climate vulnerabilities: holistic support for adaptation and resilience among migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and host communities in Niger

SUMMARY

Niger faces climate vulnerabilities such as water resource scarcity and livelihood insecurity, socio-economic difficulties, conflict and competition, health risks, poverty, social disruption and marginalization, which significantly impact its population, including migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. In the Agadez region, a major transit area for migratory flows, these climate challenges exacerbate the overall vulnerability of these groups. Many of them are already highly vulnerable, having endured traumatic experiences in their journey.

The programme aims to reduce the vulnerability of people on the move, including migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and host communities. It will seek to foster peaceful coexistence, enhance the protection of human rights mechanisms, and strengthen the adaptive capacity of women, which are essential for fostering inclusive, equitable, and sustainable outcomes for all communities in the Agadez region.

This will be achieved through three main expected results: 1) Enhanced awareness and understanding of climate-induced human mobility risks along mixed migratory routes to foster proactive adaptation actions among people on the move and drive informed decision-making among local authorities within the Agadez region; 2) Access to healthcare, basic social services, and sustainable economic and livelihood opportunities among migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, survivors of gender-based violence, and host communities along the mixed migratory routes; and 3) Reinforced collaboration between local authorities and academic institutions to bridge policy gaps on climate mobility and build community climate resilience.

PERU

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

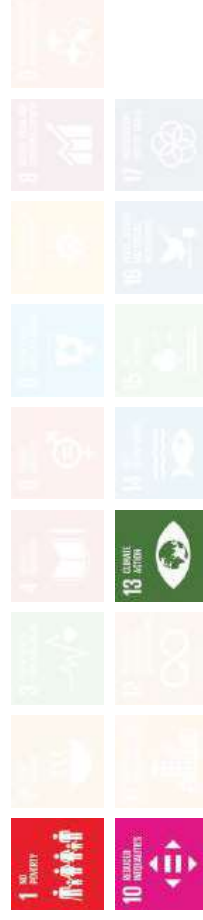
Ministry of the Environment; Ancash Regional Government; Santa Provincial Government; Regional Environmental Commission; Local Education Management Units, Ministry of Education

BUDGET (USD) 2,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

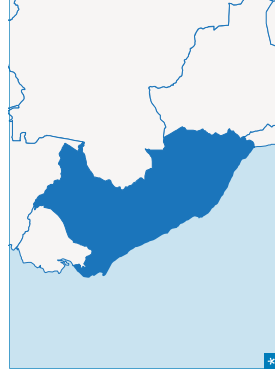
24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.



Joint Programme

Building resilience in Ancash: strengthening migration and environmental governance and supporting climate-adapted livelihoods

SUMMARY

Peru is one of the Latin American countries most vulnerable to environmental hazards and the impacts of climate change due to its geographical location and environmental issues, including those caused by extractive industries, such as deforestation and mining. The effects of climate change are felt especially in the Ancash region, where variations in the intensity and frequency of rainfalls and temperature lead to floods, droughts, and other climate hazards. Such environmental degradation and climate change challenges have led to substantial emigration, particularly among young people, exacerbating workloads for women who remain.

This Joint Programme aims to build resilience in the population of Ancash against climate change, addressing the drivers that compel people to leave their communities. This will be achieved through: 1) Strengthened multi-actor capacities for environmental and migration governance adapted to climate change; and 2) Strengthened socioeconomic resilience, focused on the Santa Riven basin, one of the most important glacial basins in the country and vital due to its significant socioeconomic activities, including hydroelectric power generation and mining production, to confront climate change and displacement, with an emphasis on women and youth.

The initiative will locally support and enhance national efforts to address the connections between migration and climate change within Peru's National Climate Change Strategy for 2050 and the GCM. In addition, this project seeks to strengthen local governments and communities to increase a whole-of-society, integrated approach to climate change and migration, as well as to understand and seek diversified financing for climate action, expanding its impact and sustainability.



Addressing irregular
migration including
through managing
borders and combatting
transnational crime

BANGLADESH, INDIA, NEPAL

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Relevant ministries of Bangladesh, India and Nepal as well as several NGOs such as OKUP (Bangladesh); Nedan Foundation (In India at the India-Bangladesh border); Manav Seva Sansthan (In India at the India-Nepal border); and Maiti Nepal (Nepal).

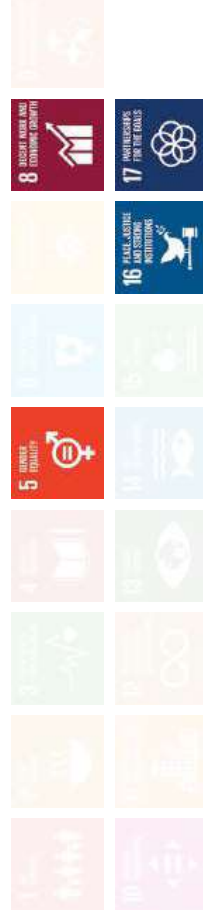
BUDGET (USD)

5,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.



Joint Programme

Strengthening responses to the modus operandi of human traffickers and migrant smugglers in environmental crises due to climate change

SUMMARY

Environmental events, ranging from sudden floods and forest fires to slow-onset processes like droughts and desertification, have severe consequences for the local populations in South Asia, resulting in the displacement of millions, loss of lives, homes, and livelihoods. The vulnerability of affected communities makes them targets for traffickers and smugglers, who exploit the chaos and desperation, exacerbating the human impact of climate change-induced disasters.

The Joint Programme will aim to address the urgent issue of human trafficking and smuggling in the aftermath of adverse impacts of climate change in the South Asian region, specifically focusing on Bangladesh, India, and Nepal.

The anticipated outcomes will involve establishing a robust evidence base to inform legislation and policies, enhancing the capacity of criminal justice institutions to act promptly during environmental disasters, strengthening cross-border cooperation, and ensuring the protection and dignity of vulnerable populations. These outcomes will collectively aim to address the critical gap in criminal justice responses to trafficking in persons during climate change-induced disasters, fostering a comprehensive and proactive approach.

The innovative approach of the Joint Programme lies in its emphasis on creating a solid evidence base to inform legal and policy interventions. By conducting research on the nexus between trafficking, environmental disasters, and climate change, the project will lay the foundation for effective policy and programmatic interventions. Furthermore, the programme will focus on enhancing the capacity of criminal justice institutions through innovative operational tools and facilitating early action during disasters.

COLOMBIA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

National governmental counterparts; Interinstitutional Committee against TIP; Intersectoral Commission against SoM; local authorities; civil society organizations; private sector; academia; migrant population and host communities

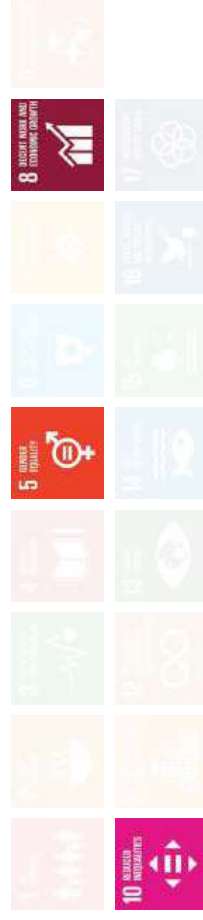
BUDGET (USD)

2,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

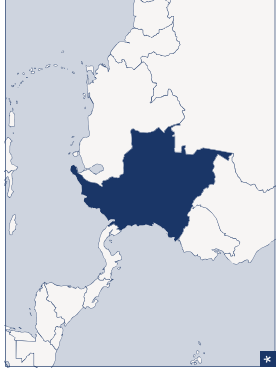
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.



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)

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.

COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, PANAMA

+ PRIORITY PIPELINE

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

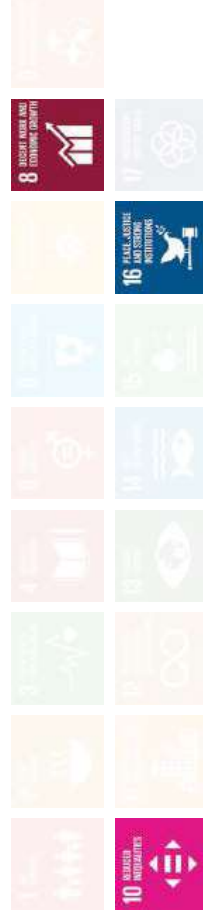


KEY PARTNERS

Migration authorities; border service authorities; law enforcement; Ministries of Foreign Affairs; Ministries of Interior; Ministries of Security; Ministries of Defence; Attorney General and Public Prosecutor's Offices; the Criminal Justice System; victim's advocates; Public Ombudsman's Offices; police forces; counter-trafficking and counter-smuggling coordination mechanisms; protection institutions and actors; local authorities; community members and traditional indigenous authorities at cross-border communities; civil society and international organizations.

BUDGET (USD)	4,000,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	36
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

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



Joint Programme

Strengthening the capacity of the Governments of Colombia, Costa Rica and Panama to provide effective and coordinated responses to transnational organized crime, while enhancing access to protection for migrants and community members in vulnerable situations

SUMMARY

Colombia, Panama, and Costa Rica face increasing challenges along the migration route through the Darién National Park, where migrants face severe protection risks from harsh conditions and exposure to transnational criminal organizations. Border communities experience limited access to essential services like health, education, and justice, and often struggle with economic challenges. The influx of migrants has increased demand for public services, leading to competition for resources and tensions. In some areas, the economic strain has led to greater involvement in smuggling activities, with communities unaware of the legal consequences.

The Joint Programme will aim to strengthen the capacity of national and local authorities in Colombia, Costa Rica, and Panama to effectively address transnational organized crime and irregular migration along key border areas, promoting safe, orderly, and regular migration while improving protection for vulnerable migrants and communities. This will be achieved through two main components: 1) enhancing the capacity of law enforcement and criminal justice actors in all three countries to prevent, investigate, and prosecute trafficking, smuggling, and related crimes with a rights-based, gender-responsive, and child-sensitive approach; and 2) supporting government and civil society efforts to provide gender and child-sensitive protection and assistance to migrants and affected populations in vulnerable situations along the migration route.

The Joint Programme will explore innovative use of technology to support border management and address transnational crime. By tracking migration trends and improving document verification through the Document Examination Support Center, which collects and analyzes pertinent data to uncover document fraud, and enhancing cross-border coordination, it will introduce a practical, data-driven approach.



CÔTE D'IVOIRE, BURKINA FASO

+ PRIORITY PIPELINE

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

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

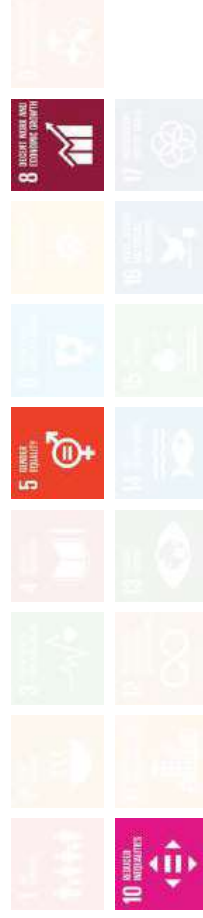
BUDGET (USD)

4,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme document approved.



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.

HONDURAS

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores y Cooperación Internacional, Dirección de Niñez, Adolescencia y Familia (DINAF), Asociación de Municipios de Honduras (AMHON), Instituto Nacional de Migración (INM), Secretaría de Gobernación, Justicia y Descentralización. Alcaldías de Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choloma, El Progreso, Yoro, La Ceiba, Villanueva, Catacamas, Comayagua.

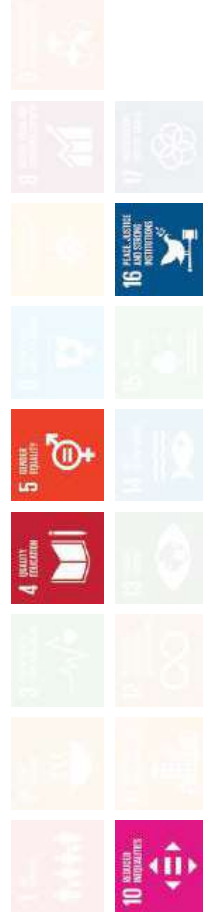
BUDGET (USD)

3,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.



Joint Programme

Enhancing protection and empowerment of children, young and women on the move

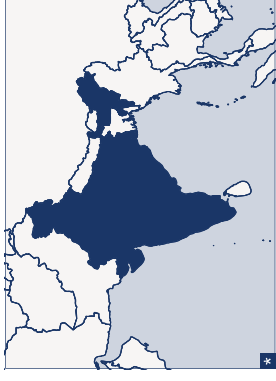
SUMMARY

Honduras struggles with severe human development challenges, characterized by widespread poverty and elevated crime rates, including heightened homicide and femicide rates. These factors have contributed to substantial irregular migration, resulting in a significant number of returned migrants to the country. Among this population, children, young individuals, and women encounter significant challenges in reintegrating into the community.

The Joint Programme will aim to enhance the protection and empowerment of children, young individuals, and women on the move. The first outcome will be dedicated to enhancing the capabilities of Honduran government authorities and civil society stakeholders to provide quality, timely, and gender-responsive protection and assistance. The second outcome will focus on empowering migrants in vulnerable situations to claim their rights and access protection-related services, prioritizing safety, dignity, and participation. The project will further concentrate on strengthening community, organizational, and state capacities to respond to the needs of returned migrants, facilitating reintegration services that impact local economic growth. Additionally, it aims to bolster the resilience and skills of migrants, especially children and women, promoting their safe and dignified reintegration into communities.

The Joint Programme will introduce an innovative approach by mainstreaming green reintegration, exploring the relationship between migration and climate change. Seeking environmentally sustainable strategies for economic reintegration, the project will envision creating opportunities for returned migrants while mitigating and preventing climate impacts on communities. Actions will include violence prevention measures, capacity-building in civil society and local actors for peacebuilding, and the establishment of networks and municipal capacities for long-term objectives.

INDIA



Joint Programme

Addressing the risk of cyber-enabled trafficking and exploitation in international migration with a special focus on youth in select states of India

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

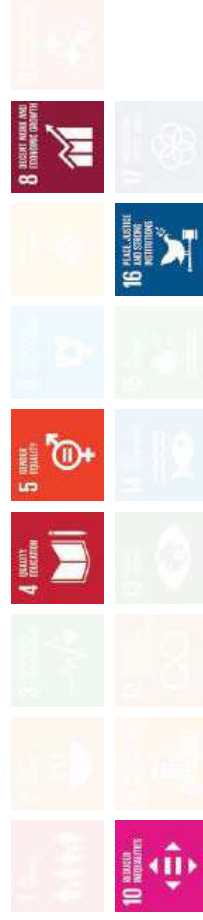


KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Home Affairs; Ministry of External Affairs; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports; Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology; NITI AAYOG; State departments (youth, education and vocational training, women and child development); Anti Human Trafficking Units; National and state Cyber cells; Non-governmental organisations (grass-roots, national and international); Educational and Research Institutions; Private sector consultancy firms for travel/education/immigration; Private law firms, lawyers; Social and traditional media platforms; Punjab Police Academy; Chandigarh Judicial Academy; Gujarat Police Academy; National Police Academy; Raksha University, Gujarat

BUDGET (USD)	2,700,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	36
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

SUMMARY

India, being the second-fastest digital adopter among major digital economies, struggles with the adverse outcomes of technological advances, particularly in the context of human trafficking. The rise of cyber-enabled human trafficking and exploitation poses significant challenges, with the internet providing traffickers with tools to recruit, exploit, and hide criminal activities. The increasing trend of cyber offences, including trafficking individuals under the guise of lucrative technology jobs, underscores the urgent need for effective measures to combat these crimes.

The Joint Programme will aim to counter the complexities of technology-related exploitation and human trafficking, primarily focusing on major student migrant-sending states such as Punjab, Gujarat, and Chandigarh. Three key outcomes are anticipated: improved counter-trafficking interventions for cyber-enabled exploitation; enhanced preparation and protection of youth beneficiaries against the risks of unsafe migration and trafficking; and strengthened whole-of-government and whole-of-society engagement for a sustained response to technology/cyber-enabled trafficking and unsafe international migration.

The programme will collaborate with stakeholders such as university alumni, former users of educational consultancy firms, youth groups, social media influencers, law firms, and embassies of destination countries. Targeted awareness campaigns will be implemented, including social and local media campaigns involving youth from strategy to implementation. The programme's insights will align with the Global Indian Students Portal (a platform dedicated to Indian students studying abroad), and outcomes will strengthen existing mechanisms, providing sustainable solutions beyond the project lifecycle.

KENYA



Joint Programme

Managing irregular migration and combating smuggling networks along the Southern Route through a comprehensive Community Engagement and Policing (CEP) approach and effective criminal justice response

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

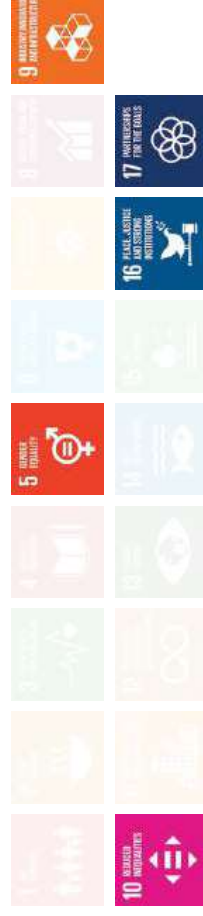


KEY PARTNERS

Government: Directorate of Immigration Services; Directorate of Criminal Investigations; Directorate of Community Policing, Gender and Child Protection; Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions; The Judiciary of Kenya; Ministry of Labour and Social Protection; Kenya Law Reform Commission; The National Assembly; Kenya National Commission on Human Rights. Civil society: Community members; international NGOs: World Vision Kenya; community-based organizations: Trace Kenya; SAPCONE; Organization for Sustainable Development Africa; Safe Jamii Social Justice Centre; Stretchers Youth Organization.

BUDGET (USD)	3,000,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	30
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

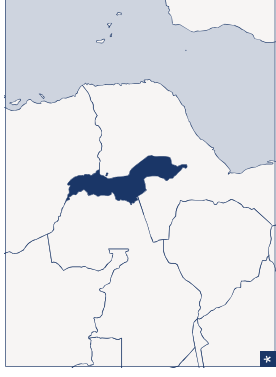
SUMMARY

Kenya faces significant challenges with irregular migration along the 'Southern Route,' a key corridor from the Horn of Africa to southern Africa. Migrants, particularly women and girls, are vulnerable to exploitation, trafficking, and abuse as they navigate official and unofficial border crossings. Despite Kenya's efforts to promote regional integration and implement free movement protocols, irregular migration persists due to factors such as limited access to travel documents, mistrust in official systems, and harmful narratives exploited by smugglers.

The Joint Programme will aim to enhance Kenya's capacity to manage irregular migration and combat smuggling networks along the 'Southern Route' through evidence-based policies and interventions. This will be achieved through three main components: 1) increasing cooperation between state authorities and border communities on irregular migration and transnational crime, particularly smuggling of migrants; 2) improving legal frameworks to address irregular migration and smuggling; and 3) building the capacity of first-line responders, investigators, and prosecutors to detect, investigate, and prosecute smuggling cases.

The Joint Programme will introduce an innovative approach by using a cluster-randomized trial to evaluate the effectiveness of community-driven interventions in reducing vulnerability to smuggling of migrants. By employing rigorous research methods, it will bridge critical knowledge gaps in practices to counter smuggling of migrants, while grounding interventions in existing community structures. This will ensure sustainability and ownership by the target populations. The results will offer actionable insights for tailoring and replicating effective interventions in similar border contexts, fostering community cohesion and enhancing border stability.

MALAWI



Joint Programme

Making migration safe and regular for migrants in Malawi and Malawians abroad

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

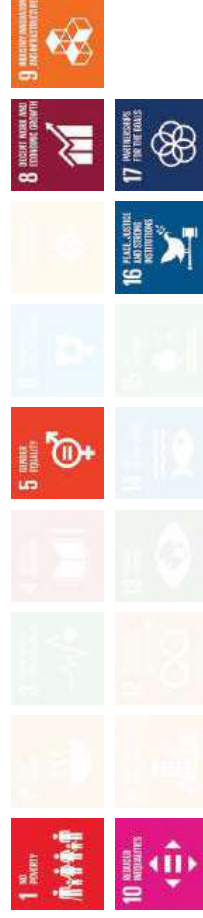


KEY PARTNERS

The Ministries of Homeland Security; Foreign Affairs; Social Welfare, Gender and Community Development; Department of Immigration and Citizenship; National Police Service; Malawi Human Rights Commission; consulates and embassies present in Malawi; Interpol; Malawi Law Society, Community Policing Forums; Traditional Authorities; and local CSOs.

BUDGET (USD)	3,100,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	36
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.

SUMMARY

Positioned along the perilous ‘Southern Routes,’ originating in the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes Region, Malawi serves as a critical transit point for migrants on their journey to South Africa. This migration route, though one of the most dangerous on the continent, remains inadequately investigated and addressed. Malawi faces unprecedented challenges with increased vulnerability among migrants, both incoming and outgoing, exacerbated by the complex dynamics of irregular migration and transnational crime. These vulnerabilities include exploitation, health risks, psychosocial stress, discrimination, limited legal protections, family separation, restricted access to education, and gender-based violence.

The Joint Programme will address these challenges by establishing an environment that promotes safe, orderly, and regular migration, combatting transnational crime, and empowering migrants throughout the migration cycle. Key outcomes will include the establishment of a governance framework for migration policies, integrated and coordinated border management strategies, and enhanced protection for vulnerable migrants. The programme will leverage existing projects and expertise, in Trafficking in Persons, Smuggling of Migrants, and the Migration Information and Data Analysis System (MIDAS). Additionally, the programme will specifically focus on the protection of vulnerable migrants, ensuring consular service and support, and sustainable reintegration.

The innovative approach of the Joint Programme lies in its whole-of-government and whole-of-society strategy. The programme will actively involve the existing Global Compact for Migration steering committee, comprising government representatives at national, district, and local levels, along with civil society organizations, and non-governmental organizations. Through mass awareness campaigns and creative media strategies, especially via social media, the program will aim to extend its impact beyond national borders, fostering regional collaboration and garnering support from donors and governments to address migration challenges collectively.

RWANDA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Justice; Rwanda Investigation Bureau; Directorate General for Immigration and Emigration; Members of the Rwandan Task force on Trafficking in Person; Members of the UN Network on Migration and its technical group on counter trafficking in person (including national NGOs).

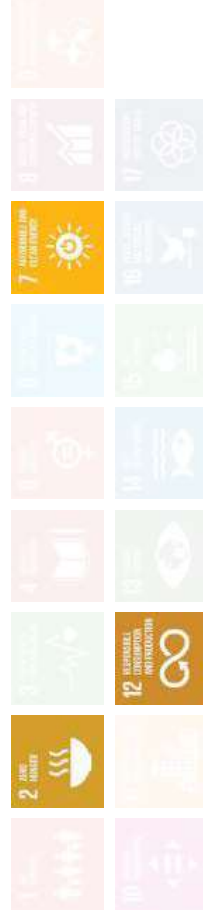
BUDGET (USD)

3,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.



SUMMARY

Rwanda is a key transit and, to a lesser extent, a country of origin for Trafficking in Persons (TIP), with traffickers primarily exploiting victims for sex trafficking and forced labour. The government in Rwanda has made significant strides in addressing TIP, by establishing a strong legal framework and demonstrating political will to combat the crime. Despite these efforts, gaps remain, particularly in internal (which leads to international) trafficking, victim identification and coordination with civil society organizations.

The Joint Programme will aim to strengthen Rwanda's efforts to combat trafficking in persons by applying the 4P approach—prosecution, protection, prevention and partnerships—while promoting a whole-of-society approach. This will be achieved through four main components: 1) enhancing the Government of Rwanda and key stakeholders' capacity to prosecute trafficking cases through new tools, capacity-building and improved cross-border coordination; 2) providing vulnerable victims of trafficking with better protection and increased access to services; 3) strengthening prevention efforts through public awareness and improved trafficking data; and 4) consolidating a whole-of-society approach, including collaboration with non-traditional actors.

The Joint Programme will aim to create a catalytic multiplier effect through various strategies including capacity building at all levels, awareness raising, engagement of youth media and improving cross-border coordination. The approach may be scaled or replicated across sectors and regions, with the involvement of non-traditional partners, and attract additional public and private financing, ultimately expanding its reach and ensuring sustainability.

MADAGASCAR, COMOROS, MAURITIUS AND SEYCHELLES

PARTICIPATING UN
ORGANIZATIONS

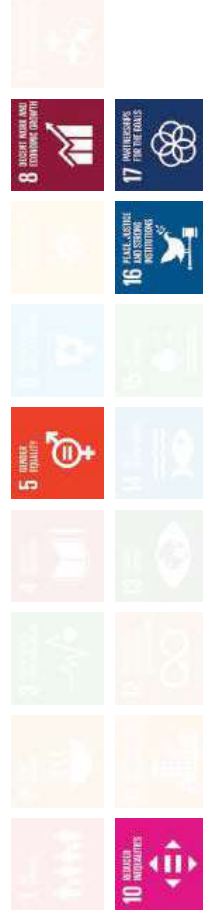


KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Population, Ministry of Social Affairs and Development; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Labour; Ministry of Justice; Ministry in charge of law enforcement agencies; Civil Society Organizations; Anti-TIP National Office; and the Regional Maritime Information Fusion Centre.

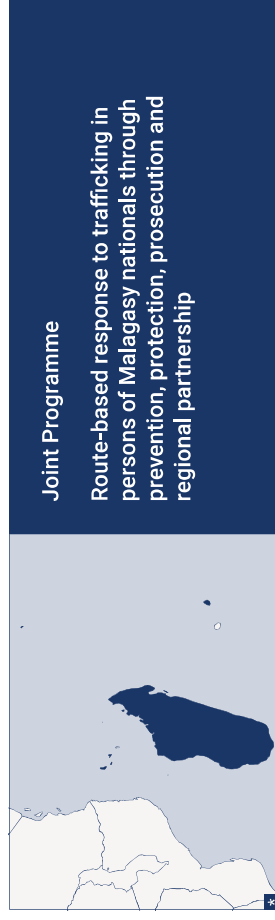
BUDGET (USD)	3,500,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	36
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.



SUMMARY

Madagascar, Comoros, Seychelles and Mauritius face significant challenges in combating trafficking in persons (TIP), with vulnerable populations at high risk of exploitation. Malagasy men, women, and children are trafficked for forced labour and sexual exploitation, often in transit through Comoros or on their way to the Middle East and North Africa. These countries serve as both transit and destination points for trafficking, with weak legal frameworks, limited victim support, and a lack of awareness among law enforcement. This creates an environment where traffickers operate with impunity, making it crucial to implement a comprehensive, route-based approach to protect migrants and combat trafficking.

The Joint Programme will aim to combat human trafficking along the Western Indian Ocean route through a comprehensive approach focused on prevention, protection, prosecution, and regional cooperation. This will be achieved through four key components: 1) increasing awareness on trafficking risks and prevention in Madagascar; 2) providing victim support and assistance through referral networks; 3) enhancing the capacity of investigators, prosecutors, and judges in the four countries to address trafficking cases; and 4) establishing a regional coordination mechanism for a unified approach to trafficking in the region.

Madagascar is a country of origin for TIP, Comoros is both transit and destination country, while Seychelles and Mauritius are destination countries where Malagasy are exploited sexually or in a forced labor situations. By taking a route-based approach to combat TIP in the region, the Joint Programme will take a comprehensive approach to addressing the needs of migrants across origin, transit, and destination countries. It will focus on prevention, victim protection, prosecution, and regional collaboration, with scalable solutions and capacity-building for sustainability.



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

BELGIUM, SENEGAL, MOROCCO

+ PRIORITY PIPELINE

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Belgium: Ministry of Development Cooperation; Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment; Diaspora Advisory Board; Observatoire des Sénégalais de la Diaspora; Brussels- Africa Hub; Zidicircle, The Food Bridge vzw; AFFORD; Alefa diaspora vzw; Climate Action Network Europe; University of Ghent; COLECO (Colour in Ecology); 1.2 Dairies; Climate-KIC Brussels; iDiaspora. **Morocco:** Ministry of Agriculture; Maritime Fisheries; Rural Development and Water and Forests; Transition and Sustainable Development and its Decentralized Environmental Directorates; Ministry of Energy, African Cooperation and Moroccans Residing Abroad, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; agribusiness incubators; agricultural cooperatives; farmers' organizations; National school of agriculture; local NGOs. **Senegal:** Ministry of Agriculture; Rural Equipment and Food Sovereignty; Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development; Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Senegalese Abroad; Ministry of Territorial Communities; agribusiness incubators; youth agribpreneur networks; regional migrants' associations; local NGOs

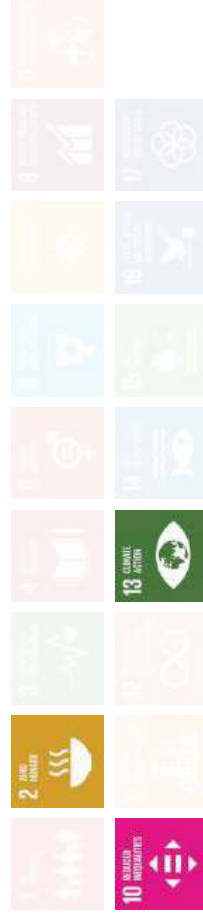
BUDGET (USD)

3,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

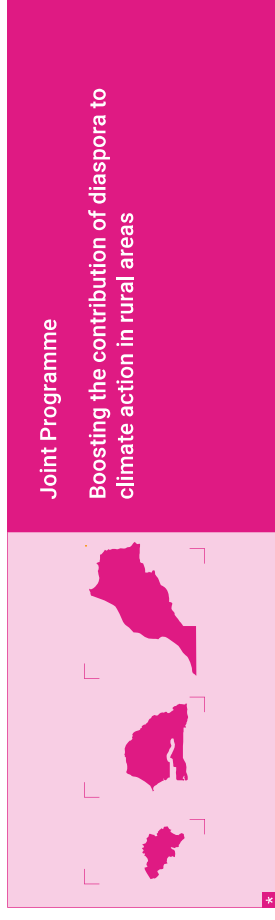
36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme document submitted.



SUMMARY

Climate change in Morocco and Senegal is negatively affecting the livelihoods of rural communities who are among the most vulnerable to both extreme weather and slow-onset events. With limited alternative livelihood options, both countries are witnessing an increase in rural out-migration, especially among youth and men, often leaving female family members to stay behind.

The Joint Programme aims to strengthen the resilience of Senegalese and Moroccan rural communities affected by the adverse impacts of climate change by facilitating and maximizing diaspora contributions to climate action in agrifood systems. This will be achieved through four components: 1) Diaspora communities mobilized and empowered to contribute to climate action in their countries of origin; 2) Diaspora "agripreneurs" (agricultural entrepreneurs) and local communities in their countries of origin engaged in climate action; 3) Enhanced policy dialogue and coordination between diaspora and national stakeholders of their countries of origin around migration, agriculture, and climate change; and 4) Greater awareness generated on diaspora's critical contribution to food security and climate action.

Belgium is a key destination and remittance-sending country for Moroccans and Senegalese. Brussels hosts active global diaspora organizations, with which the Joint Programme will collaborate. By connecting diaspora climate experts and green agripreneurs with local communities of their countries of origin, strengthening ties between peers and including diaspora voices into national planning on migration and climate change, the proposed intervention will contribute to the development and migration nexus in a unique and innovative manner.

COOK ISLANDS, FIJI, TONGA, VANUATU

**PARTICIPATING UN
ORGANIZATIONS**

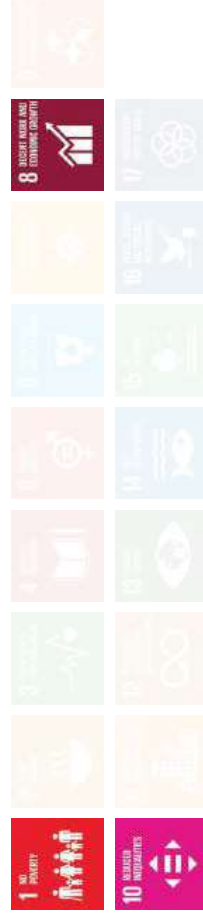


KEY PARTNERS

Ministries/Departments of Labour and Foreign Affairs; trade union federations; employers' organizations; civil society organizations; migrant worker networks in the selected countries; government entities and local authorities across sectors such as labor, migration, and climate change; Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat; Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations Plus; Pacific Island Private Sector Organization; Pacific Council of Trade Unions; migrant communities; private sector actors.

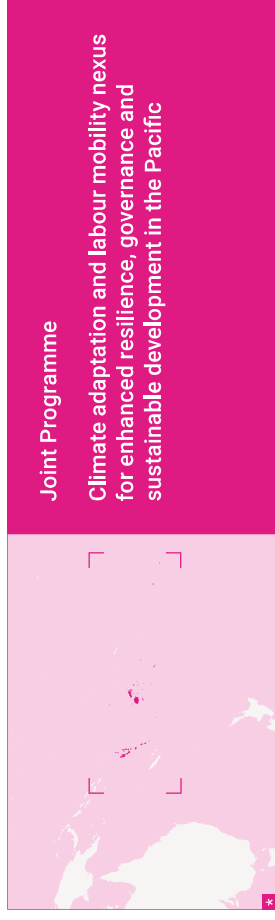
BUDGET (USD)	3,000,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	24
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.



SUMMARY

Pacific Island countries are increasingly facing migration pressures due to climate change, including rising sea levels and extreme weather events. Many people are turning to labour migration as a strategy to adapt to these challenges, particularly as climate change disrupts agriculture and livelihoods. In addition, the region struggles with rights-based issues in migration, including inadequate protections, limited support for migrants, and challenges in securing decent work opportunities. These pressures highlight the need for stronger systems to support safe, regular migration as a means of building climate resilience.

Building on a previous funded Joint Programme implemented in the region, this Joint Programme will aim to support sustainable development and climate resilience in the Pacific by strengthening safe and regular labour migration. This will be achieved through three key components: 1) enhancing regional and national labour mobility governance; 2) improving pre-departure assistance and reintegration support for migrant workers and their families, and 3) building the capacity of governments, civil society, and trade unions to provide gender-sensitive, rights-based protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants.

The Joint Programme will adopt an inclusive, people-centred approach, consulting migrants and migration-affected communities through assessments, interviews, and focus groups. It will also involve continuous interaction with government officials, recruitment agents, employers, trade unions, and the migrants themselves. This multi-stakeholder approach ensures a strong whole-of-society engagement.

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Education and Sports; Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare; Lao Social Security Organization; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Public Security; Lao Federation of Trade Unions; NGOs; local civil society associations; village leaders; private sector; financial service providers; digital service providers; recruitment agencies; training organizations; youth development organizations; community leaders

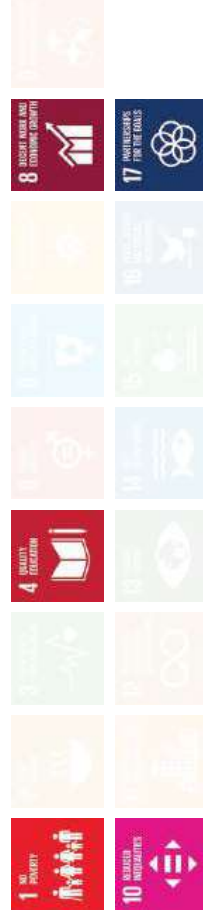
BUDGET (USD)

2,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

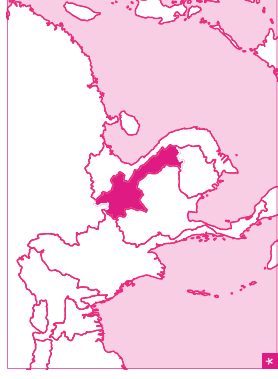
24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.



Joint Programme

Strengthening the socioeconomic integration and promoting regular pathways for migration through decent job opportunities and social protection for Lao aspirant youth and returnee migrants

SUMMARY

Lao People's Democratic Republic faces economic challenges, including high inflation, low-skilled labour market and high youth unemployment. Many Lao citizens, particularly women, migrate to Thailand for better opportunities due to low wages and a rising cost of living in Lao. These migrants often encounter exploitation, limited social protection, and barriers to financial services. Moreover, those who return struggle with reintegration and lack recognition of skills gained abroad.

The Joint Programme will aim to promote regular migration pathways for Lao youth by improving skills recognition, access to decent work, and social protection, while leveraging returnee migrants' skills for successful reintegration. This will be achieved through three main components: 1) enhancing employability through skills development and regular labour migration pathways; 2) supporting migrants and families in turning savings and experience into sustainable businesses through Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises support and financial inclusion; and 3) ensuring better access to decent work and social protection for Lao migrants.

The Joint Programme includes a component focused on promoting regular migration pathways, using digital platforms and mobile apps to consolidate key migrant-related information. It also extends social protection services to informal workers in remote villages through mobile services and local worker information centres. Its strong whole-of-society approach is reinforced by multi-stakeholder partnerships.

LIBERIA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



IOM
UN MIGRATION

KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Agriculture; Liberia Immigration Service; Ministry of Internal Affairs; Forestry Development Authority; Liberia Land Authority; Environmental Protection Agency

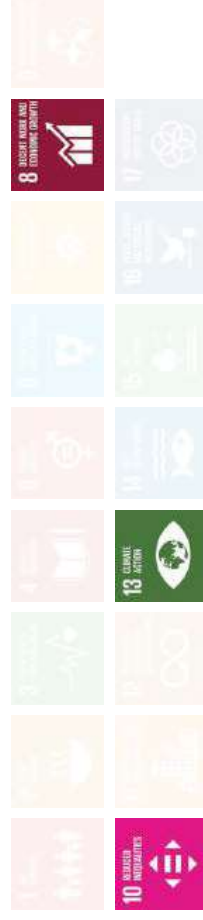
BUDGET (USD)

3,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.



SUMMARY

In recent years, Liberia has experienced a significant influx of migrants from other West African countries, particularly Burkina Faso, who venture into transboundary forest areas with Côte d'Ivoire to establish cocoa plantations. The arrival of these migrants has sparked varied reactions within the local host communities. While some view them as a valuable source of agricultural labour, others express resentment at the perceived intrusion of foreigners allegedly occupying land illegally for agricultural purposes.

The overall objective of this Joint Programme is to contribute to evidence-based policymaking on labour migration in the context of environmental degradation and climate change and advancing socio-economic outcomes and environmental sustainability. This will be achieved through: 1) Ensuring that the Government of Liberia and other key stakeholders have a better understanding of labour migration dynamics in the context of environmental degradation, specifically in the cocoa sector of Liberia; and 2) Increasing the adoption of sustainable cocoa farming practices for improved productivity, environmental sustainability, and socio-economic benefits for migrant farmers and local communities.

This programme adopts an innovative and holistic approach, departing from traditional interventions that focus on singular aspects. Rather, it recognises the complex interplay among migration, land tenure, forest conservation, and cocoa farming, and employs a multifaceted strategy to comprehensively address these interconnected challenges, aiming for both short-term solutions and long-term sustainability.

SRI LANKA

+ PRIORITY PIPELINE



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

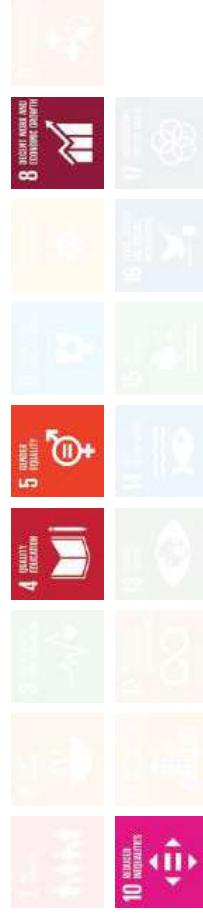


KEY PARTNERS

Ministry of Labour and Foreign Employment; Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment; Ministry of Women, Child Affairs and Social Empowerment; Ministry of Education; Tertiary & Vocational Education Commission; Vocational Training Authority; National Apprentice and Industrial Training Authority; Ministry of Health; Employers Federation of Ceylon; Licensed Foreign Employment Agencies; Trade Unions; Overseas Employers; and IOM Strategic Partner - Enterprise Business Intelligence.

BUDGET (USD)	1,400,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	24
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

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

SUMMARY

The growing demand for care services driven by ageing populations in Sri Lanka and abroad is predominantly met through informal and unpaid care work, primarily carried out by women. The lack of proper training, certification, and recognition in the care sector, coupled with unsafe working conditions and gender-based violence, particularly affects migrant workers. These issues highlight the urgent need for systemic improvements in training, labour migration, and societal perceptions of care work.

The Joint Programme will aim to support safe, voluntary, and orderly labour migration for Sri Lankan care workers by creating a pool of skilled and certified workers ready for decent employment opportunities both domestically and internationally. It will address critical skill shortages, gender inequality, and unsafe migration pathways by 1) strengthening institutional capacities to ensure fair and ethical recruitment practices, 2) creating a skilled workforce through a gender-responsive approach and improved Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) systems, and 3) certifying workers for both domestic and international labour markets through an integrated guidance and referral system.

The Joint Programme is innovative in its integrated approach, combining skills development, fair recruitment, and the Integrated Guidance and Referral System (IGRS) to connect key stakeholders in local and foreign employment. Launched in 2023, IGRS streamlines services from registration to upskilling, with a focus on sustainability through capacity building and transferring ownership to national stakeholders.

WESTERN BALKANS

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

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

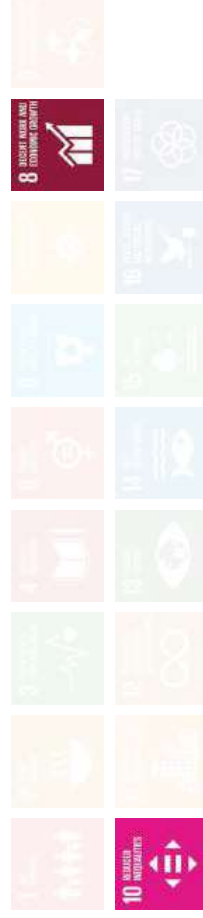
BUDGET (USD)

3,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

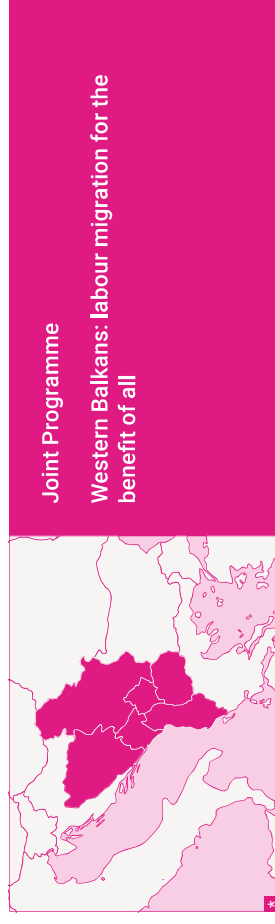
36

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

CHILE

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

National Youth Institute (INJUV) of the Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, The Production Development Corporation (CORFO), Social Solidarity and Investment Fund (Fosis), National Disaster Prevention and Response Service (SENAPRED), Municipal and Regional Governments.

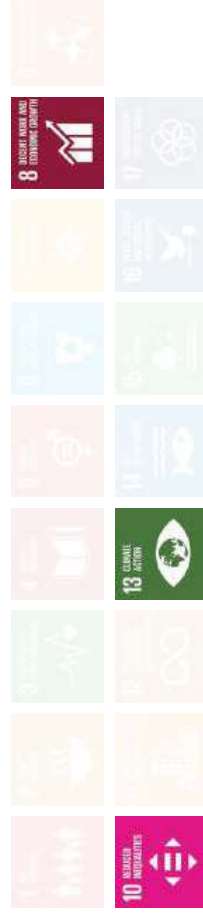
BUDGET (USD)

1,761,440

DURATION (MONTHS)

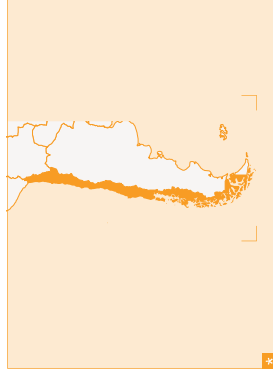
24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Concept note approved by Steering Committee.



Joint Programme

Integration of migrant youth in host communities through climate resilience and adaptation in Chile

SUMMARY

Chile faces significant vulnerability to climate change, environmental degradation, and disasters, with climate variability intensifying extreme events that adversely affect agriculture, livestock production, and infrastructure. At the same time, Chile has recently become a major international migration destination, driven by an unprecedented flow of migrants and refugees from Latin America and the Caribbean. As a result, young migrants and refugees struggle with substantial challenges in effectively integrating into the country, especially within the context of a climate change-induced crisis that has led to unemployment and socio-economic issues.

The Joint Programme aims to enhance the resilience and socio-environmental adaptation of refugee and migrant populations, especially young individuals, in the face of climate change challenges. The programme will address these challenges by focusing on the impact of climate change on employment, ecosystem services, and the specific vulnerabilities faced by migrants and refugees. Key components will include equipping youth with information and skills for sustainable business models; advancing community adaptation to socio-environmental risks; encouraging the adoption of practical resilience solutions through pilot projects; addressing the direct effects of climate change; and establishing networks and systems for youth, enabling them to cope with risks and adapt using green economy models. This approach will integrate youth into leadership roles, foster partnerships, and provide seed funding for impactful initiatives, ensuring sustainable climate resilience in Chile.

The programme's innovative approach will involve integrating refugees, migrants, and youth from the host community into community leadership roles, fostering partnerships with public and private sectors, and providing seed funding for community initiatives. To achieve sustainability, the programme plans to engage in strategic partnerships at the local level, particularly with the civil protection system for disaster resilience projects and the private sector for entrepreneurship initiatives. The programme will aim to connect with universities, government entities, the private sector, embassies, foundations, and others, promoting community empowerment and autonomy in interactions with local institutions and networks.

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

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

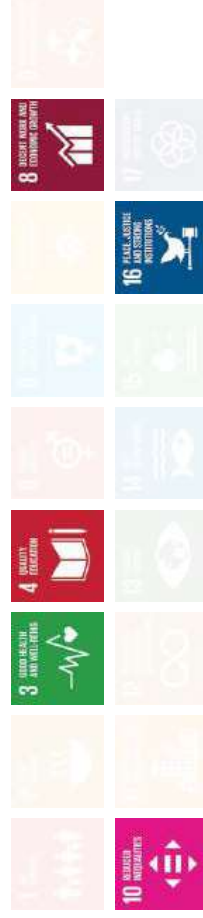
BUDGET (USD)

2,950,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

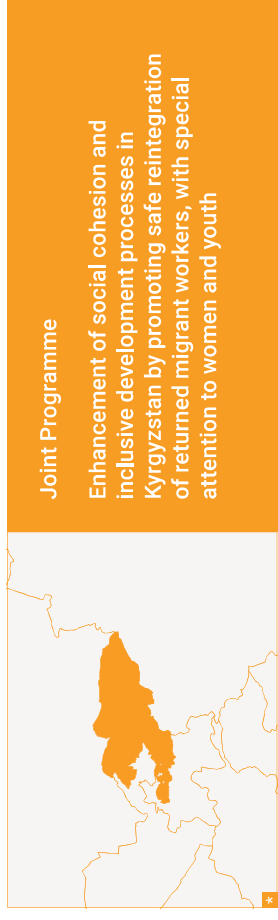
24

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

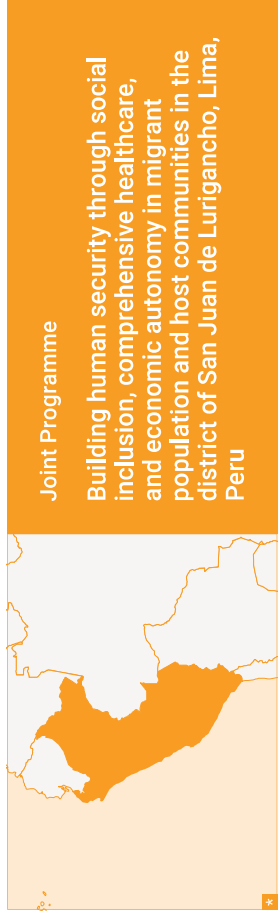
Migration plays a significant role in Kyrgyzstan's socioeconomic landscape, with women and youth making up a large share of the external labour force. Female migrants face risks during migration and challenges reintegrating into their communities, including societal stigmatization and psychological stress. Similarly, youth migration is driven by limited local opportunities, leading to a loss of active labour force. Addressing these issues is crucial to fostering social cohesion and leveraging the potential of returning migrants.

The Joint Programme will aim to address the challenges faced by youth and women migrants returning to Kyrgyzstan, particularly the stigma stemming from negative public perceptions of their work abroad. To achieve this, the partners propose a dual approach: fostering a conducive environment for reintegration through economic opportunities and equitable access to social services, and promoting a positive image of women and youth migrants.

The Joint Programme 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 diasporas, local communities, migrants, media and various civil society partners.

PERU

+ PRIORITY PIPELINE



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

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.

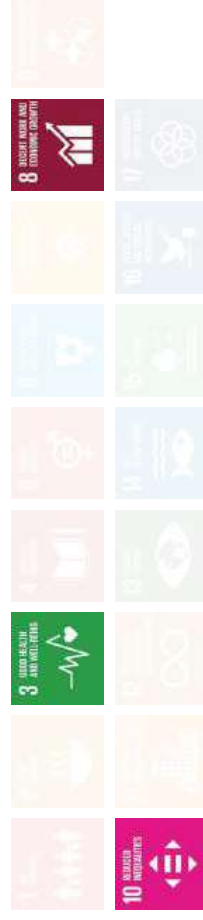
Following a thorough analysis of the challenges faced by the inhabitants, including through in-depth consultations of migrants and their communities, the participating UN organizations and their partners propose interventions targeting both demand (migrants and local communities) and support (local authorities, 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 (RMPP) 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.

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



STATUS

Joint Programme document approved.



THAILAND

+ PRIORITY PIPELINE



PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

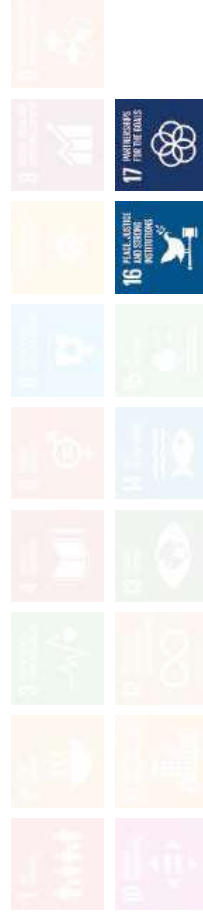


KEY PARTNERS

Royal Thai Government national-level ministries include Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Interior; Ministry of Labour; Ministry of Education; National Security Council; Central Registration Bureau Department of Provincial Administration; Ministry of Social Development and Human Security; Ministry of Public Health; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Justice; Thailand Immigration Bureau and the Department of Children and Youth; local-level authorities include Local, District and Provincial Registration Bureaus; non-governmental partners include academic and educational institutions; Legal Status Network Foundation; and the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand

BUDGET (USD)	3,000,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	24
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme document approved.

SUMMARY

Thailand is among the top five countries with the highest number of registered stateless persons. Many affected communities migrated to Thailand centuries ago, mostly ethnic minorities in mountainous regions, including indigenous groups lacking identity documents. Historically, stateless persons in Thailand faced severe restrictions on movement and basic services, limiting employment opportunities. These restrictions also affected their rights to education, healthcare, work, legal recognition, and social services. However, measures have been taken over the years to address these issues, such as allowing stateless children to access education, improving healthcare access, and easing movement restrictions. Despite these efforts, those stateless persons lack legal status and still face significant restrictions.

This Joint Programme aims to enhance access to legal identity and reduce the risk of childhood statelessness in Thailand through the civil registration of vital life events for vulnerable groups, including stateless individuals, migrants, and ethnic minorities. The intervention will empower these groups to register their vital life events with civil registrars, who will provide continuous, mandatory, and confidential registration services in line with human rights, gender equality, and child safeguarding standards.

TÜRKIYE

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

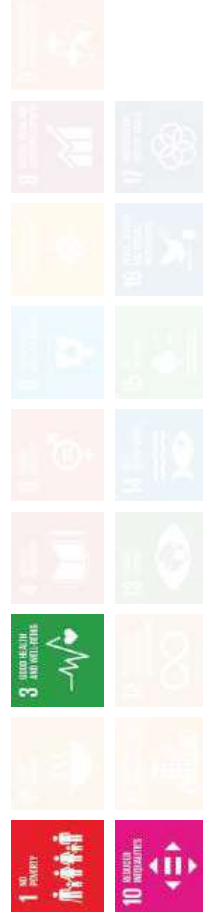


KEY PARTNERS

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

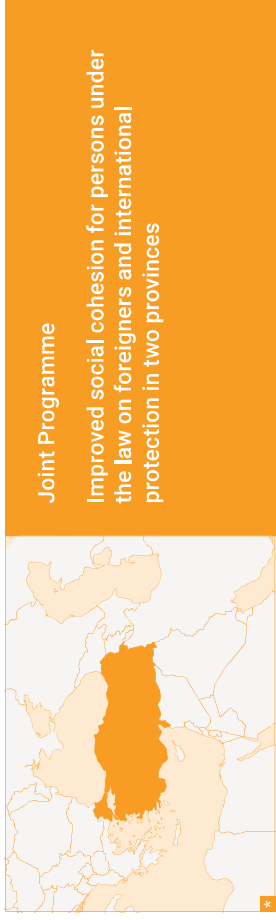
BUDGET (USD)	4,000,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	24
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



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 (PULFIP) in selected districts of Istanbul 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)

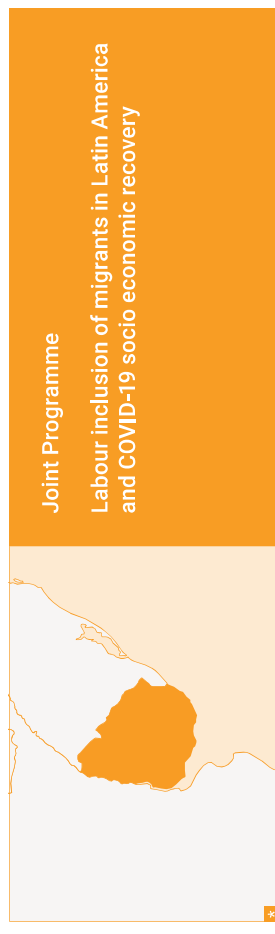
BUDGET (USD)	1,750,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	24
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



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.

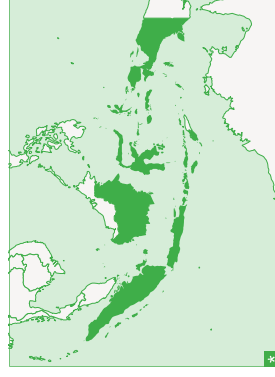
The project strongly aligns with the GCM whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, which are reflected strongly in its proposed governance structure which includes an Advisory Board (comprised of civil society organizations, migrants' organizations as well as employers and workers organizations). 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.



Funded Joint Programmes

➔ 1 PROMOTING USE OF DATA

INDONESIA



Joint Programme

Migration governance for sustainable development in Indonesia

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

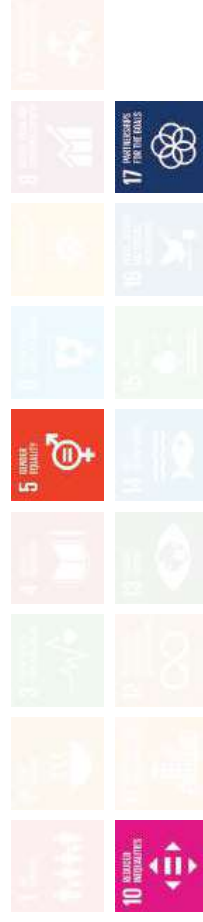


KEY PARTNERS

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)	24
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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 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.



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[ONGOING JOINT PROGRAMME INFORMATION](#)

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.

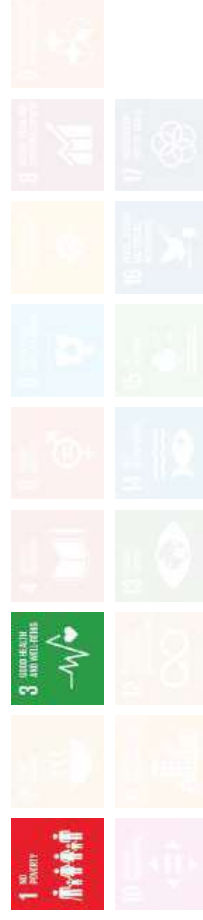
BUDGET (USD)

3,200,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

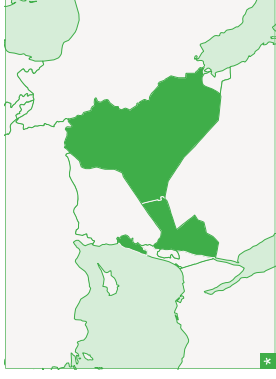
24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



Joint Programme

Harnessing synergies between climate change adaptation and risk reduction in migrant-inclusive health system responses

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 addresses 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 is 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 also improves the evidence base of the intersections between climate change, risk reduction, health, and human mobility.

Importantly, the programme works 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 works 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 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 also includes 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.



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[ONGOING JOINT PROGRAMME INFORMATION](#)

➔1 PROMOTING USE OF DATA

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.

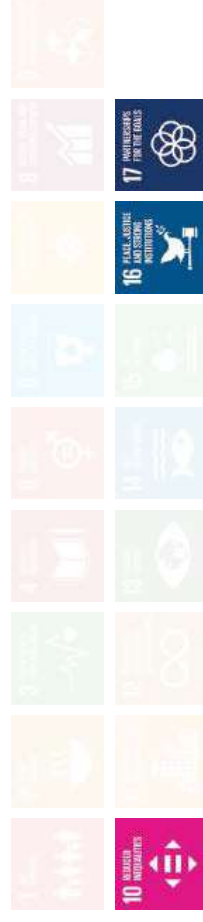
BUDGET (USD)

2,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

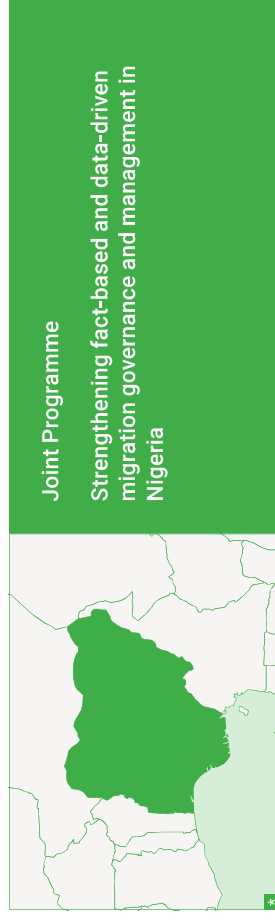
24

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 Programme takes 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.

➔ 1 PROMOTING USE OF DATA

NORTH MACEDONIA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



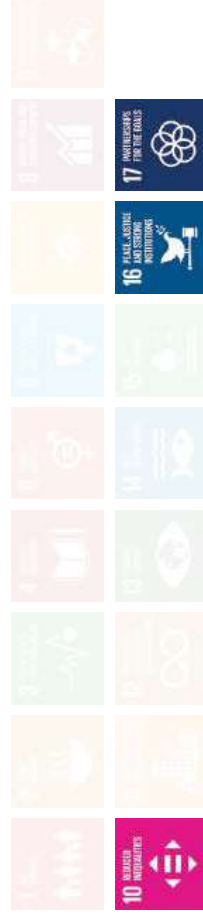
KEY PARTNERS

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 and operationally closed.



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 ensures 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”.



➔1 PROMOTING USE OF DATA

SERBIA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

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

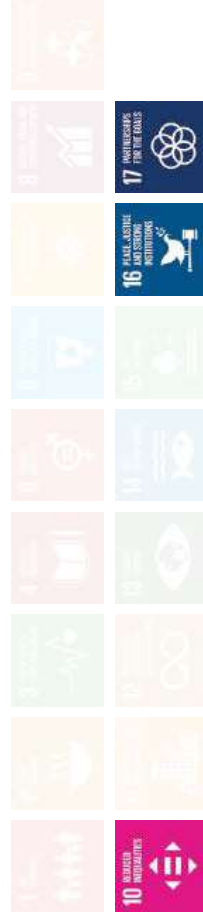
BUDGET (USD)

2,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

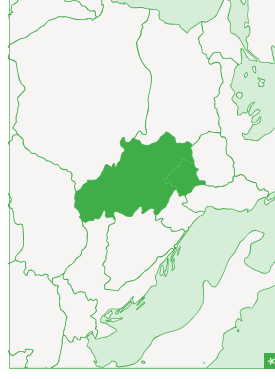
24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



Joint Programme

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

SUMMARY

The project addresses migration data needs and strengthens policy capacities at both national and local levels. Aligning strongly with national priorities, it works 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 works 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.

EL SALVADOR

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

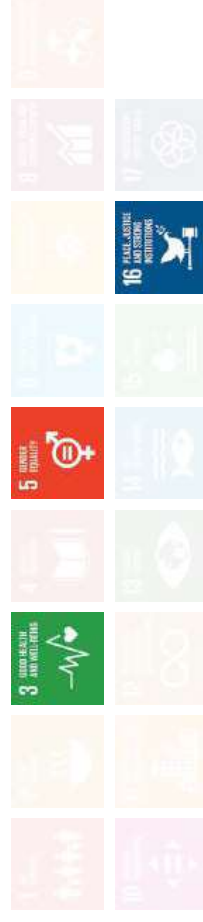


KEY PARTNERS

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

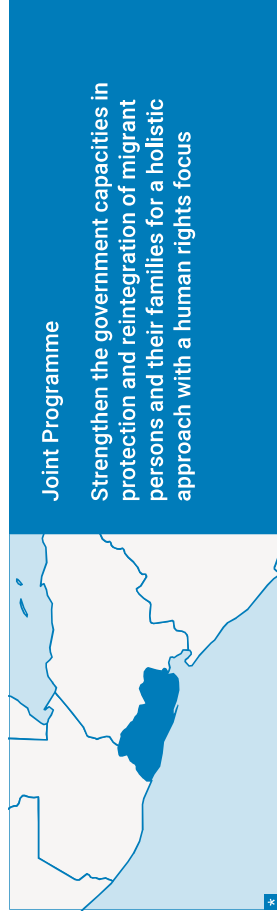
BUDGET (USD)	3,400,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	24
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



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.

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.

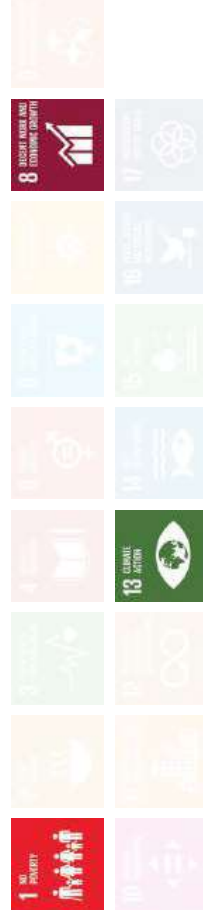
BUDGET (USD)

3,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

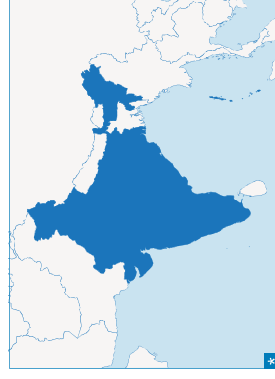
36

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 aims 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 jointly act on the intersecting challenges of migration, climate change and food insecurity.

Particular attention is 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 is 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



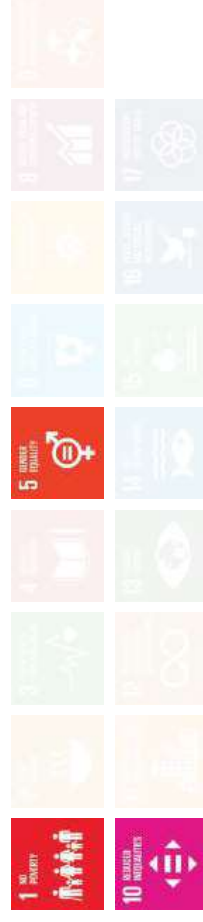
KEY PARTNERS

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

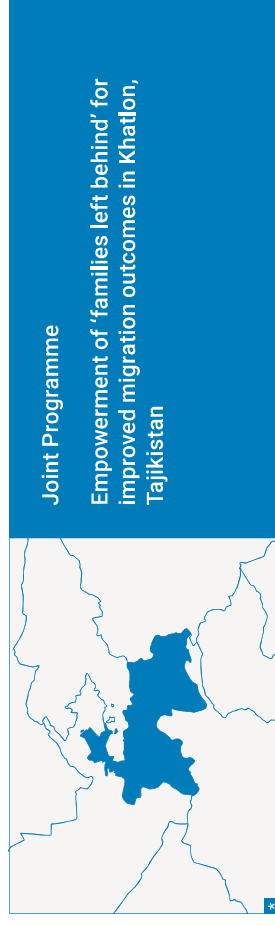
BUDGET (USD)	2,200,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	24
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded and operationally closed.



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

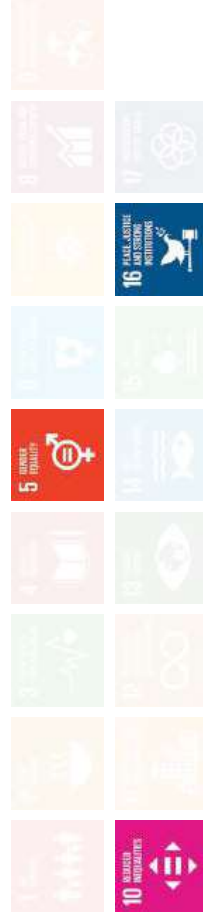
BUDGET (USD)

2,350,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

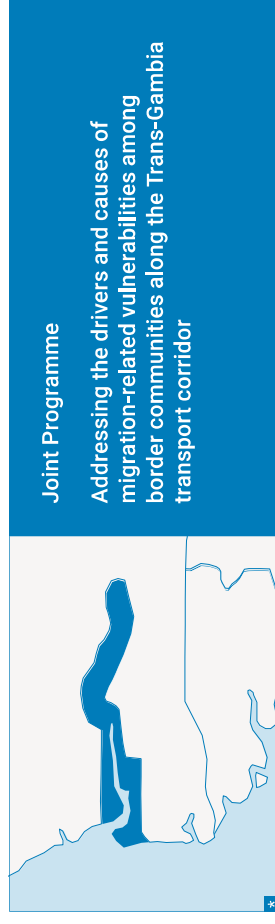
36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



Joint Programme

Addressing the drivers and causes of migration-related vulnerabilities among border communities along the Trans-Gambia transport corridor

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 ensures 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.

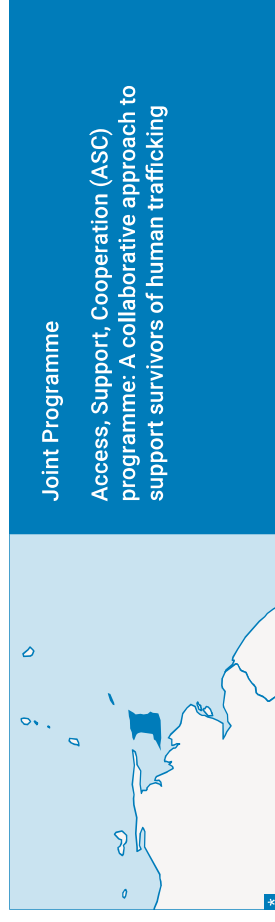
BUDGET (USD)	2,600,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	36
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



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.

ZIMBABWE

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

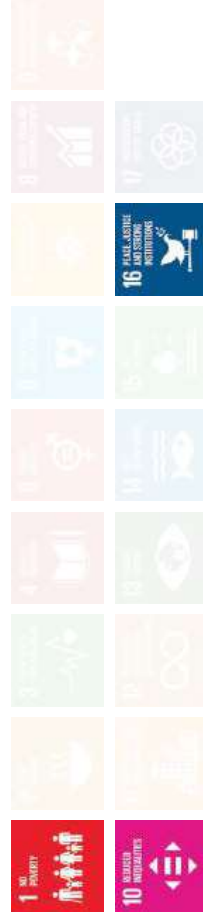


KEY PARTNERS

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

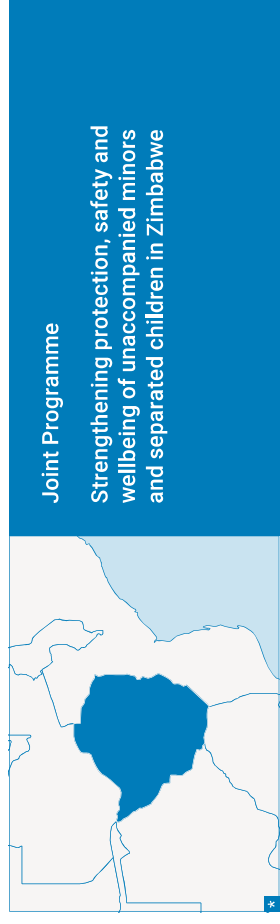
BUDGET (USD)	2,483,375	DURATION (MONTHS)	24
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



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 Joint Programme is implementing 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.

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

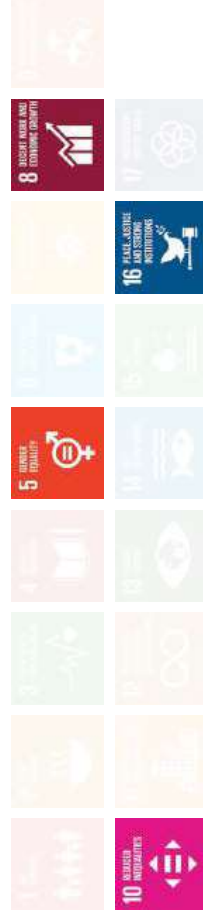
BUDGET (USD)

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 and 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, particularly 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 is 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 are instrumental in the development of the proposed programme, which is being 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.

3 ADDRESSING IRREGULAR MIGRATION

ETHIOPIA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

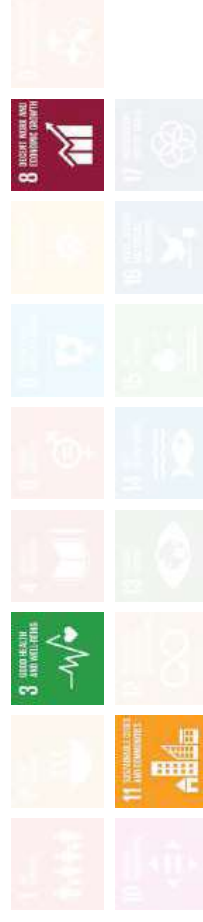
Government: Ministry of Urban Development and Construction; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Women, Children and Youth Affairs

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

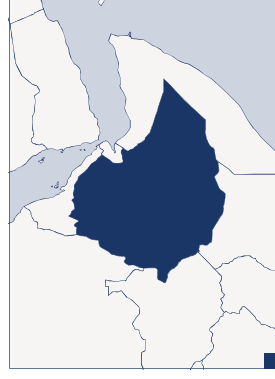
BUDGET (USD)	1,500,000	DURATION (MONTHS)	18
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



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 aims 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.

GABON, TOGO

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

Gabon: Direction Générale de la Documentation et de l'Immigration (DGD); 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

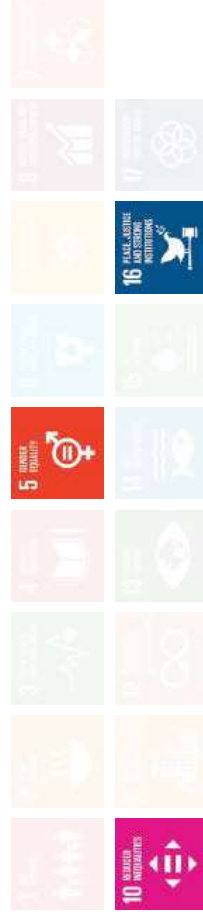
BUDGET (USD)

2,200,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



Joint Programme

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

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).

➔ 3 ADDRESSING IRREGULAR MIGRATION

GUINEA, LIBERIA, SIERRA LEONE

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



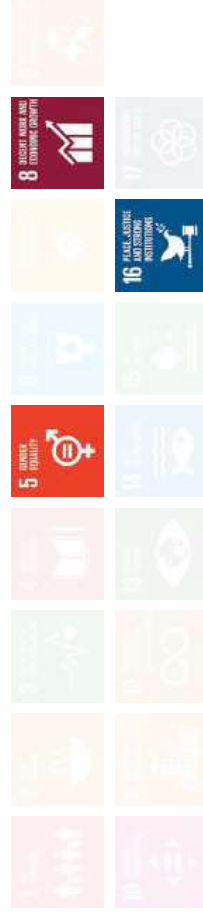
KEY PARTNERS

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 is 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.

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

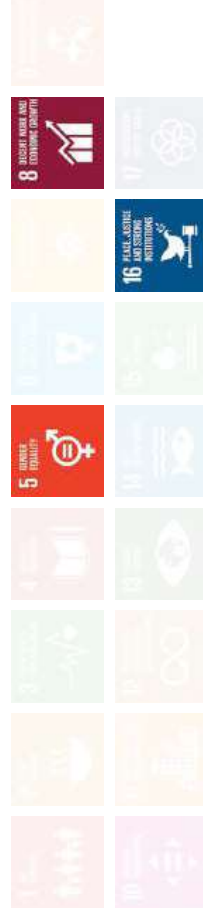
BUDGET (USD)

2,700,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

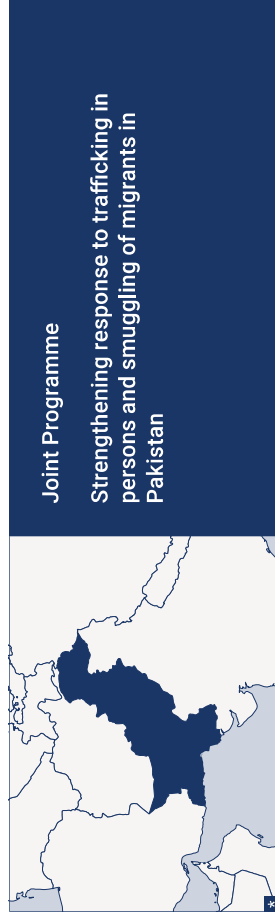
24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



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.

This Joint Programme 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.

4 FACILITATING REGULAR MIGRATION

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

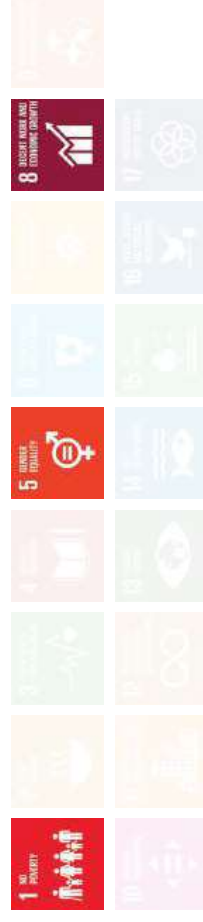
BUDGET (USD)

1,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

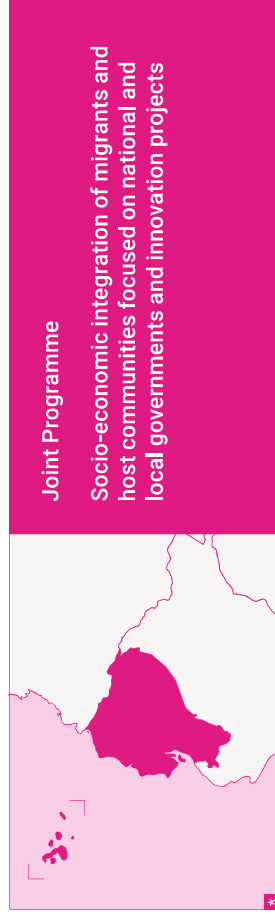
36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded and operationally closed.



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.

➔ 4 FACILITATING REGULAR MIGRATION

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.

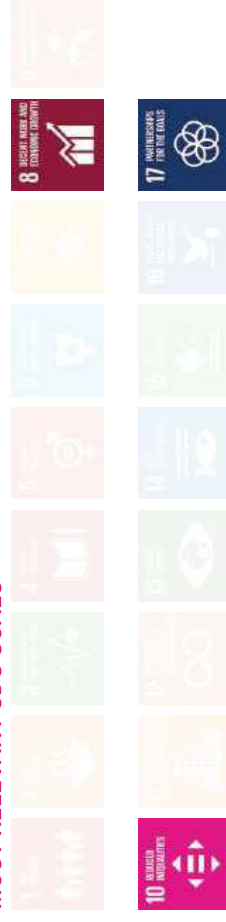
BUDGET (USD)

1,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

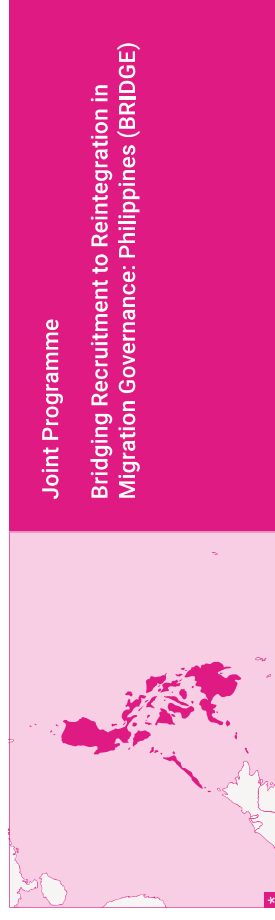
24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded and operationally closed.



SUMMARY

The Joint Programme supports the Government of the Philippines in achieving the country’s priority GCM objectives: objective 6 (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)

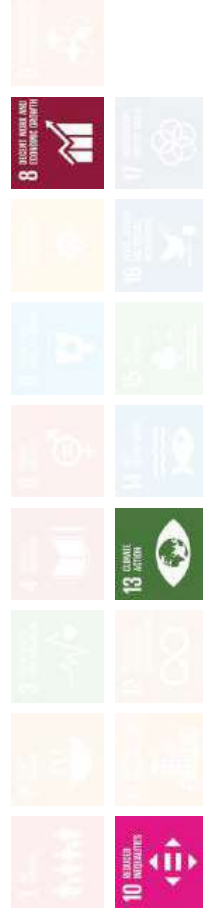
BUDGET (USD)

2,150,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded and operationally closed.



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

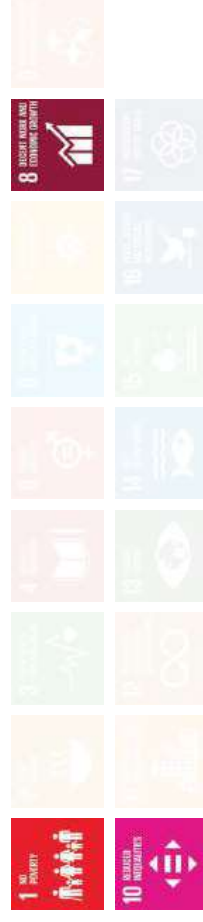
BUDGET (USD)

1,850,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

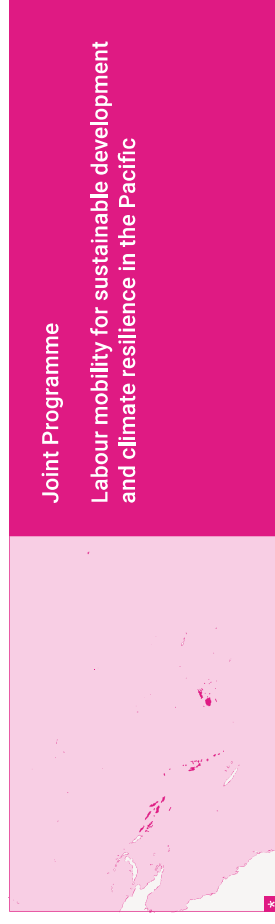
24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



Joint Programme

Labour mobility for sustainable development and climate resilience in the Pacific

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.

TÜRKIYE

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

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

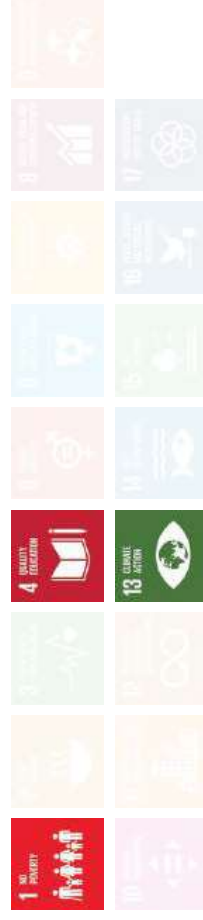
BUDGET (USD)

2,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

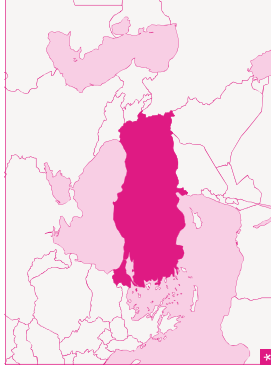
36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



Joint Programme

Supporting migrant's inclusion in Türkiye's transition to a green economy

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.

➔ 4 FACILITATING REGULAR MIGRATION

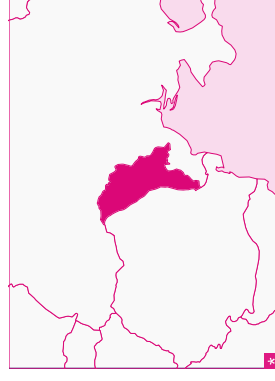
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



KEY PARTNERS

State Chancellery, Bureau for Diaspora Relations



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 strengthens the capacities of relevant public authorities for ensuring effective migration policy design and management. It draws 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 is employing 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 attracts diaspora investments to Moldova, and develop trade and business partnerships in sectors such as tourism.

BUDGET (USD)

2,000,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

36

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



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[ONGOING JOINT PROGRAMME INFORMATION](#)

BANGLADESH

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; Ovbashi 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.

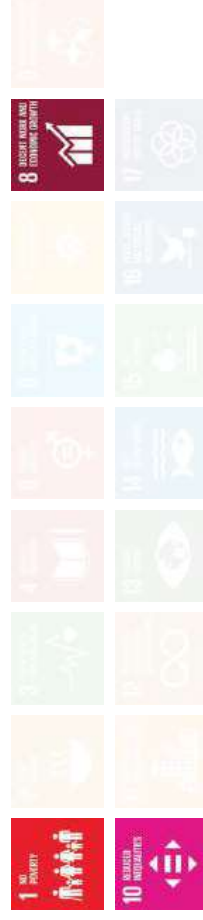
BUDGET (USD)

2,568,521

DURATION (MONTHS)

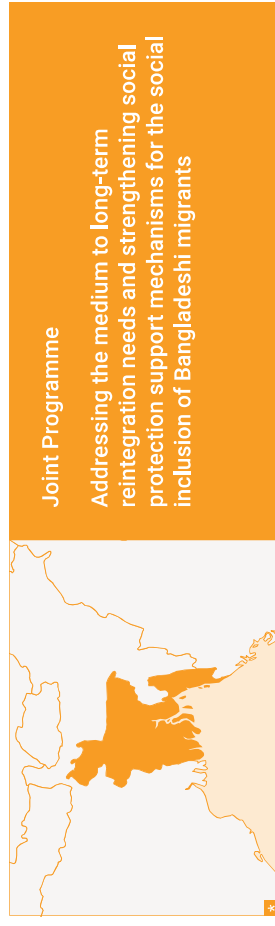
24

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



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.

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.

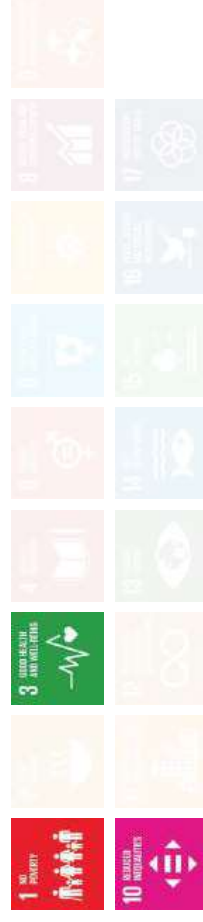
BUDGET (USD)

2,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

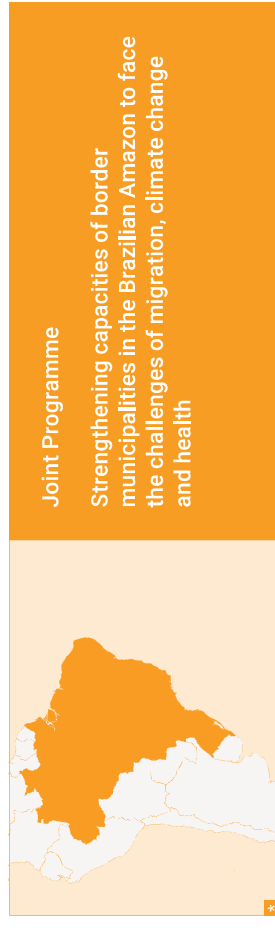
24

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 employs a “One Health” approach, an integrated approach to balancing and optimising human, animal, and ecosystem health sustainably. It contributes 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.

➔ 5 IMPROVING SOCIAL INCLUSION

CHILE, MEXICO

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS

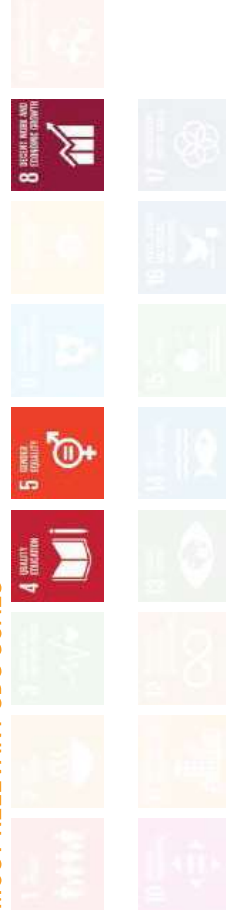


KEY PARTNERS

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.

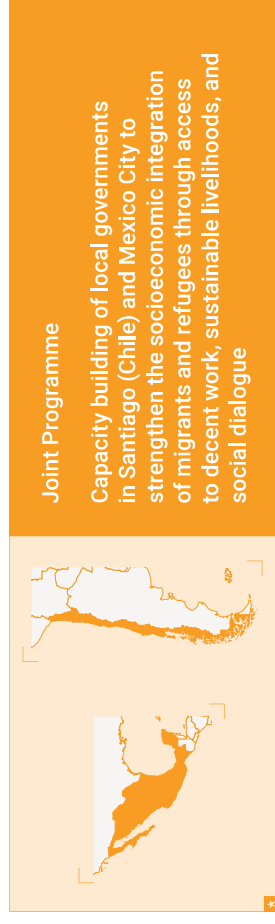
BUDGET (USD)	1,702,370	DURATION (MONTHS)	30
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded and operationally closed.



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.

5 IMPROVING SOCIAL INCLUSION

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)

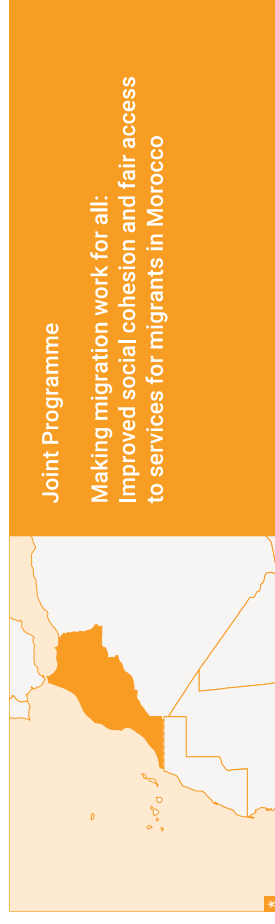
30

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded.



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 achieves 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.

➔ 5 IMPROVING SOCIAL INCLUSION

SOUTH AFRICA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



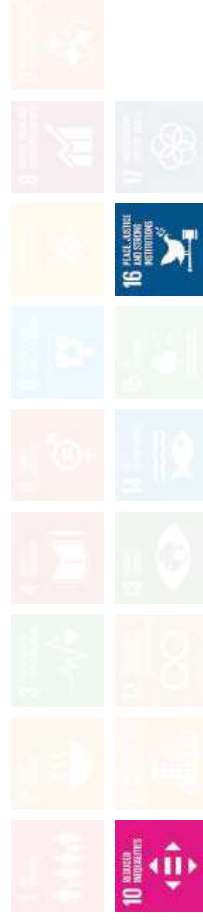
KEY PARTNERS

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; Scalbrini Centre; Lawyers for Human Rights; Islamic Relief Fund of South Africa; More Than Peace; Africa Unite; Umoja Project Development

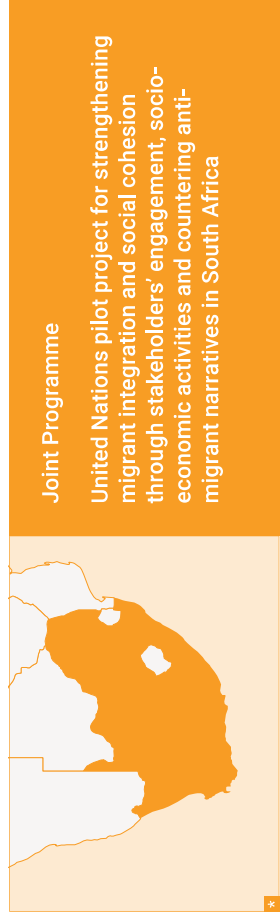
BUDGET (USD)	2,565,570	DURATION (MONTHS)	24
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MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



STATUS

Joint Programme funded and operationally closed.



SUMMARY

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

The Joint Programme focuses on the provinces of Gauteng, Kwa-Zulu Natal, and Western Cape, which contain some of the largest cities, where the interplay between migrants and host communities over limited resources is more evident and where violence related to anti-immigrant sentiment 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 violence against foreign nationals; 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 aligns with the recently adopted National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, and Related Intolerance (2019) and exhibits a strong whole-of-government approach, involving several national ministries as well as local authorities. The activities implemented serve as a catalyst for further pilot interventions and replications in other Southern African countries.



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Multi-Partner
Trust Fund

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★ Maps are for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on those maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations Network on Migration.



➤ Pipeline of Joint Programmes



Completed Joint Programmes

➔ 1 PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS

NORTH MACEDONIA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



Strengthening positive narratives and perceptions of migrants and refugees, Skopje Marathon ©UNHCR



Skopje Jazz Festival ©UNHCR

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

BUDGET (USD)

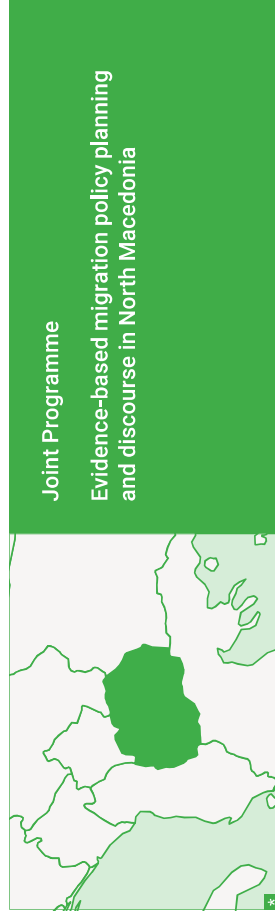
1,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

36

SUMMARY

North Macedonia traditionally has significant migration outflows, with more than 700,000 citizens estimated to be living and working abroad in 2019. However, limited data has been one of the main challenges for evidenced-based policy making and effective migration governance. To address this, the Joint Programme works towards improving the systematic collection and analysis of migration-related data; enhancing institutional data exchange mechanisms and collaboration; and increasing awareness and understanding among the public for the effective management of migration.



ACHIEVEMENTS

Designing evidence-based and coordinated migration policies:

- ➔ The **Migration Policy and its Action Plan for 2021-2025**, developed with support from the Joint Programme, was approved by Parliament in December 2021. This milestone document sets out the strategic direction, contributing to migration governance of the country.
- ➔ The national institutions implemented **7** new data management tools and mechanisms related to migration, including the Migration Profile and the Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) report.
- ➔ **357** stakeholders were trained on migration related data management.

Enhancing intra- and inter-institutional data exchange:

- ➔ South-South Cooperation: official visits were organized between the National Bank of Republic of North Macedonia and the Central Bank of Albania, to exchange of experiences and share best practices related to remittance data.
- ➔ **169** individuals from the government, CSOs, academia, private sector, and international organizations, were trained on “Remittances” and “Big Data”.

Improving the perception of migrants and refugees among policymakers and the public:

- ➔ **450,000** persons were reached with the campaign called “This is home”, aiming at creating positive narratives and perceptions towards migrants and refugees.
- ➔ **555,000** persons were reached with the youth-targeting campaign “Not hate – build an attitude”.
- ➔ **10** public events focusing on strengthening positive narratives and perceptions of migrants and refugees were organized, including the Skopje Jazz Festival, the Journalists Awards ceremony, the Skopje Marathon and the National Debate Tournament.

TAJIKISTAN

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



unicef



Tajiki and Afghan Women and Children Preparing Sumanak for Nowruz Celebration. ©IOM



©IOM
Farmer Field School @FAO/Nozim Kalandarov

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



BUDGET (USD)

2,200,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

37

SUMMARY

Approximately 10% of Tajikistan's working age population has 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 group, the "families left behind". The Joint Programme addresses challenges through a comprehensive approach, combining top-down protection and policy initiatives with bottom-up empowerment interventions, and prioritizing the rights and needs of families, including **children**.



ACHIEVEMENTS

Improving wellbeing of families left behind:

- ➔ 200 children and 290 women left behind received social support services.
- ➔ 80 social workers were trained on social services techniques and methods, including child rights, case management, and psychosocial support.

Increasing economic resilience and inclusion:

- ➔ 300 women farmers and 851 children trained to better utilize their land and water resources through the establishment of 16 Farmer Field Schools and 50 Junior Farmer Field Schools.
- ➔ 45 women received vocational trainings and obtained state-recognized diplomas.
- ➔ 728 individuals trained in financial literacy to enhance debt management.

Protecting rights of women and children left behind:

- ➔ 2,263 women and children received legal, social, and protection support services/ referrals, including birth registration.
- ➔ 500 women and girls received integrated community-based sexual and gender-based violence services.
- ➔ 125,750 people were reached through awareness campaigns on rights, protection, social inclusion, and protecting against sexual and gender-based violence.

➔ 3 ADDRESSING IRREGULAR MIGRATION

GUINEA, LIBERIA, SIERRA LEONE

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



Makona River canoe race ©IOM



Validation workshop, Sierra Leone ©IOM/Alfred Fornah
Women's workshop on soap production, Guinea ©IOM

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



BUDGET (USD)

2,786,280

DURATION (MONTHS)

33

SUMMARY

The Parrot's Beak region, where Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia meet, has seen increased movement of people and goods. This bustling crossroads has led to economic growth and cultural exchange, but also provided opportunities for illegal activities to thrive, with criminal networks exploiting the lack of coordination and vulnerability of border communities for trafficking and smuggling. The Joint Programme aims to address these challenges by strengthening border management, promoting social cohesion, and improving cross-border security through diverse activities among authorities and communities.



Joint Programme

Strengthening border management, social cohesion, and cross-border security in the Parrot's Beak area

ACHIEVEMENTS

Strengthening integrated border management capacities:

- ➔ **665** border and health officials were trained in illegal trading, SGBV, trafficking, and epidemic health, while 67 border officials were trained in modern communication and use of surveillance equipment.
- ➔ **6** border posts and facilities were renovated and equipped with solar panels, radios, tablets, and motorcycles.

Improving community services for sustainable livelihood:

- ➔ **11** community services support improved options for sustainable livelihoods, including enhanced cross-border trade activity.
- ➔ **78** individuals from the Guinea National Committee were trained on fighting against trafficking and Sexual Gender Based Violence in border areas.
- ➔ **8** cross border trade monitoring agencies were trained to identify illegal activities.
- ➔ **78** victims of trafficking/SGBV benefited from medical and other support services.

Improving cross-border social cohesion among Parrot's Beak communities:

- ➔ **6** community-based meetings, **15** community awareness events and **15** social cohesion activities were organized among border communities, reaching almost **1,900** individuals. One of the events was organized along the Makona River and informed **80,000** residents of Guekedou and Nongoa about unity, epidemic prevention, and border security.
- ➔ In partnership with a local radio station, whose transmission capability was reinforced, shows and jingles in French, English and local languages, on human rights, health and security were broadcasted.
- ➔ **15** village surveillance committees have been set up in **15** border districts of the Parrot Beak area with a total of **75** members, including **15** women.
- ➔ **3** financial support mechanisms were created for youth and women to enhance economic inclusion and trade potential.

4 FACILITATING REGULAR MIGRATION

PHILIPPINES

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



International Labour Organization



IOM
UN MIGRATION



UN WOMEN



Financial literacy and agroforestry training ©IOM



MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



BUDGET (USD)

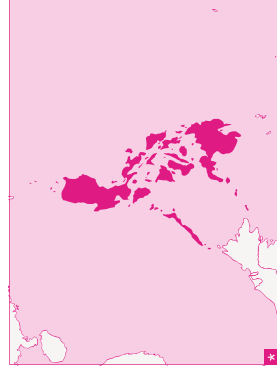
1,500,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

32

SUMMARY

The BRIDGE Joint Programme supports the Government of the Philippines in achieving priority objectives of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM). It focuses on fair and ethical recruitment, decent work conditions, safe return and readmission, and sustainable reintegration, with a specific focus on Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs). The BRIDGE Joint Programme emphasizes partnerships, stakeholder collaboration, and enhanced migration governance policies to ensure sustainability and address the needs and protection of OFWs throughout the migration cycle.



Joint Programme

Bridging Recruitment to Reintegration in Migration Governance: Philippines (BRIDGE)

ACHIEVEMENTS

Promoting fair and ethical recruitment and sustainable reintegration:

- The Joint Programme supported the Government of the Philippines to develop a Migration Data Governance Strategy. The Strategy has been adopted and will help migration governance agencies to harmonize their migration data systems and processes.
- **157** individuals were trained on data collection, management, analysis and verification.
- **79** individuals were trained on recruitment and reintegration.

Improving policy and practices on fair and ethical recruitment, and sustainable reintegration:

- Migration stakeholders, in particular the newly established Department of Migrant Workers, were equipped with tools, expertise and skills to promote gender-responsive policies and practices related to fair and ethical recruitment and sustainable reintegration.
 - A multi-stakeholders interagency Technical Working Group for the National Action Plans on: (i) Fair and Ethical Recruitment and Sustainable, Gender-Responsive Return and (ii) Reintegration was established, in collaboration with the Department of Migrant Workers.
 - A Migrant Resource Center of the Local Government of Quezon City was operationalized in 2022, enabling delivery of localized, coordinated and gender-responsive migration programmes and services to migrant workers and their families.
 - **8** government agencies and national partners were trained on sustainable gender-sensitive reintegration programming.
 - **95** women Overseas Filipino Workers and their families were trained on agroforestry, agribusiness or data annotation.
- Improving alignment of policy and practices to GCM objectives on reintegration and fair and ethical recruitment:

- **1,802** individuals were reached through **13** advocacy and awareness-raising events on gender responsive migration governance, reintegration services and social protection.
- **11** government agencies and national partners participated in a multistakeholder event promoting the ratification of ILO Convention 181, establishing a comprehensive framework for the registration, licensing and effective regulation of private employment agencies and the protection of workers that use their services.



Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund

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[COMPLETED PROGRAMS AND INFORMATION](#)

➔ 4 FACILITATING REGULAR MIGRATION

REGIONAL IGAD

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

PARTICIPATING UN
ORGANIZATIONS



Kenya @Alexander Bee



Agroforestry production site, Namon village, Kenya @IOM
Solar energy training, Somalia @IOM

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



BUDGET (USD)

2,150,000

DURATION (MONTHS)

30

SUMMARY

The IGAD region is characterised by bustling economic growth alongside pockets of turmoil, often stemming from climate change and environmental challenges, shaping the way people move within the region. The Joint Programme aimed to facilitate pathways for regular migration in the region and help protect communities from the disruptions brought by climate change, environmental degradation, and disasters. This work is built on the solid foundations laid by IGAD - primarily through its Climate Prediction and Application Centre - Member States, UN entities and stakeholders.



Joint Programme

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

ACHIEVEMENTS

Enhancing access to data and evidence on disaster displacement risk and cross-border disaster displacement preparedness:

- ➔ **Two disaster displacement risk models** were developed for cyclones in Somalia and for flooding in the IGAD region.
- ➔ **3** capacity building sessions were held for ICPAC on the nexus between climate-disaster-human mobility and access to quality data and evidence.
- ➔ **SOPs** on admission and stay in disaster contexts were developed for Uganda-Kenya and Ethiopia-Kenya and disseminated to national governments in the IGAD region.
- ➔ Including **human mobility considerations in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation in policy frameworks:**
- ➔ **2** sub-county climate change adaptation action plans were developed in Turkana Kenya to become migrant-inclusive.
- ➔ **66** stakeholders were trained on human mobility, in the context of disasters climate change and environmental degradation in Kenya.

Enhancing pathways for regular migration and access to protection services:

- ➔ **7,100** migrants, potential migrants, and returnees, including IDPs, were reached through awareness-raising activities on safe, orderly, and regular migration, as a positive adaptation strategy to climate change

Improving access to sustainable livelihood and green job opportunities:

- ➔ **120** workers and entrepreneurs were trained in green businesses in Ethiopia.
- ➔ **90** students were trained in clean and renewable energy, waste management, and plastic recycling in Somalia. They were linked with 17 local companies for business opportunities.
- ➔ **One** agroforestry production site was established, and **12** individuals were trained in establishing and managing a planned tree nursery in Kenya.



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Individuals were trained in climate smart agriculture and innovative dryland farming technologies in Kenya.
COMPLETED JOINT PROGRAMME INFORMATION

➔ 5 IMPROVING SOCIAL INCLUSION

CHILE, MEXICO

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



Demand-driven skills training, Mexico ©IOM



MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



BUDGET (USD)

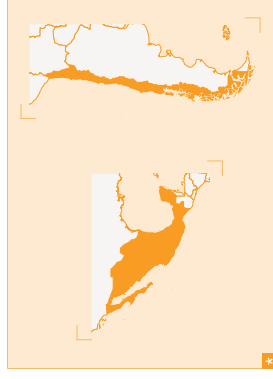
1,702,370

DURATION (MONTHS)

30

SUMMARY

In the vibrant urban landscapes of Santiago and Mexico City, both cities confront complex migration dynamics, characterized by the challenges of integrating diverse migrant populations and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups in urban centres. The Joint Programme in Chile-Mexico aimed to strengthen socioeconomic integration of migrants and refugees by improving their access to decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and social protection.



Joint Programme

Capacity building of local governments in Santiago (Chile) and Mexico City to strengthen the socioeconomic integration of migrants and refugees through access to decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and social dialogue

ACHIEVEMENTS

Enhancing employment and social protection:

- ➔ The **Migrant and Refugee Route** in Chile and **Migrant and Refugee Resource Center** in Mexico were established, serving as centralized hubs for accessing various services.
- ➔ A map of services available in Mexico City for refugees and migrants was drawn, in digital support.
- ➔ **3,900** migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers used labour mediation services; 1,200 accessed certification of labour competencies; and almost 300 received targeted entrepreneur services.

Promoting social dialogue:

- ➔ **19** stakeholders, including local government entities, worker unions, trade confederations, and civil society organizations have been informed of the relevant services available and are now delivering adequate services and advice to migrants and refugees.

- ➔ Labour migration and integration of refugees and asylum seekers has been mainstreamed in the Decent Work Programme of Mexico City, through the organization of a tripartite dialogue with representatives of the Government of Mexico City, the National Union of Workers, INTRARE (NGO) and the Ibero-American University.

Strengthening South-South cooperation:

- ➔ **5 joint actions** were organized between Santiago and Mexico City to exchange good practices for the socio-economic integration of migrants and refugees, including one regional exchange between cities in 5 different countries: Brazil (**São Paulo**), Colombia (**Medellin**), Argentina (**Buenos Aires**), **Santiago**, and **Mexico City**. Best practices were identified, leading to the production of an [interactive map](#) of integration practices in Latin America.

➔ 5 IMPROVING SOCIAL INCLUSION

SOUTH AFRICA

PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATIONS



Friendly soccer tournament in Gugulethu, Cape Town - to promote social cohesion and peaceful coexistence ©IOM



Food distribution, KwaZulu Natal province ©IOM

MOST RELEVANT SDG GOALS



BUDGET (USD)

2,565,570

DURATION (MONTHS)

35

SUMMARY

As the main country of destination for migrants from the southern African region and beyond, South Africa faces challenges of integration and social cohesion, with a recent history of xenophobic violence. The Joint Programme seeks to shape the public narrative on migration and promote tolerance and evidence-based discussions, by implementing targeted engagement and facilitating participation of government counterparts, migrants and host communities, through community-level peace and socio-economic activities.



Joint Programme

United Nations Pilot Project for Strengthening Migrant Integration and Social Cohesion through Stakeholders' Engagement, Socio-Economic Activities and Countering Anti-Migrant Narratives in South Africa

ACHIEVEMENTS

Improving national and local systems:

- ➔ Over **204,000** individuals received legal, psychosocial and administrative support.
- ➔ **7** peace community peace initiatives implemented.
- ➔ **11** training delivered to government and community peace building mechanisms in Gauteng, Kwa-Zulu Natal and Western Cape.

Reinforcing social inclusion and peaceful coexistence:

- ➔ **939,350** community members were reached through awareness-raising campaigns and socio-cultural activities on social cohesion and countering xenophobia.
- ➔ **35** media campaigns on migration and human rights as well as 96 briefing sessions and dialogues between local level, migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers were conducted.
- ➔ **1,774** community leaders actively participated in the events and training programmes and 166 women community leaders were trained.
- ➔ **4** local peace awards ceremony were held and 3 women peace clubs created.
- ➔ **21** vocational training programmes were conducted for the vulnerable groups.

Understanding the causes and dynamics of crisis and violence:

- ➔ Early warning and rapid response systems on xenophobia and hate speech were strengthened thanks to the production of a tools to monitor online hate speech and identify communities at risk and the mapping of existing initiatives that provide early warning in relation to xenophobia. This exercise resulted in the development of 6 policy recommendations.