



Linking development and migration governance: a multilevel and cross-cutting approach

Session 1 Report

Online session organized by Enabel, 13 May 2020 (11:00-12:30) - 33 participants (Annex 1)

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External expert: Sonja Fransen (UNU-MERIT)

Speakers :

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Ana Polanco Porras (Enabel) – Amuddu

Sonia Gonzales (FIIAPP) – EUROsociAL+

Mahamadou Badiel (SNV) – V4CP

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Coordinator : Sonia Gsir

Four remaining challenges in migration governance

Sonja Fransen (UNU-MERIT) introduced the session with an academic and research point of view on recent developments regarding migration governance. She highlighted that the inclusion of migration in the SDG's was an important step forward. While providing a comprehensive and inclusive approach including the different types of migrations, different types of governance bodies and levels, the 2030 Agenda offers the potential for unified and coherent migration governance. The 2030 Agenda also stresses how coherence between policy sectors is crucial and how migration itself needs to be integrated and articulated to other development sectors. She stressed that four challenges remain in the implementation of migration policies:

1. **Improving multi-level policy coherence** (e.g. Local, regional, national, and EU taking different paths in migration governance). Cities and local governments are often more progressive / inventive / pragmatic in the integration of refugees, deviating from a national discourse which may be more restrictive. But their autonomy is limited by national policies and regulations leading to a fragmented migration governance landscape.
2. **Improving horizontal coherence at the level of cross sectoral policy.** Migration issues should be integrated into all other policy domains such as education and health for instance. Lack of communication as well as lack of knowledge and expertise can explain this poor integration.
3. **Encouraging horizontal partnerships** such as public-private sector partnerships in providing services, economic integration, employment, etc.
4. **Collaborating with migrants and civic associations** to respond to the needs of all migrants and specifically those of vulnerable groups such as women and children, considering changing migration flows and the diversity of migrant groups within societies or cities.

Five work streams from current development projects

These theoretical framework matches the challenges faced by projects aiming at improving the governance of migration, as discussed through the experiences of five development initiatives implemented by different European development agencies, namely Amuddu (Enabel), EUROsociAL+ (FIAPP), V4CP (SNV), ProGEM (GIZ) and RP2M (AFD) (See Annexe 2). These projects test a variety of practices along 5 work streams described below

1. Providing data, building evidence as a key initial and recurrent action

ProGEM (Niger) aims at strengthening the capacities of municipalities to conduct their own analysis/assessment of the migration situation. This exercise is conducted repeatedly in order to both inform the implementation of concrete measures (related to basic services, economic integration, and social cohesion) and to progressively increase local expertise. To this end, **migration observatories** are set up as local advisory groups gathering local public and private actors as well as migrants representatives to meet with stakeholders, assess the situation and provide advices to mayors and municipal councils. This tool helps to adopt a comprehensive approach on migration including all types of migrations at stake in the municipality. Amuddu (Morocco) supports **the collection of data** concerning migrants' economic integration to strengthen the capacities of the institutional committee in charge of the implementation and monitoring of the national strategy on immigration and asylum (SNIA), as far as vocational training and employment is concerned. This also contributes to improve the efficiency of vocational training and employment strategies.

In Burkina Faso, V4CP uses **evidence building** with an advocacy purpose to vulnerable groups of pastoralists to influence decision making. Creating evidence together with civil society and disseminating it participate to the development of strong responsible associations able to carry out convincing advocacy campaigns. Working with research partners (e.g. IFPRI) helps in building this evidence. Building evidence is also a key element of **awareness raising** for all stakeholders including the migrants' communities themselves.

2. Investing time and resources to (re) build leadership and ownership

Setting up coalitions is key in the ownership-building process as revealed by V4CP, a project which considers that putting stakeholders together and prioritizing thematic areas to be dealt with in coalition is one of the main challenges to be addressed at municipality level. The core of this project is to strengthen pastoralists' civil society organization capacities in leadership, use of evidence, and communication to influence policies.

In this process of self-assessment and prioritization, municipalities have a full role to play as illustrated in the ProGEM, a project where **local authorities are fully responsible** for identifying, prioritizing and managing (mostly focused on infrastructures) responses to migrants (as well as the host communities) needs.

Amuddu revealed how the recruitment of **community employees with a migrant background** allows the national agency for employment to enhance the registration and accompaniment of migrants and hence improve their access to existing measures of economic integration in Morocco. Improving migrants' involvement in the project was also key in this ownership building.

Giving back the initiative and capacity to the local level is key. R2PM highlighted how challenging it can be to give the decision-making power 'back to local actors' while migration is also a very

politically laden and manipulated domain in political and media debates which is often linked to the security issues.

This work stream must be based on a **constant and incremental process** in a context of constant analysis, learning and adaptive capacity to new phenomena as illustrated by the ProGEM with a migration situation in Niger changing constantly in the recent years. Moreover **giving (back) ownership to the local actors** must be a constant effort. As highlighted by Amuddu in relation with support to the declination of migration and employment policies at a regional level (setting up a regional committee), such initiatives can quickly be interpreted as a project initiative .

3. Fostering policy coherence, based on concrete actions

ProGEM highlighted the importance to **think in ‘urban development terms’** when designing migration-related policies and strategies at the local level. This will also ensure coordination among development and humanitarian actors and actions with displaced people.

Considering migration development projects as always linked to other sectors or policies was also highlighted by R2PM. As this link seems easier and more effective at the local level, **a bottom-up approach** must be encouraged. Providing support to (regional) financing mechanisms for migration projects enable stakeholders to build trust and common interest (also through a contribution of the diaspora) through concrete actions addressing migrants and host community’s needs. The importance of coordination at the regional level is also highlighted by Amuddu, where **regional committees of public institutions** have been created to improve local coordination among them in order to boost migrants economic integration.

Cross-border coordination and action is also key as illustrated by EUROsocial + when providing legal assistance (regional, cross-country) to migrants, refugees and asylum seekers and strengthening multi-level governance. Vertical but also horizontal coherence is key, though challenging when there is no binding structure governing the cross-border movement of people.

4. Deconstructing the negative vision on migrants and migration

Negative stereotypes regarding migrants take **time** to be broken down. For example in Burkina Faso (V4CP) where pastoralists are not only vulnerable groups (illiterate, ethnically ‘labelled’...) but also assimilated since more recently to the terrorists movements, with a high danger of stigmatization and discrimination. Addressing **all kinds of migration** without labeling not creating artificial distinctions within the group is also a strategy that different projects adopted to foster social cohesion and build a more nuanced perception of migration in local communities.

Activities must also take into account the **local populations sensitivities** regarding the prioritization given to migrants needs besides other precarious populations as illustrated in Amuddu. In this respect even the identification of a program’s target group is one of the biggest challenges to be addressed through coordination of public actors addressing the needs of vulnerable groups at large.

Some ways to cope with these negative vision were mentioned : raising awareness on the real situation of migrants communities and giving them a voice through CSO’s (V4CP), fostering inclusive approach of access to basic services and infrastructures entailing the whole migrant and non-migrant communities (ProGEM, R2PM), fostering access for all to existing measures of support (vocational TVET, job seekers services and self-employment initiatives (Amuddu), constant and recurrent work to deconstruct resistances and stereotypes through access to justice from a wider

perspective concerned with the substantive aspect to “equitable justice” in the social, economic and environment spheres (EUROsociAL+)).

5. Seeking to engage stakeholders simultaneously at different levels of government, bridging the gap

Facilitating **multi-stakeholder platforms** is a key tool for engagement at local, regional or national level. These platforms bring together diverse stakeholders to coordinate a multidimensional response and are also learning spaces for exchanging practices, lessons learned and raising awareness on vibrant issues. ProGEM and V4CP showed the importance of multi-stakeholders platforms (government & business, cities farmers, pastoralists, research, ONG ...) present at local level and at national level to inform policies based on local experience. ProGEM analyses by municipalities provide them knowledge as well as experience to contribute in the establishment of a national migration policy. For R2PM improving financial resources of stakeholders on migration projects, and allowing them to develop concrete actions will help to engage all stakeholders. Starting with a concrete entry point help to build trust and engagement (common interest).

Vertical and horizontal collaboration in a territorial development approach was also encouraged by the EUROsociAL+ binational strategy Guatemala-Mexico and highlighted as success factor. The role of subnational authorities and civil society is key. On the one hand, NGOs and local authorities have facilitated the access to justice acting as a form of gateway to access basic services (above all in border zones). On the other hand, cross-border regions have emerged as even more multi-actor and multi-level spaces than institutionalized regions in decentralized states. In other words, the governance is based on vertical, horizontal, as well as lateral networks.

Amuddu demonstrated the importance of **supporting committees (national or regional)** in charge of the national strategy on migration and asylum in addressing across sectors, migrants employment and economic integration. Even though these committees were initially set up for coordination purposes they became spaces to slowly build a common vision. **Meetings with migrants’ leaders** themselves are also key. The common objective for migrants’ organizations and public services are the accountability on migration towards the citizens. There is potential for building this accountability together. Nevertheless challenges remain in identifying the right interlocutor, as well as ensuring that participants have minimum knowledge of the context for a meaningful participation.

Peer exchange on lessons learned, field visits and policy dialogue are also paramount. ProGEM illustrated this in the framework of inter-municipal spaces for learning. Organizing field visits for officials to raise their awareness on the situation, make them recognize the sense of urgency, the needed investments, and can have direct results on policy changes as illustrated by V4CP where MP’s visit of pastoralists regions in Burkina Faso translated into a reframing of the pastoral law. These awareness raising initiatives combine technical dimensions with more political (changing power relations) ones. A similar success was experienced by the Amuddu project with an exchange visit of the national committee on training and employment to their Belgian homologues which helped too in setting up the agenda of the national committee. Yet challenging was to keep up the motivation/momentum after the experience and reflect it in concrete actions. EUROsociAL+ showed the importance to combine the technical support with the policy dialogue through institutional cooperation between public institutions.

Concluding remarks

The first online session *Linking development and migration governance: a multilevel and cross-cutting approach*, provides a series of preliminary findings on ways to implement inclusive initiatives that explore the link between human mobility and development. These findings include the need for development initiatives to : be inclusive of all type of migration, avoiding any labelling and categorization to make sure that social inclusion and cohesion are always promoted at local level; creating evidence about migration together with local actors and stakeholders; recognizing the role of municipalities in the inclusion of migrants and their access to basic services; supporting local actors, i.e. authorities, associations, communities or migrants among others, to ensure their ownership in inclusion policies and practices; supporting initiatives that deconstruct stereotypes and fight discrimination at local level, in coordination with local actors, in order to avoid misconceptions and misperceptions of migrants and migration.

Finally, development initiative can have an important role in bridging the gap between different levels of migration governance, but this exercise requires time, trust and a common vision.

Session 1 is part of a series aiming at preparing the expert workshop *Migration and Development: an inclusive and comprehensive approach on human mobility* co-organized by Enabel & FIIAPP for the Crisis, Fragility and Migration Working Group (initially planned to take place in Brussels, on 23 & 24 April 2020) that had to be postponed at a later date owing to Covid-19 pandemic.

Session 2: Inclusive social policies, with a focus on migrant youth and women (27.05.2020)

Session 3: Linking development and humanitarian aid: Education in emergencies (3.06.2020)

Session 4: Labour mobility and development (10.06.2020)

Session 5: Improving cooperation on diaspora engagement (17.06.2020)

ANNEXES

Annex 1 – List of participants

Names	Agency	Role or project
Katrin Fischer	ADA	Observer
Olivier Kaba	AFD	R2PM
Mirko Tricoli	AICS	Observer
Tana Anglana	AICS	Observer
Pietro Pipi	AICS	Observer
Filipa Sousa	CAMOES	Observer
Luís Oliveira Machado	CAMOES	Observer
Paul Hedon	EF	Observer
Candice Verlot	EF	Observer
Ana Polanco Porras	Enabel	Amuddu
Raffaella Greco-Tonegutti	Enabel	Moderator
Joëlle Piraux	Enabel	Moderator
Sonia Gsir	Enabel	Coordinator
Kristien Bauduin	Enabel	Technical settings
Karina Widyani	Enabel	Technical settings

Jean-Christophe Charlier	Enabel	Observer
Sonia González	FIIAPP	EUROsociAL+
Silvia Prada	FIIAPP	Observer
Myriam Erquicia León	FIIAPP	Observer
Ana Cirujano	FIIAPP	Observer
Javier Hervella	FIIAPP	Observer
Peggy Martinello	FIIAPP	Observer
Nicolas Klotz	GIZ	ProGem
Monica Perez-Olea	GIZ	Observer
Lea Seefeld	GIZ	Observer
Caroline Kigira	GIZ	Observer
Lotte Nordhus	GIZ	Observer
Mariam Allam	GIZ	Observer
Séverine Diallo	GIZ	Observer
Anda Anica	RoAid's	Observer
Mahamadou Badiel	SNV	V4C
Bénédicte Marcilly	SNV	Observer
Sonja Fransen	UNU MERIT	Expert

Annex 2 – Project forms



ProGEM

Management of migration challenges in Niger

Main objectives

Host, transit and origin communities are in a position to adequately manage the socio-economic impacts of migration on development and provide better access to basic services.

Main features

All partner municipalities, together with civil society and migrant representatives, have strengthened their own technical expertise on local migration patterns, their positive or negative impacts, and viable policy options. They have done so through participatory, collaborative and incremental analyses in local working groups (so-called "migration observatories"). Based on the municipalities' assessments and policy decisions, several concrete measures have been implemented with the project's support. As a result:

- 87 infrastructure projects are constructed, with a focus on health and drinking water facilities, education and vocational training as well as economic infrastructure. Over 300.000 people (both migrants and host community) have improved access to basic services and economic opportunities. As a positive side effect, about 4.000 temporary jobs have been created on the construction sites.
- Over 750 municipal agents, elected officials and civil society actors have been trained repeatedly on migration-related topics (migration patterns and development impacts, data collection and analysis, gender and conflict, local economic development etc.).
- Over 60 micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MPME) are supported in order to increase their revenues and create new jobs.
- Two municipalities have evaluated and adapted their municipal waste management system, adapting it to the ongoing challenges of urbanization due to increased migration towards the two cities (Agadez, Arlit).
- Over 70.000 people (host community and migrants) have participated in sensibilization campaigns, discussion forums and dialogue formats focusing on social cohesion, stereotypes etc.
- Local experiences in managing migration impacts on development have informed Niger's formulation of a national migration policy.

How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

The project focuses on different migration patterns (seasonal migration, transit migration, rural-urban migration, return, internal displacement etc.) and their impact on public authorities' capacities to:



EUTF
(EUR 25 mio)
&
BMZ
(EUR 13,5 mio)



2016
(60 months)



Niger
(Agadez,
Tahoua and
Zinder)



18 municipalities and
3 regional councils
(host, transit and
origin communities)

Ministry of the
Interior (and
decentralized
departments for
migration and
displacement)

- Assure access to basic social services (health, water, education) for both host and migrant communities;
- Seize economic opportunities and limit negative economic outcomes linked to migration flows;
- Increase social cohesion among host communities and migrant communities and foster integration.

The project's main priority is to strengthen municipal agents' own technical expertise and their capacity to monitor and manage development impacts of complex migration patterns in an adapted and inclusive manner. To this end, all partner municipalities have set up local observatories. Their members include mayors, leading community and regional councilors, municipal agents and civil society actors. They act as an internal advisory instrument supporting the municipalities throughout the policy process by analyzing the effects of migration. Building on this, they suggest suitable development measures and policy options. The observatories are assisted by technical advisors (project staff), embedded in the observatories. This approach focuses on continuous learning, exchange and progressive acquisition of knowledge and expertise. It also allows municipalities to rapidly adapt to changing migration patterns and emerging challenges. In training courses and coaching sessions, community and regional representatives receive additional expert knowledge in the areas of migration and local development planning.

In addition, the project supports municipalities and regions with implementing priority measures. The focus is on infrastructure projects in the area of water supply and health care as well as education and business and the sound management of these public infrastructures. Access to public services is to be improved for the local population and migrants. At the same time, the local economy is boosted. The project also supports municipalities in implementing a variety of sensibilization and dialogue activities.

Lastly, the project also promotes communication between national ministry officials, mayors and municipal agents to allow them to learn from their peers and exchange lessons-learned. This also allows local experience to be incorporated into the development of a national migration policy.

Key challenges faced during implementation

- Balancing expectations from both local partners and committing parties for concrete, short term results on the one hand, and durable and high-quality impacts from technical advice and investments on the longer term.
- Demanding capacity development approach required continuous training, supervision and coaching of project staff placed in municipalities and regional councils, but also required a degree of liberty to experiment.
- In the beginning, the focus of local authorities was mostly on (perceived) negative impacts of migration and ways to restrict migration, much less on development opportunities, positive impacts and migrants' rights.

Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- Considering the complexity of migration patterns, but also the polarized nature of public debates on migration, it was crucial to allow for contextual variation in the municipalities' analyses, priorities and policies instead of focusing on one type of migration only. Acknowledging both positive and negative impacts of migration helped depolarize the issue and led municipalities to develop policies benefitting both migrant and host communities.
- ProGEM was able to support municipalities along all stages of the migration policy cycle through technical advice, financial means and numerous investments. This led not only to higher long-term commitment from local actors, but also gave an opportunity for these actors to "practice" policy formulation and implementation based on a very concrete and complex topic.
- The observatories and their analyses / policy recommendations were successfully used to create synergies between humanitarian and development actors. Municipalities were able to successfully use the observatories' outputs to orient, attract and negotiate additional funding for their activities.

“The border town of Assamaka (Agadez Region, border to Algeria) is a major crossroads for migrants heading to Algeria or returning south after having been expelled from Algeria. Regularly, returning migrants must cross the border by foot, arriving in Assamaka after a perilous journey through the desert. In the past, public and humanitarian actors have provided immediate medical assistance. However, the demands on public health authorities have put further strain on the very limited medical capacities in northern Agadez.

Thus, the regional council’s observatory has identified the need for better public health care provisions in Assamaka. With the project’s assistance, a health center has been constructed and equipped. Today, it is operated by local authorities, but also used by humanitarian actors such as IOM and MSF for their activities, thus considerably improving access to health care and psycho-social services for both host communities and vulnerable migrants in the area.”

During the COVID19 crisis

Based on local partners’ requests, the project has implemented a series of supporting activities:

- Material support (PPE) to over 25 hospitals and health facilities in partner municipalities;
- Sensibilization campaigns (radio, canvassing, panels, trainings etc.) for both the public and health staff;
- Support to observatories to analyze the socio-economic impact, notably on seasonal migrants.

These activities integrate fully into the projects existing activities by drawing on the observatories’ analyses and focusing on previously supported/built health facilities. However, some project activities (e.g. trainings, forums) have been suspended until further notice.

Project site:

<https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/43838.html>



AMUDDU

Project supporting the national strategy on migration and Asylum

Main objectives

Specific objective: Improving the employability of migrants in Morocco to ensure the improvement of their economic integration.

Expected results:

- Migrants' access to existing social orientation and vocational systems is ensured;
- Migrants' access to support measures for (self-) employment and to the labour market is improved;
- The joint action of actors working in the field of economic integration of migrants is energized and better coordinated.

Main features

Thanks to the project:

- 4 community agents from the migrant population (Guinea, Cameroun and Ivory Coast) have been placed at local agencies of the Moroccan public employment service (ANAPPEC);
- 145 migrants have a better knowledge of vocational training opportunities;
- 78 of them, including 58 women, are enrolled in different vocational training programs;
- 303 migrants are better acquainted with the employment and self-employment support services offered by ANAPPEC and have benefited, at least, from a first initial support session;
- 6 cooperatives have been created by migrants thanks to close support provided by the four community agents and the national partners;
- The public institutions responsible for supporting the economic integration of migrants have boosted their collaboration;
- The monitoring of the National Strategy on Immigration and Asylum (SNIA) related to vocational training and employment has been improved, through better data collection and the elaboration of reports based on results (and less on activities).

How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

AMUDDU is focused on the employability of third country nationals in Morocco by enhancing the professional profile of migrants to meet the needs of the labour market. The project aims as well at fostering access to existing measures to support migrants' economic integration.



Belgian Ministry
of Foreign Affairs



2018
(48 months)



Morocco
(Rabat and
Casablanca)



Ministry Delegate in
charge of Moroccans
living abroad

Moroccan public
institution in charge
of social assistance
(Entraide nationale)

Moroccan Public
Employment Service
(ANAPPEC)

A Moroccan NGO
(AMAPPE)

AMUDDU contributes to providing migrants with the ability to find and keep a decent job or to launch a self-employment initiative. However, employability often remains hypothetical if the public partners are not supported and if the actions of both operators and stakeholders are not coordinated to ensure a holistic, targeted and integrated approach.

For this reason, AMUDDU provides support at the individual level, in particular in terms of migrants' access to social assistance, vocational training and employment, as well as at the institutional level: public institutions are supported to adapt their services to better promote the integration of migrant population.

This approach aims to maximize the positive effects of migration on development by improving migrants' employability, autonomy and capacity to contribute to the dynamism of the Moroccan economy.

Key challenges faced during implementation

- A challenging equilibrium between institutional support (aiming to achieve long term results) and operational results on target population (aiming to achieve quick and concrete results in a short term).
- A challenging process for the identification / definition of the target: migrants who have residence papers, those who do not have regular residency papers and eventually Moroccans who live in very precarious socio-economic situations (partners with different approaches).
- Offering support to existing structures established by public and national institutions as opposed to creating parallel systems considering that the final objective is not only to create better economic integration of migrants in Morocco, but to do so with and through existing structures.

Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- For the first time in Morocco, Community Agents coming from migrant population (and recruited by Enabel) are placed in local agencies of the Public Employment Service (PES).
- AMUDDU encourages public institutions and civil society to test new approaches, such as the community mobilisation, Enterprises' incentives to recruit migrant population, the mentoring approach, etc.
- AMUDDU proposes a dual approach:
 1. a strategic support to the monitoring and reporting of the SNIA, and
 2. actions aiming to have concrete results on the target population

“The placement of community agents from the migrant population (mainly from Guinea, Cameroun and Ivory Coast) in local agencies of the Moroccan public employment service was regarded with curiosity -and even some resistance- at the beginning. Community agents reported the reactions of surprise of some of their colleagues whether from Moroccan users or even the migrant population itself when they saw community agents with a migration background settled at these public desks.

However, after only three months of work, the number of migrants coming to these agencies increased noticeably and new community agents' integration in the PES staff team was completed. Nowadays, they work in full coordination with Moroccan colleagues and the number of migrants registered in the public employment system continues to grow.”

During the COVID19 crisis

After a needs' assessment developed with national partners and the community agents of the project, AMUDDU identified different actions to better respond to the COVID-19 crisis such as:

- Supporting the rapid response initiatives in social assistance launched by the Moroccan public institution in charge of social assistance (Entraide nationale) in collaboration with civil society to meet the basic needs of the migrant population in vulnerable situation (in particular, food and hygiene kits);
- Supporting the Moroccan public institution in charge of social assistance (Entraide nationale) to improve its skills in social assistance to people in vulnerable situation, with a focus on migrants, to deal with crisis effects and consequences;
- Contributing to the information efforts of the Ministry of Health regarding preventing measures and urgency numbers in case of infection in order to diffuse it through the beneficiaries of AMUDDU;
- Adapting the support measures for self-employment of the Public Employment Service (ANAPEC) through distance methodologies (online meetings, etc.).

Project site:

<https://open.enabel.be/fr/MAR/2221/p/amuddu-appui--la-mise-en-oeuvre-de-la-strategie-nationale-d-immigration-et-d-asile.html>



V4CP

Voice for Change Partnership

Main objectives

- Enabling Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to have a stronger voice as promoters, and to effectively serve the interests of the people they represent.
- Influence program development, and policy design and implementation by stimulating collaboration and accountability of CSOs, governments, the private sector and other stakeholders.
- Improving public and private sector delivery on the road to inclusive development.

Main features

- **Intervention strategies:** (i) Capacity development of CSOs (ii) Establishing and disseminating findings (iii) Support to implementation of advocacy plans and activities
- **Advocacy approach:** (i) Collaborative (ii) Evidence-based (iii) Solutions-oriented
- **Advocacy partners:** Civil Society Organisations. **9 CSOs** make a case of 3 themes in Burkina Faso [4 CSOs on the theme of Food and Nutritional Security (FNS), 3 CSOs on the theme of Renewable Energy (RE), and 2 CSOs on the theme of Pastoral Resilience (PR) which this presentation covers.].
- **The PR theme CSOs:** APSS (Association for the Promotion of Livestock in the Savanna and the Sahel) and PASMEP (Action Platform for Securing Pastoral Households) have built an alliance with some fifteen CSOs and advocate **“the adoption and effective implementation of policies at the local and national level taking into account the needs of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in a context of decentralization and climate change.”**
- **Advocacy targets:** Ministries of Animal Resources, of Economy, of Agriculture and of the Environment, National Assembly, Local Governments, Private Sector, Technical and Financial Partners.
- **Major results achieved:**
 - Review of Pastoralism Guidance Law ('LORP - Loi d'Orientation Relative au Pastoralisme')
 - Greater access to the services of the Lead Ministry (MRAH) and better collaboration with its Central Directorates
 - Awareness and capacity development of the MPs on socio-economic issues of pastoralism
 - Installation of an alliance of pastoral SCOs (16 members)
 - Good use of media (TV, radio, social networks) for advocacy purposes
 - Decree of the 1st Minister on the institutional purchase of milk for school canteens
 - Decree of the Ministry of Animal Resources making APSS and SNV members of the technical work unit and the Technical Committee for monitoring the pastoral situation) of the Pastoral Information System
 - Chairpersons of Regional Councils planned Annual Pastoral Investments Plans



Dutch Ministry
of Foreign
Affairs



2016
(60 months)



Burkina Faso
Ghana
Rwanda
Indonesia
Kenya



SNV
Netherlands
Development
Organisation

IFPRI
International Food
Policy Research
Institute

How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

Pastoral CSOs analysed the context and identified major issues underlying the **rural exodus and youth migration** in search of a better life (access to basic services, decent work, etc.)

- **Major constraints affecting to the practice of pastoralism:**

- Expansion of agricultural land linked to strong population growth and gradual reduction and fragmentation of pastoral space (agribusiness, extractive industries, protected areas)
- Climate change (floods, drought, high temperatures)
- Recurrent conflicts with farmers and breeders for access and control of resources (grazing land, water).
- Increased stigmatisation of pastoral communities and amalgamation with security threats
- Political and economic marginalisation (few basic social and security services, little economic investment)
- Significant increase in the level of insecurity and violence (existence of jihadist groups, racketeering and theft of livestock, illicit trafficking and weapons trafficking)
- Low involvement of pastoralist communities in decision-making bodies and public policy-making
- Poor application of existing texts and agreements in favour of pastoralism

What to do about these constraints: **Stay or go into exile?** CSOs have advocated and promoted pastoral resilience as a **sustainable development strategy** with policy makers.

- **There are political and legal frameworks that support advocacy:**

- **SINUS, 2018:** (i) prevent and resolve conflicts and consolidate peace, prevent violent extremism and crime, and promote access to justice and human rights; (ii) promote inclusive and equitable growth, and increase access to quality basic services; (iii) empower women and young people for peace and development in the Sahel; etc
- **AU Pastoralism Strategic Framework, 2011:** “Need to recognize the legitimate rights of pastoralists on pastoral lands by granting them common ownership of land on a priority basis”.
- **ECOWAS agricultural policy:** (i) Decision A / DEC.5 / 10/98 on the regulation of transhumance between ECOWAS member states; (ii) PRIASAN 2017-2021, A121 “securing cross-border pastoral mobility”.
- **Laws and policies at national level,** e.g. Pastoralism Guidance Law; General Code of Local Governments; Agro-Sylvo-Pastoral, Fish and Wildlife Guidance Law.

- **Advocacy actions carried out by CSOs by target:**

- **Local governments:** advocating livestock mobility, involving pastoralists and their organisations in monitoring and managing pastoral trails and resources, taking pastoralism into account in communal development plans (‘PCD’) and annual investment plans (‘PAI’), increasing the budget allocated to pastoral investment by the Presidents of regional councils, investment in and revitalisation of livestock markets (source of job creation for young people)
- **National Assembly:** raising awareness of the Assembly's committees (‘CODECC’, ‘CAGIDH’, ‘CIS’ and ‘COMFIB’) on the importance of pastoralism in the local and national economy (job creation, income, stability and peace); advocating for greater budget allocation and laws in favour of pastoralism; exchange visit with MPs in pastoral areas, hearing of CSOs at the Assembly, sharing of findings and questioning of relevant ministers
- **Ministry of Animal Resources:** more investment in pastoralism, accommodation and registration of pastoral areas, review of Pastoralism Guidance Law, development of guidelines for taking climate change into account in ministry policies, projects and programmes; involvement in cross-border mobility negotiations and decisions
- **Ministry of Finance:** Increased budget allocation (1.5 to 3%) based on pastoralism's contribution to GDP (18%), respect of 60% quota of the Special Livestock Contribution (‘CSE’) Fund and the Livestock Development Fund (‘FODEL’).

Key challenges faced during implementation

- Application of a new method of advocacy by SCOs: Using findings and solutions to convince decision-makers
- Measuring advocacy results: much preparation time, tracking and registering change. Advocacy is not linear.
- Intergenerational conflicts: young people (18-35) no longer wish to be silent victims; they need to assert themselves.

Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- The collaborative approach developed in the project is an innovative approach; it has enabled the group to establish an alliance of pastoral organisations with a shared advocacy agenda.
- Involvement of parliamentarians in activities (field visits, sharing of findings, participation in workshops).
- Use of media.

“

The idea has probably come up in many minds but, given the titanic nature of the task, few have dared to venture there: successfully engaging a ministerial department in reviewing the Pastoralim Guidance Law, which is highly controversial and completely out of sync with current reality.

This was achieved by pastoral Civil Society Organisations, under the lead of APESS and PASMEP, within the framework of the V4CP Programme. Thanks to their combined efforts, the Ministry of Animal and Fisheries Resources has embarked on a review of said law. It is incredible that we managed to go from utopian dream to this encouraging result

”

-René MILOGO, coordinator of PASMEP

During the COVID19 crisis

- Use of communication tools (Skype, Zoom, WhatsApp, phones) to interact with CSOs
- Develop videos and texts on COVID-19 and its impacts on pastoral activities
- Continuation of face-to-face meetings with at least 10 people and compliance with social distancing measures
- Resource persons to quickly submit document drafts and online validation
- Etc.

Project site:

<https://snv.org/project/voice-change-partnership-v4cp>



R2PM

REGIONALISING MIGRATION POLICIES IN MOROCCO (SOUSS MASSA AND ORIENTAL)



9.000.000 €



Starting
Sep 2020
(36 months)



Morocco



Ministry of
Foreign Affairs
and MRE

Region of
Oriental and
Souss Massa

Main objectives

General objective: To support the regionalization of Moroccan migration policy

Specific objectives :

- Create a regional migration fund
- Social and administrative support for MREs and immigrants
- Improving gender equality in access to services

Main features

- Social and administrative support aims to respond to the vulnerabilities generated by migration for MREs and for the immigrants.
- The Regional Migration Fund aims to enhance the contributions of migration for the development of the territory. Improving gender equality in access to services will make it possible to work specifically on gender-related vulnerabilities, with migrant women becoming more numerous. In the two regions of Souss-Massa and Oriental, a regional Migration fund will finance a total of nearly 100 regional projects with a social or united dimension, in the fields of education, health, agriculture and culture.
- A total of 30 communities (provinces or municipalities) will benefit from the equipment and training of their municipal agents. Associations and community referents will also be supported to establish the link between migrants and institutions.

How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

The challenge is to operationalize the regional migration strategy by funding concrete actions.

The expertise of regional stakeholders will help to define strategic priorities, the nature, the selection and the funding.

The governance of the fund will initiate a multi-stakeholder dialogue and the empowerment of everyone on the migration issue, while ensuring strong accountability to citizens through the funding of concrete actions.

Key challenges faced during implementation

- Good coordination with other partners GIZ, ENABEL
- Expertise and human resources
- Challenge of addressing both MRE and migrants

Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- A regional decision for the funding
- Involve all the regional stakeholders (Region, Wilaya, technical services, civil society)

During the COVID19 crisis

We have accelerated the contracting phase to release small emergency funds for partner associations



EUROSociAL+

Programme for cooperation between the EU and Latin America to promote social cohesion



Main objectives

Specific objective: Cooperation between the European Union and Latin America with the goal of reducing inequality, improving levels of social cohesion and strengthening the institutions of 19 Latin American countries.

Expected results:

The results-oriented approach supplies a management strategy centered around obtaining substantial and sustainable results in the policy reform processes in three areas of Public Policies:

- Democratic Governance
- Social and Employment Policies
- Gender Equality

EUROSociAL+ provides the expertise and necessary support to ensure the quality of the Public Policies and their impact on social cohesion.

Main features

Thanks to the project:

As a regional Cooperation Programme for the accompaniment of public policies, EUROSociAL+ is aligned with the priorities agreed by the international community and implements these through the following principles of action: Demand-orientated approach, Focus on results, Strategic nature, Intersectorality, Regional dimension, South-South and triangular cooperation, Complementarity & Concentration. As a result, we can report the following results:

- **49 actions concluded by EUROSociAL+** with 28 countries participating from both continents. From those: 41 actions have been directly implemented with the countries and 5 actions are regional or multi-country actions.
- **14 European countries** have interchanged (shared) knowledge and had supported 48 actions and **14 Latin American countries** had supported to their neighbors in 45 actions. The main transferring European countries are Spain with 17 actions followed by France with 10 and Italy with 6 and Portugal with 3, Switzerland, Ireland and Belgium had accompanied 2 actions each. Germany and Denmark 1 each whilst Slovenia, Bosnia Herzegovina, Macedonia, Rumania were inspirational cross border experiences along with Spain, Portugal and France.



European
Commission
(EUR 32 million)



2016
(5 years)



UE
Latin
America



FIIAAP
Expertise France
IILA
(International
Italo-Latin
American
Organisation)
SISCA
(Secretariat of
Central American
Social Integration)

- **“Peer learning” among public administrations: 106 Public Institutions (54 European and 52 Latin American)** have participated in the processes of sharing of experiences and good practices.
- Many of the regional or multinational actions have been undertaken outside formal networks, congregating countries with shared interests, but other work has been conducted in close **collaboration with formal institutional networks**, reinforcing their work programmes, their initiatives for regional harmonisation and the implementation of their agreements. EUROsociAL+ collaborates with **more than 15 international/regional networks**.
 - *In the Governance Area it should be noted: support to AIDEF –InterAmerican Association of Public Defender for **design and implementation of a regional model to provide legal assistance to migrants, refugees and asylum seekers**.*

How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

1. **Multidimensional:** a comprehensive approach to migration from three Areas of Public Policies on which EUROsociAL+ is working
2. **Regional:** by working regionally, facilitating an exchange of information and the collaboration among countries which are faced with different realities of migration. Therefore, these kind of work processes allow countries to work throughout these phases of Migration as well as it promotes to establish protocols or common agreements at a regional level and the necessary support at a national level.
3. **Knowledge Sharing:** based on the interchange of experiences and good practices between UE and AL: UE holds a wide experience in relation to migration as well. AL is also innovating in this field and UE has a key role to play at promoting these new initiatives.
4. **Multi-actor Alliances:** By promoting and coordinating multi-sectorial and multi-level alliances and by collaborating with other stakeholders such as civil society, academy and other international organizations or cooperation agencies.
5. A **human rights-based approach** to migration and development
6. Mainstreaming **gender perspective** into migration actions
7. Incorporation of **territory development perspective** to migratory policies as well as promoting mainstreaming migration into urban planning as success factor in the New Urban Agenda.

Key challenges faced during implementation

- A lack of **inter institutional coordination** (horizontal and vertical) and weak institutional structure in some countries
- A lack of **policy coherence for migration** and undefined migration policies. Migration policy responsibilities are spread over different ministries whether they be Labour, Social Development, Trade, Education, Health, Justice & Home Affairs.
- At regional level, a lack of a **common legal framework and a binding structure governing** the cross-border movement of people. There are different government perspectives depending on the specific policy objectives and priorities of each government.
- Capacity building for all levels of the justice operators and the public administrations.

“

ACTION: Support to AIDEF –InterAmerican Association of Public Defender for design and implementation of a regional model to provide legal assistance to migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers

In the framework of this action, and as a first step, a diagnostic has been undertaken at regional level. During the fieldwork phase, the experts visited some migrant border camps and identified good practices relating to legal aid and public defender services. On the basis of the legal necessities of the migrants and the good practices identified, a regional protocol will be elaborated that AIDEF has to adopt and will be implemented in some countries as pilot cases.

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During the COVID19 crisis

- **Online work:** EUROsociAL continues its work online: 70% of the activities have been reprogrammed using digital tools
- **Quick responses** providing partner countries easy **access to Member State public expertise**. EUROsociAL is a **demand driven programme** and the socio-economic impact of this crisis has revealed the vulnerability of different groups, among them, the migrants: migrant workers in recipient countries (a specific focus on the informality), returned migrants, migrants in transit areas without access to basic public services and legal barriers, differential impact for men and women, specific situation of vulnerable people such as (as unaccompanied minors, pregnant women, prisoners and detained migrants, human trafficking, etc..). All the actions are coordinated by EU Delegations in the partners countries and DEVCO.
- **Sharing knowledge via webinars** in several topics such as: access to justice for migrants, inclusion of migrants in labour market, among others.

Project site:

<https://eurosociAL.eu/en/>