



**Practitioners' Network**  
for European Development Cooperation

**Report of the  
PREPARATORY ONLINE SESSIONS  
for the expert workshop:**

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**Migration and Development:  
an inclusive and comprehensive approach on human mobility**

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**Crisis, Fragility and Migration Working Group (CFM WG)**

**--- Brussels, July 2020 ---**

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## BACKGROUND

The Crisis, Fragility and Migration Working Group (CFM WG) of the Practitioners' Network (PN) focuses on, among other things, discussing practices and approaches around human mobility and migration in order to harness their potential for development. In 2020, the CFM WG organised a series of remote sessions that featured technical discussions on best and innovative practices linking migration and their impact on development. These were held in preparation for a workshop planned to take place in person in Brussels once the pandemic context allows. The workshop was initially foreseen in April and eventually suspended due to the travel limitations and social distancing measures imposed due to the Covid-19 crisis.

The five remote sessions aimed at addressing most pressing issues such as the need for policy coherence around migration or how to ensure education in emergency contexts, through the practices and lessons learnt from projects and programmes. Approaches and methodologies distilled from operational experiences at national and local level have been presented and discussed from the lens of the implementing agencies and their national and local partners. Cross-cutting issues such as the gender dimension of migration and the impact of climate change on migration have also been addressed throughout the discussions.

Session 1: Linking development and migration governance: a multi-level and cross-cutting approach (13.05.2020)

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)

These sessions offered the opportunity to discuss practices and approaches tested by 29 different projects implemented by 10 development agencies, i.e. AECID, AfD, AICS, British Council, Enabel, Expertise France, FIIAPP, GIZ, Sida and SNV, in more than 30 countries in Africa, Asia, Central and South America as well as Europe.

The presented projects were identified according to their relevance to the topic discussed, their state of implementation, their geographical distribution and the set of implementing partners involved. This report captures the essence of the discussions on the various projects' methods and approaches and a more detailed description of each project's intervention is presented in the project fiche that highlight their objectives, features and relevance to the migration and development nexus, as well as their adaptive measures to the outbreak of the Covid-19 crisis.

Overall, the sessions, specifically targeting practitioners involved in the implementation of these projects and their partners, gathered more than 100 participants. Each session was introduced by a brief theoretical overview on the topic addressed by Dr. Sonja Fransen (UNU-Merit, Migration Programme). Each session was moderated by representatives of the different agencies.

The organisation of the remote sessions has been granted by a multi-agency team coordinated by Sonia Gsir (Enabel) and composed by Javier Hervella (FIIAPP), Kristien Bauduin (Enabel), Karina Widyani (Enabel), Joëlle Piraux (Enabel) and Raffaella Greco Tonegutti (Enabel).

## LIST OF AGENCIES

<b>AECID</b>	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation <a href="https://www.aecid.es/">https://www.aecid.es/</a>
<b>AFD</b>	French Development Agency <a href="https://www.afd.fr/">https://www.afd.fr/</a>
<b>AICS</b>	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation <a href="https://www.aics.gov.it/">https://www.aics.gov.it/</a>
<b>British Council</b>	<a href="https://www.britishcouncil.org/">https://www.britishcouncil.org/</a>
<b>Enabel</b>	Belgian Development Agency <a href="https://www.enabel.be/">https://www.enabel.be/</a>
<b>EF</b>	Expertise France - French public agency for international technical assistance <a href="https://www.expertisefrance.fr/">https://www.expertisefrance.fr/</a>
<b>FIIAPP</b>	International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies <a href="https://www.fiiapp.org/">https://www.fiiapp.org/</a>
<b>GIZ</b>	German Development Agency <a href="https://www.giz.de/">https://www.giz.de/</a>
<b>PN</b>	Practitioners' Network <a href="http://www.dev-practitioners.eu/">http://www.dev-practitioners.eu/</a>
<b>Sida</b>	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency <a href="https://www.sida.se/">https://www.sida.se/</a>
<b>SNV</b>	Netherlands Development Organisation <a href="https://snv.org/">https://snv.org/</a>

## LIST OF PROJECT ACRONYMS

<b>Amuddu</b>	Project supporting the national strategy on migration and Asylum
<b>BMM</b>	Better Migration Management - programme in the Horn of Africa
<b>Dakchyata</b>	Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) – Practical Partnership in Nepal
<b>EiE</b>	Education in Emergencies
<b>EUROsociAL+</b>	Programme for cooperation between the EU and Latin America to promote social cohesion
<b>GrEEen</b>	Boosting Green Employment and Enterprise Opportunities in Ghana
<b>JLMP</b>	Joint Labour Migration Program on Labour Migration Governance for Development and Integration in Africa
<b>LI-WAY</b>	Livelihoods Improvement to Women and Youth
<b>MBI</b>	Maghrib Belgium Impulse - Support to the implementation of the national strategy for Moroccans residing abroad (MEA)
<b>MeetAfrica</b>	European Mobilisation for African Entrepreneurship
<b>PAECSIS</b>	Programme d'appui à l'amélioration du fonctionnement de l'état civil et à la mise en place d'un système d'information sécurisé au Mali
<b>PDLP</b>	Pakistan Diaspora Leadership Programme
<b>PALIM</b>	Pilot project addressing labour shortages through innovative labour migration models
<b>PARERBA</b>	Projet d'Appui A la Réduction de l'Emigration Rurale dans le Bassin Arachidier
<b>PLASEPRI/PASPED</b>	Plateforme d'Appui au Secteur Privé et à la Valorisation de la Diaspora Sénégalaise en Italie
<b>PMD</b>	Programme Migration and Diaspora
<b>ProGEM</b>	Management of migration challenges in Niger
<b>R2PM</b>	Regionalising Migration Policies in Morocco (Souss Massa and Oriental)
<b>RSSD</b>	Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic Development
<b>SSU</b>	Support to Skilling Uganda
<b>THAMM</b>	Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa
<b>TVET</b>	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
<b>V4CP</b>	Voice for Change Partnership

The discussion and discourse on migration and development has entered a new phase over the past five to ten years. For decades, academic research and policy discussions have focused on the extent to which migration could contribute to development. Now, these discussions and explorations have consolidated into international collaboration and agreements. Instead of asking ‘to what extent does migration contribute to development?’, we now ask ‘*how* can we make it work?’

This articulation is visible in the inclusion of migration in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which marked an important step forward in global migration governance. The SDGs provide a comprehensive and inclusive roadmap through which the relationship between migration and development can be strengthened, both for origin and destination countries as well as migrants themselves. As such, the inclusion of migration in the SDGs was an important step forward in *acknowledging* that migration is an integral part of development processes and, if managed well, can contribute positively to development. Also, the adoption of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in December 2018, signed by the vast majority of UN Member States, outlines how both origin and destination states can work together to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration. The inclusion of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) into the UN system in 2016 consolidated the commitment of the UN to protect the rights of migrants as a priority to achieve the SDGs.

Although these developments have each faced their own critiques, they represent important turning points in global migration governance, and signify the importance of migration for the international community. These initiatives have in common that they operate at the global level, aim to be inclusive by focusing on origin and destination countries and different types of migrants, and that they aim to integrate migration with other policy domains and national development plans. Naturally, the impact of these policy changes depends on the implementation on the ground, by nation states and operational actors.

The online discussions that have taken place over the past months, co-organised by Enabel and FIIAPP as part of the activities of the Practitioners’ Network Working Group – Crisis, Fragility and Migration, should be seen as part of this global effort to identify successful practices to promote inclusive and integrated approach towards migration, as well as challenges and solutions to overcome those.

In line with the important development highlighted, the overarching question for the preparatory sessions was ‘How can we make migration work for development?’.

Therefore, the five themes (migration governance, social policies, humanitarian aid, labour mobility and diaspora engagement) clearly represented pressing thematic areas in the migration and development debate. The discussions yielded challenges and opportunities, based on lessons learned and practices experienced through projects and programmes, on how to harness the potential benefits of migration. Clearly, a tailored approach will be necessary, which takes into account local specificities and migrant needs. Supporting vertical and horizontal policy coherence is key, just like collaborations with the private sector, migrant communities, local governments, and between organisations. And more strategies can be developed to create long-term benefits, for example through the alignment with national development plans. Overall, the lessons learned from these valuable discussions have provided us with practical examples and approaches that will contribute ‘to make migration work for development’ in the years to come.

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

Online session organised by Enabel, 13 May 2020 - 33 participants

**Moderator:** Raffaella Greco Tonegutti (Enabel)

**External expert:** Sonja Fransen (UNU-MERIT)

**Rapporteurs :** Joëlle Piraux and Sonia Gsir (Enabel)

**Coordinator:** Sonia Gsir

### Speakers:

Nicolas Klotz (GIZ): ProGEM, Niger

Ana Polanco Porras (Enabel): Amuddu, Morocco

Sonia Gonzales (FIIAPP): EUROsociAL+, multi-countries

Mahamadou Badiel (SNV): V4CP, Burkina Faso

Olivier Kaba (AFD): R2PM, Morocco

### 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. 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. Four challenges remain in the implementation of migration policies:

- 1. Improving multi-level policy coherence** which is often compromised (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 being 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 the needs of all migrants and specifically those of vulnerable groups such as women, 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). These projects experiment 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. In Morocco, Amuddu improves **collecting data** of public institutions indicators concerning migrants' economic integration to strength the committee implementing and monitoring the national strategy on immigration and asylum concerning vocational training and employment as well as to improve the efficiency of actions and strategies based on these data.

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 to make vibrant advocacy. 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 organisation 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 showed that **thinking in 'urban development terms'** is key for instance in the framework of municipalities policies and strategies and migration must be integrated in these urban development strategies, including to ensure coordination with humanitarian actions, where relevant.

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 migrant's 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, even 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 terrorist's movements, with a high danger of stigmatization and discrimination. Addressing **all kind 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-stakeholder's 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 the access to 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, migrant's 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' organisations 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. Organising 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 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.

# Inclusive social policies, with a focus on migrant youth and women

Online session organised by Enabel and FIIAPP, 27 May 2020 - 34 participants

**Moderator:** Peggy Martinello (FIIAPP)

**External expert:** Sonja Fransen (UNU-MERIT)

**Rapporteurs:** Lucía Gardeta (FIIAPP) and Raffaella Greco Tonegutti (Enabel)

**Coordinators:** Sonia Gsir (Enabel) and Javier Hervella (FIIAPP)

### Speakers:

**Anne-Sophie Oger** (Enabel) : PAECSIS, Mali

**Concha Badillo and Florencia Gaya** (AECID & FIIAPP) : Vivre ensemble sans discrimination, Morocco

**Sabine Wenz** (GIZ) – BMM, Horn of Africa

**Diana Wolski** (IILA) – EUROsociAL+, multi-countries

**Ronan Le Marec** (Enabel), PARERBA, Senegal

## Inclusive social policies

Sonja Fransen (UNU-MERIT) introduced the session with comments regarding the nexus between social policies, migration and development:

- 1. Migration may have positive effects on development**, but its effects are also very heterogeneous. The impacts of migration on development are context specific: what works in one context may not work in others.
- 2. Social policies play a key role in development.** When migrants are socially and economically included their contribution to development increases significantly. Access to basic rights and services such as education, health care, housing and security, as well as civic participation, are key aspects of integration that are dealt with through sector policies. The challenge is to design policies that ensure the inclusion and support for both host and migrant populations.
- 3. What we learned from research so far:**
  - Truly inclusive policies should consider **inclusion for all:** migrant and non-migrant, and vulnerable groups (youth and women);
  - **Horizontal and vertical policy coherence;** a complete package of policies.
  - Importance of **legal recognition and civil rights**
- 4. What remains:** implementation, role of development agencies, universality versus focalization.

## Supporting social policies for migrants' integration

The first round of projects' presentations has shown the different approaches in the support of social policies for the inclusion of migrants. Two main streams of development's action emerged:

### 1. Supporting the access, promotion and protection of fundamental human rights of migrants, as a pre-requisite to build inclusive social policies:

- **PAECISIS (Enabel): Programme d'appui à l'amélioration du fonctionnement de l'état civil et à la mise en place d'un système d'information sécurisée au Mali.** Civil status is a basic cornerstone to allow for inclusive social policies both at individual and state level. Civil status allows legal recognition and basic human rights (right to vote, get an ID, travel abroad, get a job in the formal system – also a means for protection (against human trafficking, access courts etc.)). Registering civil status allows states to better know the population and their needs, and to build inclusive social policies.
- **Vivre ensemble sans discrimination (AECID+FIIAPP):** anti-discrimination perspectives need to be embedded in all social policies in order to build comprehensive and integral approaches ensuring access to fundamental rights to migrants.
- **BMM (GIZ): Better Migration Management** focuses on human rights-based migration management in a region characterized by constant movements due to conflicts, search for better opportunities, pastoral movements, among others. Support to law enforcement institutions and implementing a multidimensional, multisector, multi-actor approach is the key to support the implementation of inclusive social policies that target migrant populations.

### 2. Adapting the labour market and economic development policies and strategies to foster the inclusion of migrant workers:

- **EUROsociAL + (FIIAPP + EF + IILA)** targets 19 countries and addresses 10 policy sectors at the regional and national level, and contributes to protect the rights of migrants by granting a safer migration, access to services, better protection against exploitation (right to decent work as human right). Labor market policies are addressed as a leverage to foster legal migration, to support inclusion and integration of migrants, ensuring a gender perspective and a regional approach.
- **PARERBA (Enabel): Projet d'appui à la Réduction de l'Emigration Rurale dans le Bassin Arachidier** in Senegal focuses on increasing economic opportunities for rural households and attracting youngsters that have left the region to come back and invest in local development through rural and entrepreneurial support schemes, in line with national and sub-national (including local) development policies. PARERBA also aims at collecting knowledge and understanding the links between economic opportunities at a local level and individual decisions on regional and international mobility.

## Common features for the operationalization of social policies

The discussion allowed identifying 6 common elements to all projects:

1. The importance of having a **comprehensive, integral and multidimensional approach**. Multi-sector and multi-actor approach to avoid "silo" approach and stigmatization on migrants/special social groups (if too focused) or at the contrary "blind projects" (avoiding the most vulnerable ones).

2. **Data on migrants and in particular on their access to rights and services are essential** for implementing inclusive social policies that foster the integration of migrant populations. Just as essential is having information tools and systems to inform public policies.
3. **Combining gender mainstreaming with a specific focus on integration of women** is key for migration governance, also in light of the growing phenomenon of the feminization of migration.
4. The role of **civil society** organisations is crucial in the design and implementation of inclusive social policies, even though most projects have public institutions as the main counterpart.
5. **A multilevel approach** combining local, national and even regional levels can improve the impact of inclusive social policies.
6. **Challenges faced in the support of policy design and decision making include** lengthy decision processes that can jeopardize the support given through specific projects.

### Concluding remarks

*What is the main lesson to take into account for a future project addressing migrants' integration, which was not considered as yet?*

1. **“Make the invisible become visible”**. Migration is a concept but migrants are individual human beings. Policies and services need to be used and useful for the latter; it's for them that we work - PAECSIS (Enabel).
2. **“Find the common ground”**. Partner institutions and donors witness the same priorities: understanding the drivers of migration and the needs of individuals - BMM (GIZ).
3. **Focus on active inclusion**. Giving migrants the chance to contribute to the growth of their destination countries through their skills and knowledge, also via labour inclusion is crucial - EUROsociAL+ (IILA).
4. **“Deep changes are needed in mentalities, policies and legal frameworks”**. Time is needed to make these changes happen - Vivre ensemble sans discrimination (AECID+FIIAPP).
5. **“National authorities must be involved in the formulation of projects to ensure ownership and, eventually, sustainable development adapted to local needs”**. This also entails **taking into consideration migration traditions** embedded in local cultures - PARERBA (Enabel)

From an academic perspective, the experiences discussed prove that there is an urgent need to support horizontal and vertical coherence among policy levels and across policy domains in order to embed migrants' inclusive streams in social/sector policies.

# Linking development and humanitarian aid: Education in emergencies

Online session organised by Enabel, 03 June 2020 - 31 participants

**Moderator:** Axelle Basselet (British Council)

**External expert:** Sonja Fransen (UNU-MERIT)

**Rapporteur :** Katie Wade (British Council)

**Coordinator :** Sonia Gsir (Enabel)

### Speakers :

**Anne Wiseman** (British Council): In-service Teacher Education Project, Sudan

**Niels De Block** (Enabel): Support to the implementation of the Skilling Uganda Strategy, Uganda

**Stellan Arvidsson Hyving & Lisa Hellstrom** (Sida): Nexus programming for education in Afghanistan

**Erminio Sacco** (AICS): Recovery, stability and socio-economic development in Libya

**Alexei Castro** (Honduran Red Cross for AECID) – Migrating the humanitarian consequences of other forms of violence, Honduras

### Remaining challenges across the triple nexus (humanitarian/development/peace)

A Nexus approach concentrates on providing an emergency response whilst addressing structural issues such as risk reduction and resilience. Discussions on integrating humanitarian and development work are not new but have become more prominent with the narrative around the Humanitarian, Development, Peace Triple Nexus. In the context of global challenges such as COVID-19, climate change and protracted crises, closing the gap between the two is more important than ever, however challenges remain across the Nexus, namely through:

1. Lack of integrated budgets;
2. Fragile and conflict environments that prove difficult for development organisations to operate in, amongst others;
3. Lack of ownership and involvement of local government.

### Responding to the nexus challenge through partnerships and coordination approaches

#### 1. Partnership and coordination: why and for whom

In order to create meaningful partnerships, we first need to question what partnership and coordination are for, acknowledging that the interests at a political and donor level can be very different to those on the ground. Through defining these interests, we have a better understanding of who wants what and thus are able to improve overall partnership and coordination.

## **2. Underpinning principles of partnerships and coordination**

Partnerships and coordination approaches should be underpinned by involvement; ensuring that all those required participate from the early stages; creating a seamless transition between project design and implementation where possible. Further, project interventions need to be contextualised and locally relevant in order to be able to embed partnership and coordination.

Whilst knowledge sharing amongst implementing partners is useful to build a common narrative and avoid duplication, information exchange in itself shouldn't be seen as the solution. Coordination needs to happen at all levels; from encouragement at the very highest donor level to coordination mechanisms at a local level; highlighting challenges and successes on the ground so that coordination can really work, with due regard paid to those counterparts who are less familiar with Nexus tools. The principles of the Nexus need to be further defined to help mitigate the risks caused by confusion in roles and the battle for funding that occurs when organisations find themselves operating in the same space.

## **3. Partnership and coordination in specific conflict settings**

Regarding specific coordination mechanisms, Sida highlighted several partnerships through their education programming in Afghanistan: including the Education in Emergencies Working Group, the National Education Strategic Plan III Steering Committee and bilateral relationships with strategic partners. The Education Cannot Wait governance model at country level demonstrates a successful partnership and coordination approach; whereby key donors and NGOs took the lead in developing a model adapted to the specific context in Afghanistan, with strong political leadership and will from the Ministry of Education, to ensure appropriate local ownership. Implementing partners in Afghanistan have developed strong links with provincial and district education departments over a long period of time in order to implement programmes in certain provinces and rural areas. In certain areas these government departments are under heavy influence by different insurgency groups, and reliance is placed on local NGOs and civil society to negotiate e.g. access.

AICS provided an example from the Libyan context whereby coordination mechanisms amongst donors and implementing agencies had previously been scarce. However, a joint programming platform was set up through an arrangement with UNDP and UNICEF, leading to a three-tiered coordination mechanism with national stakeholders involved in steering and technical committees. Partnership in this setting with local authorities concentrates on credibility in order to gain access in the coming months.

British Council spoke about the post-conflict settings of Sudan and Lebanon, whereby partnerships with organisations specialised in providing psycho-social support have been built to meet the requirements of children who have experienced conflict.

## **4. The challenges of local capacity**

Both human and financial resources or lack thereof pose challenges to local capacity, specifically through the lack of sustainability of donor funding mechanisms. This sustainability could be increased through expanding interventions beyond projects to national and community level will aid long term development cooperation. Ensuring that funding reaches the local level is key in protracted crisis situations, even if localisation comes with its own challenges, and thus budget support channeled directly to districts was suggested as a potential solution to this. Longer term solution might be to channel funding directly to district level and use budget support mechanisms;

so the coordination responsibility is transferred to the State or local actors. Financing mechanism is the issue, not the financial availability. Sweden and Sida work with projects and building robust resilient national and local systems, which are at the centre of the long-term development cooperation.

## **Supporting initiatives at community level to enable social cohesion that respond to the needs and empower refugees and migrants**

### **1. Inclusion of all**

Initiatives that include both refugees and host communities (mixed groups for training ratio at the start 70-30 then 50-50 in Uganda for example) help to create social cohesion and reduce conflict; sensitising counterparts at local levels on the benefits of improving the system for everyone and taking an approach which combines the needs of the community with IDPs. Host communities have to be seen as part of the solution. Implementers have to be wary of the do-no-harm and provide training to the host communities with for example sometimes single skill capacity building to diversify their income. Sida focuses on leaving no one behind and on the most vulnerable which can at times create tensions amongst the communities and lead to negotiations to settle these. It is therefore crucial to include both the host community and IDPs when identifying the neediest.

When migrants are seen as the new lifeblood with something to contribute to the community, integration happens much more easily. This can include integrating refugees into the work sector through internships or other similar livelihoods initiatives which help to achieve integration, bearing in mind the practical requirements that facilitate participation, such as food, transport and childcare provision. Where migrants and refugees do not necessarily want to be part of the community this also should be taken into consideration, allowing them the tools required to, for example, gain the qualifications needed for if and when return to countries of origin takes place.

### **2. Social cohesion in specific conflict settings**

Where governments view refugees as temporary populations, tensions can arise between national policy and programmes which focus on sustainable solutions. British Council gave the example of a Syrian Mothers' group that was set up in Lebanon which aimed to equip mothers with the knowledge required to aid their children with homework; a demonstration that community involvement is key. British Council's research series, Language for Resilience, touches precisely on the topic of empowerment; aiming to highlight the importance of learning a language to resilience building and shifting power dynamics.

Sida outlined the importance of working with existing local structures in Afghanistan and the need to involve stakeholders at different levels – systemic approach - in both initiatives and decision-making processes. Whilst in Libya, AICS shared their work in designing awareness campaigns in order to engage with local civil society organisations, capitalising on the power of social media and acknowledging basis services as an entry point to integration.

## **Concluding remarks**

In conclusion, the discussion provided food for thought on how organisations might be able to change their DNA in response to the Nexus, ensuring that all actors have a clear and meaningful role to play and are able to source, condition and field their resources correctly. The challenges to the

implementation of the Nexus were identified in this discussion as being similar across diverse projects and settings. It was agreed that the work on the nexus needs to include the fundamental issue of trying to change mindsets and structures and that due attention must be paid to how interventions are monitored and evaluated, with donor targets having the potential to do more harm than good. Recognising and building on synergies and complementarities between implementors is a good place to start, achieving coordination which allows implementation of the Nexus to be achieved.

# Development and Labour Mobility

Online session organised by Enabel, 10 June 2020 - 35 participants

**Moderator:** Raffaella Greco Tonegutti (Enabel)

**External expert:** Sonja Fransen (UNU-MERIT)

**Rapporteurs :** Sonia Gsir and Raffaella Greco Tonegutti (Enabel)

**Coordinator :** Sonia Gsir

### Speakers :

**Ibrahim Kasso** (SIDA): LMP, Africa (multi-countries)

**Andrea Milkowski** (GIZ): THAMM, North Africa

**Chris Cooper** (British Council): the TVET Practical Partnership Dakchyata, Nepal

**Grégoire Douxchamps** (Enabel): PALIM, Morocco and Belgium

**Tewodros Yeshiwork** (SNV): LI-WAY, Ethiopia

**Francesco Mele** (AICS): PLASEPRI/PASPED, Senegal and Italy

**Andrew Hall** (British Council): Inclusion of Refugees in TVET Toolkit, multi-countries

### A dual perspective for labour mobility

The session was introduced from an academic perspective recalling the strong links between development and labour migration which can benefit both countries of origin (through various types of transfers), and countries of destination, contributing to different aspects of their development (economic, social, cultural, etc.). Considering the increasing number of migrant workers living and working around the world, understanding the challenges related to labour mobility is critical. The COVID-19 pandemic made it even more salient and some countries already took labour migration policy measures, for instance, with temporary regularisations to make sure that migrant workers have access to health care, as well as labour market inclusive measures for refugees with a health background. Nonetheless, important challenges remain to be addressed:

- 1. From the perspective of migrant workers and their families:** often unsafe and precarious working conditions; lack of recognition of their diploma, skills or qualification acquired abroad; uncertain access to social protection and to other socio-economic rights; discrimination.
- 2. From the perspective of migration governance:** policy coherence at regional and global level are still needed to allow smooth mobility of talents to give livelihood opportunities to the workforce in search for better living conditions, as well as to address labour market shortages and needs. In this vein, both countries of origin and residence of migrant workers need to improve and simplify labour migration policies and administrative procedures, as well as ensure a better integration of migrant workers into their national systems.

## Identifying and matching labour market shortages with migrant workers skills

Skilling, employability and mobility-related projects provide unique opportunities to test hypothesis and approaches aiming to address three major challenges: (i) supporting local actors to identify labour market shortages, (ii) strengthening the capacities of public actors to assess the skills and capacities of (potential) workers and (iii) ensuring an effective matching between such skills and the needs of the private sector/companies.

The different projects presented their approaches and methodologies to address one or more of these three important challenges. They also pinpointed remaining challenges as well as opportunities related to labour migration as an enabler for inclusive development.

### 1. Reliable and up-to-date data related to the labour market needs and shortages, as well as information on skills available and training capacities are crucial.

All representatives from presented projects agreed that access to reliable and timely data on labour market' needs and available skills is a major challenge in the majority of the countries where they work. Yet, **accessing** reliable and up-to-date information related to the needs of the labour market is at the basis on any project dealing with employment and mobility. Indeed, labour market surveys are an important source of data, but the reliability of the information they contain and the periodicity for their updates remain problematic. To palliate such scarcity, some donors/cooperation actors support public and private actors in partner countries with the **collection and analysis** of labour market-related data. This is the case of the JLMP (Joint Labour Migration Program on Labour Migration Governance for Development and Integration in Africa) which has supported African authorities with carrying out national and regional surveys to generate information on skills, technology and working conditions, with the aim of producing labour migration statistics for African countries and regions on a regular basis.<sup>1</sup>

While the statistics are not available, the projects crafted strategies/approaches to address this challenge, either by **producing** raw data through studies, or developing **self-assessment tools**, or working directly with the private sector in order to have a sense of the “real needs” of the market. In order to identify potential sectors and professions for setting up mobility schemes, the THAMM project (Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa), as well as project PALIM (Pilot project Addressing Labour Market Shortages through Innovative Labour Mobility Schemes) cross-referenced several sources of data: sectoral studies in partner countries, periodically updated data on skills shortages in the German labour market, review study based on existing labour market data as well interviews with key stakeholders and updated labour market analysis owing to the COVID-19 consequences. Producing the data in **partnership with relevant stakeholders at national and regional level** is crucial not only for the ownership of the processes but for the sustainability of the production and use of such data (THAMM, PALIM and the TVET Practical Partnership Dakchyata).

As far as the assessment of skills and capacities is concerned, the project PLASEPRI/PASPED (Plateforme d'Appui au Secteur Privé et à la Valorisation de la Diaspora Sénégalaise en Italie) conducted investigation and analysis of the Senegalese diaspora in Italy, looking not only at the

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<sup>1</sup> Two editions of Labour Migration statistics reports have been produced. The first one was in April 2017 in Algeria and covered 33 countries of Africa. The second edition was produced in 2019 and covered 44 countries.

capacities that diaspora members had upon arrival but also at what skills they have acquired overtime, in order to develop appropriate technical assistance devices as well as financial products to meet the diaspora needs. The aim of the programme is to promote the transfer of the professional and management skills acquired, in order to put them at the service of an entrepreneurial and productive investment project in Senegal.

The issue of assessing skills and capacities is at the core of the TVET project (Inclusion of Refugees in TVET – research and Toolkit), with the perspective of improving the inclusion of refugees in the labour market. On the basis of a study looking at four specific aspects: the availability, the accessibility, the acceptability and the adaptability of vocational training for refugees, a [self-assessment tool](#) was developed in order to help institutional stakeholders in different countries that hosting refugee populations improve their system in terms of refugees' labour market inclusion, through a better tailoring of their TVET systems. Such host countries include: Ethiopia, Jordan, Pakistan, South Africa and the United Kingdom. Comparing the TVET in terms of refugees' inclusion, the tool provides interested actors with analytical lenses to adapt their TVET system.

## **2. Engagement of social partners, public agencies, diaspora organisations, migrant workers themselves and the private sector is key to ensure labour market inclusion.**

**Partnership** is definitely the keyword both for the identification and for the matching of labour market needs and skills of migrant workers. All projects highlighted the importance of working in partnership with (at least one of) the public and/or private partners in charge of labour market and skills development in partner countries. Even though some partners may lack capacity, resources or experience, all projects acknowledged the importance of their inclusion and participation. For instance, social partners such as workers' and employers' organisations are part of the JLMP steering committee. This has increased their participation and enhanced their capacities in labour migration governance along with Ministries of Labour in African countries. Despite the fragmentation and the lack of coordination of Senegalese diaspora organisations, PLASEPRI/PASPED relies on an open and multi-stakeholder approach, and their involvement together with Senegalese institutions both in Senegal and in Italy, with the aim of building a bridge between the two countries on several levels (institutional, civil society, private sector).

Labour market and skills needs can only be effectively identified and addressed through **private and public sector working together**. The LI-WAY project (Livelihoods Improvement to Women and Youth) started with 68 private and public entities in Ethiopia (Addis Ababa City) and intensively consult them. In Nepal, even without a tradition of dialogue between the private sector and the public system and despite the fragility of the private sector itself, the Dakchyata proved that the private sector can be persuaded to participate in a project to strengthen the implementation of a more effective policy in the TVET sector. The Dakchyata showed as well that when the private sector is engaged from the start of the project, the dialogue between private and public actors can be particularly co-operative and prevent a focus on complaints or competition. Furthermore, international engagement as well as examples can open the way to change and raise private sector aspirations. In PLASEPRI/PASPED, all the Italian and Senegalese stakeholders (institutions, civil society, and private sector) worked side by side in a co-development and participatory approach. Concretely, this process of co-development built on a multi-stakeholder approach will lead to the structuring of two service desks in Italy (in the General Consulates of the Republic of Senegal in Milan and Naples), and to the technical and financial support of the first 50 business projects of the Senegalese diaspora in Italy and, more generally, in Europe. In this sense, PLASEPRI/PASPED coordinated by AICS Dakar in partnership with the Senegalese ministries, aims to facilitate the

productive investments of the Senegalese diaspora towards their country of origin and to promote an investment model based on formal entrepreneurial culture and not only on family consumption.

The PALIM (Pilot project Addressing Labour shortages through Innovative labour Migration models), as well as the THAMM (Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa) projects have experienced a **joint implementation** with different partners (public and private) in the countries involved (e.g. Belgium and Morocco) in full transparency. While setting up a public-private partnership along the **identification of needs and skills** was complex and extremely time consuming, it has ensured the cooperation of both private and public actors across Morocco and Belgium. It has also complemented the mobility scheme in place with a thorough talent-creation training programme adapted to serve both labour market needs in Belgium and in Morocco in the IT sector. Furthermore, joint implementations or close follow-ups of partners increase the engagement and contribute to building sustainable relationships with them and among them. Finally, even though involving Belgian and Moroccan companies was not given, PALIM has also demonstrated that a strong public-private partnership is crucial.

Partnerships are based on **trust and credibility** among partners. If they can grow during the project, former or existing relationships, such as between German or Belgian employment agencies and partner countries' employment agencies, are key to a fruitful and effective cooperation. In the case of Dakchyata, overcoming the lack of trust and negative assumptions between actors from the public and private sectors has been a challenge. Although all partners from the public and private sectors are key in the process of matching needs and skills, the approaches that the projects test need to be realistic; they need to count on existing capacities of the different stakeholders, as well as respect their role. Underdevelopment of private sector, as well as its associations/ federations/ representatives can also be challenging (Dakchyata, LI-WAY); yet a dialogue with the private sector is at the core of any initiative dealing with skills and needs. Supporting trustworthy relations, as well as capacitating local actors to improve their capacities along the lines of a clearer identification of the shortages and needs, as well as of the existing skills and training needs is a task that international cooperation actors should keep on accomplishing.

Alongside trust, allotting **sufficient time and resources** to the processes of labour market sector identification and matching skills with needs was also recognized as decisive successful factors in increasing trust among different stakeholders.

### 3. Addressing the complexity through experimental approaches and innovative models

Considering the complexity of developing labour mobility schemes in a development framework, several projects underlined the importance of proceeding by trial and error. THAMM is testing a tentative list of labour market sectors for labour mobility. PALIM is testing **Global Skills Partnership**, a demand-based approach aiming at assessing the needs in both origin and destination labour markets through the creation of a pool of talents at origin.

The LI-WAY program is testing the **Multi System Development Approach** (MSD). Once sectors are identified, their supply and demand sides are examined to identify the critical support functions. It also implements **digital solutions** to support jobs and talents matching (a digital job matching platform to facilitate the whole process of matching and recruitment).

Other projects such as Dakchyata or PLASEPRI/PASPED try innovative **practical and realistic approaches**. Despite the diversity of stakeholders and in some cases, the lack of experience in

working together, efforts are made in the way they take ownership and that everyone has a role in the project.

Labour mobility entails multiple dimensions; therefore, a set of very different stakeholders are involved in projects supporting the process. Considering such complexity, including a **research component** to assist the stakeholders in the different implementation phases in order to revise and adapt their approaches, can be an important success factor for the intervention (PALIM, THAMM, Inclusion of Refugees in TVET Toolkit).

## Concluding remarks

Matching training capacities, existing skills and labour shortages is a major challenge. To help countries address this challenge, development agencies have adopted a series of different approaches such as:

1. **Supporting / strengthening public actors** dealing with vocational training / skills development and employment to appropriately assess their own capacities and improve their ability to link training and labour market;
2. Supporting the **private sector** in the **dialogue with public authorities** assessing shortages and needs of the different market sectors;
3. **Supporting training centres** / actors to deliver high quality / appropriate training services that respond to labour market needs and prepare individuals for the national (and in some cases for the international) labour market.

Indeed, the needs of the labour market change and therefore one further element of complexity is programming with a long-term perspective in a framework of volatile changes and dynamics needs. Projects facing this double challenge need to be designed and implemented in a flexible manner open to changes and respectful of labour market evolutions.

The current COVID-19 crisis is a clear example of volatile and rapid changes in the global economy that will have important impacts on the labour market and its needs in all the countries of the world, as well as other important impacts at socio-economic level and on mobility.

Labour mobility can be a response to such crisis as it can help economies to recover, yet projects need to stimulate a healthy dialogue between the public (training and employment actors) and the private sector in order to quickly (re)assess emerging needs and prepare the talents/candidates for new professional challenges and opportunities.

Along these lines, all projects identified these challenges and pointed the need to establish trust relations with public and private actors as one of the key answers to find immediate and longer-term solutions. Even though labour shortages in specific sectors can be one off, a long-term perspective also needs to be adopted to consider the alignment of needs and skills of the global labour market.

Labour mobility can be organised by countries of origin and/or destination through different sorts of public / public-private partnerships. Projects PALIM and THAMM, led by Belgium and Germany respectively, have developed mobility schemes that test specific approaches to such partnerships. In this framework, mobility is regarded as one of the possibilities to fulfil the needs and aspirations of talents, as well as the need of countries to offer opportunities for experiences, training and employment beyond their borders.

Depending on the type of partnership tested/implemented, the projects have included a training to provide candidates to mobility the required competences, be they technical or soft skills. Creating acceptable and appropriate training conditions to increase opportunities to access the labour market for candidates to mobility and refugees already residing in a third country is at the core of such schemes.

Other agencies have looked at mobility from the angle of the return to the country of origin. In such framework mobility is indeed regarded as a potential to further stimulate and develop the labour market at origin, but also as a challenge as far as the adaptability of new skills and capacities to the local markets is concerned (Dakchyata).

In conclusion, labour mobility shares with the TVET, skilling and employment sector the need to establish complex and multi-stakeholders' partnerships. This is at the same time a strength - as projects supporting labour mobility can build on established and long-term cooperation experiences - and a weakness, as it adds a layer of complexity on an already challenging sector that needs to ensure dialogue among actors who sometimes have different interests, and often different degrees of institutions/organisation capacity and development. However, the (existing and new) partnerships are a promising operational tool that can allow for creating space for converging interests and maximization of the impact of training/employment-oriented programmes.

# Improving cooperation on diaspora engagement

Online session organised by Enabel, 17 June 2020 (11:00-13:00) - 30 participants

**Moderator :** Christian Freres (AECID)

**External expert :** Sonja Fransen (UNU-MERIT)

**Rapporteurs :** Christian Freres, Alina Orrico (AECID), Sonia Gsir and Raffaella Greco Tonegutti (Enabel)

**Coordinator:** Sonia Gsir (Enabel)

### Speakers :

**Beatrice Tschinkel** (SNV): GrEEEn Boosting-Green-Employment-and-Enterprise-Opportunities, Ghana

**Ahmed Djamai** (Enabel): MBI, Maghrib Belgium Impulse, Morocco

**Habiba Addi** (Expertise France): MeetAfrica, European Mobilisation for African Entrepreneurship, Tunisia, Morocco, Senegal Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Mali, Niger, Ghana

**Oula Tarssim** (GIZ): PMD, Programme Migration and Diaspora, 25 countries

**Mirko Tricoli, Tana Anglana** (AICS): The National Summit of Diasporas, multiple countries

**Laila Jamil, Maryam Rab** (British Council): PDLP/ Pakistan Diaspora Leadership Programme, Pakistan and United Kingdom

**Mélodie Beaujeu** (AFD): ProGres Migration, Tunisia

### Diasporas beyond assumptions

Sonja Fransen opened the workshop with a **challenging critique on the assumptions** underlying development interventions aimed at fostering diaspora engagement.

- 1. Development programmes often define diasporas as homogeneous groups and communities.** Literature and practice show that this is very rarely the case. There are huge differences across diaspora groups and even within them: reasons for migration, migration pathways and administrative statuses of individual migrants, historical ties with the country of residence and with the country of origin. Diaspora members are also diverse in terms of ethnicity, region of origin, political orientations, generations, organisation mode, etc.
- 2. Diasporas have strong and exclusive ties to their country of origin.** Literature highlights that the ties with countries of origin change over time and that not all diaspora groups / members have the same relation with their country of origin which are linked to a variety of factors, including the reasons for migrating. Diaspora groups and communities develop transnational ties and have various bonds to their country of origin and to their country of residence.
- 3. Diasporas are well organised groups.** A wealth of research findings exists on the different factors that contribute to the organisation of a diaspora group (resources, length of settlement in the country of residence, opportunities in terms of participation, etc.). The organisation level can vary considerably and the interest in engaging in development initiative is not necessarily linked to the level of organisation of a diaspora group.
- 4. Diaspora engagement is welcomed by countries of origin.** Several studies on the relation between diaspora groups/members and their countries of origin show that this theoretical

assumption proved wrong in many occasions. The perception of the contribution by diaspora members or groups depends on a variety of complex factors and sometimes diaspora members are resented in the homeland.

## Diaspora for economic development in countries of origin

Diasporas are recognized as a valuable source of funding through remittances and investment capital as well as a source of know-how and expertise. Engaging with them to build economic opportunities and social development projects in partner countries is important for any development agency aiming at leveraging the potential of (social, cultural and economic) remittances for development. However, several challenges remain, such as engaging with communities composed by first, second and third generations of diaspora groups; a generalized lack of trust in national governments in countries of origin; working on development issues with diaspora members when migration is increasingly conflictual in European societies; and the diversity and fragmentation of diaspora communities.

The speakers/representatives of projects identified some solutions and successful approaches that are proving effective in addressing some of these challenges, while recognizing the limits of time-bound initiatives faced with much longer and deeper societal processes.

### 1. Identifying and meeting the needs and expectations of diaspora groups

Identifying and meeting the expectations of diaspora groups in terms of development is key to engaging them, especially when it comes to **economic investments by diaspora's entrepreneurs**. This can be achieved through different approaches such as: developing communication strategies to reach the right diaspora members; offering technical as well as financial support; identifying investments and opportunities for potentially interested entrepreneurs; connecting diaspora groups through network-building.

These approaches are aimed at matching a specific kind of engagement (i.e. economic investment) with a specific public (diaspora members who are in a position to invest in their country of origin). In this framework, the contribution that development organisation can give relates to minimizing risks and maximizing opportunities in terms of investment but also (and mainly) in terms of development potential of those investments. Projects such as MBI, GrEEen, MeetAfrica and PMD actively engage in developing platforms with reliable information related to investment opportunities, local needs, market situation, etc. as well as regarding the legislation and their rights as potential investors.

In particular, engaging with the Moroccan diaspora in Belgium, the project Maghreb Belgium Impulse (MBI) focuses on establishing a **Public Private Partnership as a central mechanism** to identify and respond to the expectations and needs of diaspora entrepreneurs. The project PMD experiences **cross-border training** starting in Europe and ending in the country of origin. The project MeetAfrica promotes the links between **entrepreneurial ecosystems in Europe and Africa** which allows it to meet the expectations of a broader set of actors. It has also built a network of diaspora for diaspora communities. The Italian National Summit of Diasporas has a special mechanism to identify the needs of diaspora associations serving as an institutional forum and channel for giving them voice.

The project GrEEen works on diaspora expectations on their investments which are not always realistic. ProGres includes a **strong research component** to identify the expectations of diaspora

groups and those of the local actors involved in local development, as well as their evolution throughout the lifespan of the project.

## 2. Diaspora groups as development enablers

In some countries such as Tunisia, Italy or Pakistan, diaspora groups are recognized as actors of development. Tunisia and Pakistan, for instance, have incorporated them in their national migration strategy and/or public bodies. This contributes to giving diaspora groups a role in the discussions regarding local and national development. Yet this also introduces a further element of complexity as having multiple interlocutors/actors involved in the operationalization of projects engaging diaspora for the development of their communities of origin proved to be particularly challenging. Yet, in order for such projects to succeed there is a need to have several stakeholders around the table, such as the private sector, local governments, CSOs and NGOs among others.

The project GrEEen shows that having involved diaspora organisations since the needs' assessment phase was key to their engagement throughout the initiative, but it is also important to talk with associations of returnees in Ghana who are former diaspora members and who can bridge the gap between what diaspora members want to contribute and what the communities are ready to accept. The involvement of communities in countries of origin also contributed to generating a broader impact of the initiative.

Various projects highlighted that the role of the diaspora can include fundraising as well as sharing know-how and expertise. A major challenge is engaging civil society and government (national and local) in such initiatives, although opportunities are opening up because in several partner countries the governments have active policies to engage diaspora communities in their national development efforts.

One of the main strengths of the Programme Migration and Development (PMD) which has a long history and is active in 25 countries is its working agreement with the German Federal Employment Agency. This allows the programme to engage with a variety of actors in Germany and in the countries of origin, bringing together their different contributions. The success factor of the PMD has been being present in both countries: **proximity with key actors both in country of origin and host country.**

MBI stresses the importance in **partnering with the private sector's stakeholders** to develop a business-to-business approach. In various cases, successful diaspora entrepreneurs have been a good source of knowledge for development projects and contributed to facilitating linkages between actors in the host and origin countries. Developing **mechanisms for fluid communication** between diaspora members interested in investing in their countries of origin and the different public and private stakeholders may lead to improved effectiveness. MeetAfrica focuses on establishing a network of focal points in countries of origin to ensure effects are more sustainable and reach a broader set of actors. Carrying out research and linking the findings with face-to-face events is key to keeping countries within the PMD framework.

## 3. Partnering with Diaspora to achieve the SDGs

In light of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, there are multiple ways that projects tested to engage with diaspora groups and communities so that they act as true development connectors between the countries of origin and the countries of residence, both in the case of projects linking diaspora groups in one country of residence to one specific country of origin (UK and

Pakistan (PDLP) or Belgium and Morocco (MBI)) and in the case of projects linking diaspora groups in one specific country of residence to a variety of countries of origin (Italy / National Diaspora Summit).

The National Summit of Diasporas has taken a **“whole of society” approach**, seeking to engage diaspora groups in the overall national development cooperation system, and ProGres promotes the role of diaspora groups in **local development** in Tunisia.

For diaspora groups and communities to fully deploy their development potential, trust was described by all speakers as a key ingredient, although it takes time to build relationships. As an example of the importance of relationships with different groups, the project PDLP presented its model based on a framework of mutuality, cultural intelligence and longstanding networks in the United Kingdom and Pakistan. In relation to that, the PDLP chose to set up a leadership programme to upscale mid-level volunteer-leaders who were keen on working in their communities both in their home country and country of origin (i.e. as an approach). In many cases, the diaspora acts as connectors of national and local levels of development (**multi-stakeholder approach**).

The National Summit of Diaspora started with a mapping of diaspora groups which form the basis for building links with the national development system, including regional and local governments, NGOs, the private sector and academia.

ProGres explores engaging with migrant associations and NGOs to integrate the diaspora in the French development system.

## Concluding remarks

1. **The more diverse the diaspora, the more diversified need to be the offers** to engage them with development initiatives.
2. A broader and deeper engagement of diaspora communities can be reached if **needs and interests** of diaspora members/groups/communities are **duly identified and met**;
3. **Expectations’ management** is a key element when building any project that entails diaspora organisations, not just for these groups, but for all actors involved. Expectations need to be realistic in terms of engagement and in terms of impacts achieved through it;
4. Building a **‘whole of society approach’** to ensure that the contribution of diaspora to the development of both their countries of origin and their countries of residence is a long, time-consuming and challenging process, yet it is a promising opportunity to meet the SDGs and to embed the engagement of diaspora groups and communities in the broader framework of building inclusive and cohesive societies;
5. Diaspora engagement projects should be aligned with **national development strategies** or long-term visions.
6. Engaging with local actors in countries of origin and residence can increase **the trust of diaspora** members and groups that often suffer from lack of trust in national authorities and structures;

7. **Gender mainstreaming** and participation of women members of diaspora through specific actions designed to encourage their engagement prove to be a significant challenge across the different projects/countries/experiences that needs to be further explored. The engagement of new generations is a challenge that needs to be explored as well.

The final considerations highlighted the fact that the diaspora engagement is not just about having the diaspora involved with their countries of origin, but it's also about different actors working together to build better societies, both in Europe and in the South.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS

The remote preparatory sessions for the workshop *Migration and Development: an inclusive and comprehensive approach on human mobility* contributed in a meaningful and tangible way to the debate around the nexus on migration and development by providing a series of reflections and concrete examples on successful practices and lessons learnt throughout projects and across countries. This report, based on experiences and lessons learnt gathered by 29 projects implemented in more than 30 countries across 4 continents, highlights in a clear yet synthetic way the different issues addressed and the challenges that remain for the successful implementation of approaches and policy priorities that all actors agree upon yet find it difficult to translate into practice.

Furthermore, the discussions also allowed for the identification of common features that need to be addressed for the achievement of the SDGs globally, through context-sensitive and transnational approaches where relevant. For each of these common features, the agencies distilled key solutions briefly listed below.

- Ensuring **vertical and horizontal policy / programming coherence** is key to maximise the development impact of migration across sector policy areas, and make sure that priorities and approaches at different governance level aren't contradictory nor conflictive. However, the challenges lay in the implementation of projects that support countries to achieve such policy coherence. Among the **solutions** tested through the implementation of the different projects, the agencies highlight the need for:
  - Granting ownership to institutional partners, both at national and at local level, since the identification of approaches/partnerships with non-state actors/lines of action/theories of change, etc.;
  - Granting ownership to institutional actors through the establishment of thematic coordination committees chaired by those institutions;
  - Supporting local authorities in the inclusion of migrants and their access to their rights as well as to basic services.
- **Building trust** among different stakeholders - including the private sector, diaspora members/groups, local and national authorities- is key to achieve development goals. The **key solution** identified by the implementing agencies is the **establishment of partnerships** between Public and Private actors present in both countries of origin and destination. Different examples of partnerships were discussed including partnerships that harness the potential of mobility for development, and partnerships around skills that improve the capacities of training systems to assess the competencies of refugees in order to facilitate their integration in the host country's labour market. Implementing agencies advised that when building partnerships there need to be diversified and yet targeted offers that cover the nature/goals/missions of the different actors involved, while keeping a clear focus on the converging interests.
- **Promoting a whole of society approach** capable to engage with all institutional, private and non-governmental stakeholders, including diaspora groups, to build inclusive societies has been identified as a key challenge ahead. Among the **solutions** tested by development

agencies there is the empowerment of target groups and acknowledgement of their leadership (migrant communities / diaspora groups) in identifying their contributions to national development strategies and long-term development visions. A key element in this process is the management of expectations raised when empowering (mainly the) non-governmental actors, by making sure that their needs and interests are duly identified and met.

- **Producing evidence** about migration is central to both policy and programming development. Among the practices presented by the projects, a key **solution** identified has been production of data, evidence and knowledge including all relevant actors and stakeholders, at local, national and transnational level.
- **Supporting gender mainstreaming is common to the majority of projects presented. The solutions** often included the design of specific actions to encourage the engagement of women members of diaspora even if they prove to be a significant challenge across the different projects/countries/experiences.
- **Identifying the right tools to monitor and evaluate interventions** implemented across the nexus, is a long-standing challenge. Agencies identified this as a key issue to be further addressed in order to find concrete **solutions** for this challenge, most of all when education in emergency contexts is at stake.

## ANNEX – PROJECT FICHES

2 Integrated projects AECID
Equitable and inclusive access to basic education - British Council
Amuddu
BMM
Dakchyata (TVET practical partnership)
EiE SIDA
EUROsociAL+
GrEEn
JLMP
LI-WAY
MBI
MeetAfrica
National Summit of Diasporas
PAECSIS
PDLP
PALIM
PARERBA
PLASEPRI/PASPED
PMD
ProGEM
ProGres Migration
R2PM
RSSD Libya
SSU Enabel
THAMM
TVET (Inclusion of refugees)
V4CP
Vivre ensemble sans discrimination



## 2 INTEGRATED PROJECTS SUPPORTING DISPLACED PERSONS IN HONDURAS: Mitigating the humanitarian consequences of other forms of violence | Reducing the vulnerability and strengthening integrated public policies for displaced persons

### Main objectives

This will highlight 2 integrated interventions in Honduras.

For the first project which has a primarily humanitarian focus, its specific objective is:

**To facilitate the protection and livelihood of displaced and returned persons**

The second project which covers several countries in Central America and Mexico has a development approach with the following objective:

**To promote improved governance and access to public services, protection and support for the long term in order to reconstitute the rights of migrants and persons who have been displaced due to violence.**

### Main features

For the first intervention, which should benefit 2,075 people affected by violence in 3 cities, these were the expected results:

- Local actors will have harmonized their efforts to respond to the needs of displaced persons and returnees.
- Displaced persons and returnees will have reestablished their technical and financial capital, have access to psychosocial support and health services, and be reintegrated in the education system

With regards to the second intervention, the expected results are:

- Public institutions' capacity to design and implement protection measures for displaced persons and returnees will be strengthened
- The capacity of civil society to carry out advocacy on migration and displacement issues with gender, diversity and inclusive perspectives will be increased
- The access of migrants and displaced persons to services and support, with attention to psychosocial and livelihood support will improve



Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo  
(Project 1 : 600.000€  
Project 2 : 721.247,46€)



**Project 1: 2017**  
(18 months)  
**Project 2: 2018**  
(48 months)



Honduras



Honduran Red Cross (HRC) – local implementing partner

Spanish Red Cross (SRC) – grant recipient

## How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

Both projects address the migration and development nexus. In both cases, the main beneficiaries are displaced persons and returnees (people who have had to return -voluntarily or not- to Honduras, from México or the US) that have special protection and other needs because their displacement is caused by the violence perpetrated against them directly or others in their communities.

In the first intervention, the focus is on responding to basic humanitarian needs such as finding a new, safe place to live, integrating children in the education system, getting psychosocial support to deal with traumas and difficult changes, and developing options to provide for their livelihoods. This direct assistance is accompanied by activities aimed at building a community support network key or the longer term. The second intervention focuses on strengthening public policies and services for mobile populations as part of national development plans. It also seeks to involve the private sector in developing sustainable solutions.

## Key challenges faced during implementation

For the first project:

- One of the main challenges was to identify the target population because displaced persons seek/prefer to be “invisible” so that their persecutors will not find them, and in the early stages the project depends on other organizations that refer these persons to the HRC.
- Uncertainties about the capacity of the government to fulfill its commitments to provide support and the sustainability of the livelihood projects which depends on multiple factors (i.e., needs of local population, level of violence...) that cannot be controlled.
- There are also complex procedures required for providing humanitarian assistance, for example with regards to cash transfers, that required internal coordination efforts and other assistance adapted to mobile populations

With regards to the second project:

- The generation and implementation of norms by the public institutions and the acceptance of successful civil society initiatives to address the vulnerabilities of the target population is a major challenge
- Honduras lacks a national development plan connected the provision of goods and services from the private sector which has not demonstrated a strong capacity to facilitate the mobile population’s social integration and employment, particularly for those who live in marginal zones
- The level of education of the displaced families and returnees limits their opportunities for access to formal employment and the training opportunities are quite limited
- The poor quality of data on the returnees and displaced persons makes it hard to take certain decisions.

## Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- The complete mechanism starting from the reception of cases until the allocation of humanitarian assistance is innovative and based on dignifying the persons being assisted, because support is provided without conditions (the family itself decides how to use it).
- The use of the socioeconomic templates to filter and prioritize cases received and attended allowed the project team to understand the real conditions in which the families lived and to take decisions based on their priorities
- The interventions have contributed to strengthening the internal capacities of the HRC, it enabled the decision bodies to increase their understanding and sensitiveness to the issue of how to treat returnees and persons displaced by violence, thereby improving their motivation and the quality of the response.

*Although this does not provide unconditional support, it produced aggregate data in terms of accountability, which can be illustrated through these anecdotes:*

*“A returnee migrant who had received a debit card as assistance asked HRC for permission to buy parts for a motorcycle in bad condition so that he could use it to distribute bread as major source of income for his family, even though he is free to use the support as he pleases.”*

*“Many people who received humanitarian assistance returned to the HRC office two weeks later to show their receipts to demonstrate how they had used the money, a clear indication of the fact that when people are given the opportunity to take their own decisions, solely by reflecting with them on their priorities, the chances they will succeed are much higher.”*

## During the COVID19 crisis

In two ways: through the time needed by staff to support actions within HRC's COVID19 response plan, and through the creation of small fund for the purchase of disinfectants.

### Project site:

<http://www.cruzroja.org.hn/2019/12/06/proyecto-mitigacion-de-las-consecuencias-humanitaria-y-otras-formas-de-violencia-de-cruz-roja-hondurena-alcanzan-metas-tras-dos-anos-de-ejecucion/>

## EXAMPLES OF SUDAN, JORDAN AND LEBANON EQUITABLE AND INCLUSIVE ACCESS TO QUALITY BASIC EDUCATION



European  
Union

### Main objectives

**Specific objective:** to address education issues for migrant, IDP and refugee children and to ensure their retention within an education system to provide for a better future for them

**Expected results:**

- Improved ability of teachers working with refugee, IDP and migrant children
- Raised awareness of Equality, Diversity and Inclusion (EDI) issues in the classroom, especially in relation to migrants, IDPs and refugees
- Teachers' Improved knowledge of subject content and adaptability of lesson content for specific migrant, refugee and IDP pupils.
- Improved educational and social prospects for migrant, IDP and refugee children.



2013-2016  
-  
2018-2021

### Main features

**Thanks to the project:**

- Developed a network of trainers to work with teachers especially focusing on needs of migrant, IDP and refugee children.
- Trained over 8,000 teachers in effective language, math and science teaching which celebrates diversity in the classroom
- Reached over 1 million children



Sudan  
Lebanon  
Jordan

### How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

Both the projects addressed the migration and development nexus by aiming to ensure that refugee, migrant and IDP children in the classroom have an equal opportunity to learn.

In Lebanon the project aimed to assist the Lebanese school system in dealing with the large influx of Syrian refugee school children through delivering teacher training for 1,500 teachers.

In Sudan the In Service Teacher Education project (ISTEP) works closely with the Ministries of Education (MoE) across seven states to deliver teacher training and strengthen the capacity of the federal and state Ministries of Education to enable them to efficiently monitor and administer in-service training for teachers of IDP, refugee and migrant children. ISTEP also improves the system for teacher development which provides support for all beneficiaries within the schooling system. The seven states selected are those with the highest number of IDP, refugee and migrant children.

The training programmes for teachers address issues of inclusion, tolerance, anti-discrimination, child protection, and promote equal access to education. They focus on the importance of maintaining the dignity of refugees, and focus on the rights of the child, with the aim of encouraging student retention.

The direct beneficiaries of both projects are refugee, migrant and IDP school children. However, it is anticipated that such an intervention will bring considerable benefits to all students and the education systems in general in the long-term, as it provides training to national trainers, and state schoolteachers.

As a result of both projects refugee, IDP and migrant school-age children are able to mitigate some of the effects of displacement through better access to school education, and by gaining transferable skills they can use in alternate educational environments.

## Key challenges faced during implementation

- Raising awareness in the MoEs that addressing these issues is as important as focusing on educating the national children, and releasing teachers for training
- Recruiting relevant and motivated teachers for the programme. Keeping them motivated and supporting them.
- Ensuring sustainability of the programme after the intervention has finished.

## Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- Gradual transfer of ownership to the MoEs which meant involvement and participation right from the beginning to avoid a top down /donor-imposed approach
- Randomised Control trials for monitoring and evaluation introduced into the Sudan ISTEP project, to test impact of training.
- The introduction of a sociolinguistic element to teacher training in Lebanon and analysis of classroom discourse for monitoring and evaluation to support the approach to EDI within the classroom.

*“The English Trainer Training (ToT) course for the EU funded ISTEP started not with a bang but a whimper. A participant, Nahla, was pregnant during the first ToT course, and despite having problems with the pregnancy, she was determined to finish the course and start training as a trainer in her state. She continued, despite an aching back and other problems. When the baby was born she was named Momina Christina; the second name in honour of Christina Phelps who was one of the trainers on the first ToT course. The second ToT course took place in Khartoum a year later and once again Nahla was determined to complete the course. However with no one to look after the baby at home she decided to bring Momina Christina with her. Momina slept through some of the sessions and was awake for others. Nevertheless, Nahla stayed to complete the course, babe in arms, determined to become a teacher trainer. She said ‘This course is the most important thing in my life – I cannot stay away so I am bringing my baby with me’.”*

## During the COVID19 crisis

The ISTEP project has taken a retain and re-focus approach by ensuring we retain the teachers’ interest, knowing that it is more difficult to re-engage when activities decline. We have done this by refocusing activities to distance learning from face to face, utilizing the networks already established. Materials and support are now provided via Whats App, and radio programmes aimed at the teachers are being delivered via national radio until we can resume the F2F activities



# 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 (ANAPEC);
- 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 ANAPEC 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 (ANAPEC)

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>

# BMM

## Better Migration Management - programme in the Horn of Africa

### Main objectives

The **overall objective** of BMM is to improve the management of safe, orderly and regular migration in the Horn of Africa and support national authorities in addressing smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings within and from the Horn of Africa. The focus is on human-rights-based migration management as well as the consolidation of the regional, holistic approach and its sustainability beyond the duration of the project.

### Main features

#### Thanks to the project:

- 60 government institutions and 40 civil society actors supported
- 5,224 front line officers trained on trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, protection of vulnerable migrants and border management
- Over 18,200 vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking assisted with protection services
- UNTOC-Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants ratified in Sudan
- Draft migration policies developed in Kenya and South Sudan
- Certified university diploma course on migration management for government officials from across the region launched in Kenya
- E-visa systems established in Djibouti and Kenya
- Regional and cross-border cooperation enhanced, i.e. between Ethiopia and Sudan on seasonal labour migration
- Regional "Forum on Safe and Fair Migration" with 40 civil society organisations supported

### How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

- Supporting national partners to apply a whole of government approach to address migration governance on regional and national level: multi-sector, multi-actor, multi-level approach
- Establishment/strengthening of referral systems for vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking to ensure access to protection services as well as testimony in court proceedings
- Addressing transnational organized crime through strengthening the institutional capacities of police, prosecution and judiciary on human trafficking and migrant smuggling
- Durable solutions for migrants, returnees and victims of trafficking: coordinating between actors and programmes offering durable solutions (such as TVET and livelihood programmes, private sector partners) to facilitate access for migrants, returnees and victims of trafficking



German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

European Commission: Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF)

Horn of Africa Window



2016  
(78 months)



Djibouti - Eritrea -  
Ethiopia - Kenya -  
Somalia - South Sudan  
- Sudan - Uganda



Ministry of Interior, Djibouti  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Eritrea  
Attorney General, Ethiopia  
Ministry of Interior, Kenya  
Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, Somalia  
N.N., South Sudan  
Ministry of Interior, Sudan  
Ministry of Internal Affairs, Uganda

## Key challenges faced during implementation

- Limited number of safe and legal migration pathways in combination with high expectations
- Political sensitivity of the topic leads to a risk of instrumentalization/reputational risks
- Weak protection systems for migrants and VoTs in most partner countries due to a lack of commitment from government agencies to provide assistance and relatively low capacities of civil society organisations

## Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- Programme adopts a coordinated regional approach and is well aligned with regional and global development frameworks (objective of the Khartoum Process/ ownership of national governments).
- National and local referral systems for migrants and victims of trafficking have been jointly developed with all relevant stakeholders (ownership and sustainability)
- National partner institutions have been assisted continuously to exchange on regional level; e.g. the regional CSO forum has thus become a fruitful regional network for information and knowledge sharing.

*“The project promoted the bilateral cooperation between Sudan and Ethiopia to improve the situation of Ethiopian seasonal workers in Sudan. A new set of regulations leaves them less vulnerable to be exploited and mistreated. The project hosts the Regional Forum to Promote Safe and Fair Migration of CSOs from seven countries working with victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants. A regional network was created to coordinate and work together on protection.”*

## During the COVID19 crisis

- Holding online meetings, coordination calls and ensuring a digital knowledge management system with partner institutions
- Possibilities to offer selected training courses for partner institutions online are being assessed.
- Provision of gloves and face masks for trainings envisaged

## Project site:

<https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/40602.html>



# DAKCHYATA

## TVET Practical Partnership

### Main objectives

The project aims to strengthen the implementation of more effective policy in the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) sector, responsive to labour market needs. The programme pilots an integrated Public Private Partnership Approach in three key economic sectors (agriculture, construction and tourism) offering opportunities for promoting the transition to a greener, climate-resilient, low-emission economy. The expected results are:

1. The quality of TVET provision and implementation scaled-up, ensuring that it is made available through outreach to the most disadvantaged. (fully implemented by CTEVT, with specific inputs from the British Council).
2. Innovative PPP models piloted to enhance the relevance, quality and sustainability of TVET provision in Nepal.
3. The capacity and coordination role of the Government of Nepal in the TVET system will be enhanced, with improvements to TVET governance.

### Main features

- Employer survey followed by establishment of Public-Private working group to facilitate dialogue, jointly collaborating to develop and endorse a TVET PPP policy guidance document
- Development of TVET monitoring framework allowing progress on TVET policy reform to be tracked on an annual basis through TVET key issue reviews report
- Development (through Ministry of Education) of sectoral capacity development framework charting knowledge and skill requirements of TVET sector professionals, contributing to increasing government and donor coordination
- Post-earthquake occupational skills assessment report.
- Production of an occupational demand tool which highlights priority in-demand occupations and those in need of curriculum development and new frameworks for curricula development and quality assurance.
- Research conducted into scale of private sector investment in skills development
- Three types of grants to support:
  - training providers develop innovative PPP approaches
  - strengthening employer engagement through CTEVT Schools
  - employer associations provide a coherent voice, initially through LMI
- Capacity building of MOEST and support for cross government co-ordination to help prepare for a Sector Wide Approach (SWAp)



European  
Union



2017  
( 58 months)



Nepal



Ministry of Education,  
Science and Technology

Council for Technical  
Education and  
Vocational Training

Federation of Nepalese  
Chamber of Commerce  
and Industries

Confederation of  
Nepalese Industries

Federation of Nepal  
Cottage and Small  
Industries

## How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

The project focuses on improving the domestic TVET system by enhancing the co-ordination of TVET across the Government of Nepal and its new Provinces. It will also ensure it effectively engages the private sector and as a result more learners will have skills that are valued in the labour market.

Whilst there is a domestic focus, the complexity of the Nepalese labour market and significant proportion of GDP attributable to remittances from Nepali migrant workers overseas (estimated at around 30%) means that changes domestically can have an impact on migration. For example, our 2018 post earthquake construction skills demand study highlighted that “there are still less than 50% of the required number of trained workers available in the market and there are acute shortages of skilled workers. Moreover, most of the local workers that were trained during the reconstruction efforts are now either overseas or are planning to migrate”. In addition, our review of TVET quality assurance processes in Nepal found that “international definitions of quality as they relate to satisfying employer and learner need are not being followed, leading to further distancing from international norms.”

Many Nepalese migrate overseas to the middle east and South East Asia and remittances are an important contribution to the Nepalese economy. Lack of internationally recognized certification makes migrant workers particularly vulnerable to exploitation overseas. Improving the international reputation of the Nepalese TVET system and qualifications and the skills of potential migrants should support them get higher skilled and better paid jobs. It will also support them retrain to get relevant skills if they return to Nepal. In contrast the construction sector makes great use of Indian migrants potentially displacing Nepalese.

By systematically engaging employers at all levels of the national TVET system and enhancing coordination across government, so that it facilitates rather than just delivers TVET, Nepal will develop a high quality, relevant approach to TVET which will meet both local labour needs and raise the international credibility of its workforce.

## Key challenges faced during implementation

- Employers were highly critical of the current system and the skills of its graduates. Whilst they have nominal roles, they did not feel they were valued or had any impact and therefore had a low priority. In addition, the number of employer representative organisations is very large, but they are weak. There was a challenge to show what role they could play, to motivate them to take the role and help them provide a coherent voice
- Training providers have historically delivered what was asked by CTEVT or donors. They had difficulty identifying new approaches or innovation that had not been used already in Nepal
- Government restructuring and slow political decision-making has delayed implementation, but this has also provided the opportunity to stimulate change, particularly in relation to employer engagement and influence.

## Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- A combination of employer research and engagement with employer associations from the start enabled the project to understand their needs and how best to motivate them to work with the project and the government. Building the capacity of employer associations is often overlooked in TVET reform projects
- Sharing examples of PPP from other countries increased understanding of the importance of public-private partnership working and helped raise aspirations and motivation. This was achieved through country overview papers, providing examples of PPP models, study visits and a regional international conference in Nepal
- Establishing a small high-level PP Working group supported by capacity building and specific objectives such as the annual TVET Review built trust between employers and government and has helped drive change

“

*Dakchyata's TVET Public-Private Working Group has been praised for providing the first formalized forum for ongoing exchange between government and employers on TVET key issues, most recently meeting to discuss the issue of migrant returnees. The project mid term evaluation concluded "through the PPP Working Group's Policy Guiding Document, the road is paved for establishing the legal/statutory framework to involve employers in a host of TVET areas, where they presently have no real role to play.*

”

## During the COVID19 crisis

There are number of challenges as a result of the COVID crises.

- Due to the contraction in foreign employment opportunities, hundreds of thousands of migrants are expected to return to Nepal in the coming months, with the first Government flights due to depart in June. At the same time tourism, which is a major part of the economy has been hit dramatically. We will continue to work with the PP Working group members to identify what impact this has on the labour market and the needs of employers in the sectors we are working in. The open dialogue we have created will help the government better understand how to respond. We will investigate whether returnees will need re-skilling for the local market or whether they will displace existing workers
- We have continued to work with our policy stakeholders online, but investigating the impact on our grantees
- As stakeholders and beneficiaries have realised they can do more than they thought online we are investigating how this can positively impact delivery. For example, developing international online mentoring partnerships for institutions

### Project site:

<https://www.dakchyata-nepal.org/>



# EiE Afghanistan

## NEXUS PROGRAMMING FOR EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN

### Main objectives

The overall objective is to ensure the right to quality education for Afghan girls and boys, young women and men, is fulfilled, through providing vulnerable and displaced children and youth with access to quality education in a safe and protective learning environment.

### Main features

The intention is to create a coherent programme in Education in Emergencies (EiE) that meets the specific needs related to education and learning that exist due to increased migration in Afghanistan in recent years.

The programme is targeting the most vulnerable displaced populations in Afghanistan, with a focus on girls and IDP and returnee refugee communities.

The nexus programming links humanitarian EiE programming with the mid and longer-term development objectives for the education sector.

Interventions will:

- Improve access to education through Community-Based Education (CBE), Accelerated Learning Classes and other innovative approaches to create an inclusive teaching and learning environment for emergency affected girls and boys;
- improve continuity of education by facilitating opportunities for students to transition from EiE CBE schools to the public school system and from lower to higher grades;
- improve the quality of learning;
- create safer and more protective learning environments, including School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (SWASH) components.

The programme also provides Child Protection services for returnees (documented and undocumented) IDPs (conflict and natural disaster affected), vulnerable host communities, and children with disabilities.

Hence, the intervention pursues a whole-of-system approach and has a multi-year design. The aim is to establish close working relationships with local, national and international actors which is based on an understanding of local leadership, community structures and local power relations.

Approx. 70,000 girls and 50,000 boys in crises affected provinces now have access to education through the ECW MYRP and the programme has contributed to reaching 56% of children affected by emergencies in 2019.



Swedish Government



2018  
(36 months)



Afghanistan



Education Cannot Wait (ECW)

Multi-Year Resilience Programme (MYRP) in Afghanistan

Save the Children International (SCI)

Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)

Additional funding for the implementation of two Education in Emergencies (EiE) projects in six provinces in Afghanistan.

## How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

The Swedish policy framework for development cooperation and humanitarian assistance highlights the importance of creating the conditions for children and youth to return to normality as soon as possible, through opportunities to education. Support to education for refugees and host population provides means for dignity, skills development and social cohesion. The nexus perspective and the links between emergency response, long term development and peacebuilding are important for education in emergencies.

Sida's approach to education and migration is therefore focused on enhancing equitable and inclusive national education systems; supporting education in conflict and crisis situations; and addressing equal rights and inclusive education. This is done in partnerships with a broad range of actors at global, regional and country level. By effectively bridging the humanitarian-development divide the strategic intention in Afghanistan is to: a) catalyse recovery, b) help implement Afghanistan's new Community-Based Education Policy and c) promote continuity of education. The proposed approach is in line with the EiE Working Group objectives within the 2018-2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), the Inter Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) Minimum Standards; and conflict-sensitive education guidelines. The programme is designed to link with national plans, tailored to address immediate and urgent needs alongside recovery and development needs in a mutually reinforcing fashion. These interventions will be complemented by large on-budget programmes, such as the Education Quality Reform in Afghanistan (EQRA) project, all which feed into the National Education Strategic Plan 2017-2021 (NESP III) and the development of a holistic OOSC strategy based upon the recommendations of the OOSC Study published in 2018 by the Ministry of Education and UNICEF and in collaboration with in-country partners. Approx. 10 international and national NGOs, both humanitarian and long-term development actors, are working together to implement the nexus programme. This forces various actors to collaborate and coordinate their work based on reality and conditions in the context.

## Key challenges faced during implementation

- How to ensure different stand-alone responses and projects contributes to an improvement of a resilient and sustainable national education system and to ensure the enrolment of vulnerable host communities, IDP and returnee children into formal schools (sustainability of efforts).
- How to combine and integrate what works in humanitarian and development cooperation without creating unnecessary tension and power struggles when working approaches, methods, attitudes and principles are in fact different (coordination and synergies).
- How to ensure that initiatives can be implemented safely and not exacerbate conflicts and consequences of disasters from a conflict perspective (do no harm).

## Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- The Community-based Education (CBE) design is a unique education outreach strategy that fits within the nexus continuum and is particularly important for children in remote, rural and insecure areas. CBE is an effective way of improving girls' access to education.
- The integrated approach including activities related child protection, psycho-social support and child friendly spaces, School Improvement Plans, WASH services, capacity building of Ministry of Education staff.
- The governance model of the Afghanistan MYRP is quite unique and different from the classical Project Management Unit (PMU) model with strong political leadership of the Ministry of Education and active engagement of donors, key education stakeholders, and civil society representatives. The programme is steered by an in-country Steering Committee (SC), Technical Committee (TC), and the daily work managed by an in-country Secretariat. UNICEF is the Grant Agent. Implementing partners are two consortia, led by Save the Children and War Child Canada, respectively, both consortia including a range of Afghan NGOs. Representatives from ECW SC and TC are also represented in the Education in Emergencies Working Group and the NESP III Steering Committee for the education sector in Afghanistan.

*“ The programme has been catalytic regarding coordination and development of joint tools for M&E based on a detailed Theory of Change, including a M&E Framework and a M&E Schedule with a M&E Taskforce meeting regularly. Previously, the humanitarian actors had their tools for assessing students learning outcomes, and not sharing (everyone doing their own). On the other hand, the Ministry of Education (MoE) had a very complicated and costly tool. Improved M&E tools is now in progress and the programme has assisted MoE to step up its coordination efforts within the education sector, for improved efficiency. The Third-Party Monitoring mechanism has provided its first initial reporting from its first monitoring mission and provided substantial insight to programme implementation, which individual INGOs seldom can. The aim of the alignment and mainstreaming of M&E tools is not only to benefit the coordination and implementation of Education Cannot Wait (ECW) programmes, but also the wider Education in Emergencies Working Group. ”*

## During the COVID19 crisis

The Ministry of Education (MoE) has launched a “COVID Plan”, defining three alternative learning options:

- (i) Self-learning;
- (ii) Distance learning; and
- (iii) Small Group Learning (for areas where television, mobile or electricity is existing).

Apart from the learning aspects of the pupils, there are packages supporting teacher training and training of principals and school staff.

Furthermore, campaigns to promote health protection are launched step by step:

Education Cannot Wait (ECW) is mobilizing extra funding through the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) mechanism.

All the activities are aligned to the ministerial plan, including the provision of hygiene kits and promotion campaigns and the support to Community Mobilizers.

Save the Children International (SCI) and Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) have taken several measures to adapt to the covid-19-crisis; e.g. providing web-based education or education via radio or television and WASH activities have been introduced where the situation allows.

Even if some of the activities are still ongoing, the numbers of pupils reached have been diminished and there have been several personnel changes due to the corona situation. Moreover, psychosocial support activities have not been possible to implement due to the crisis.



# 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 stablish 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.*

”

## 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/>



# GREEN

## Boosting Green Employment and Enterprise Opportunities in Ghana

### Main objectives

#### Overall objective:

To contribute to addressing the root causes of irregular migration by supporting sustainable and climate resilient local economies, green jobs and development in regions of departure, transit and return.

#### Specific objectives :

1. To support the transition of local economies to green and climate resilient development.
2. To improve the employability and entrepreneurship capabilities of selected people, by matching them with market opportunities and mentoring them into (self-)employment and enterprise development (with a focus on green and climate resilient local economies).
3. To create and strengthen local ecosystems that support youth (self-)employment and the development of MSMEs.

### Main features

The GrEEn project is in its inception phase until 05/2020.

#### The overarching results of this action are:

- Employability and entrepreneurship capabilities of youth, women and returnees are improved in sectors of economic opportunities, for the benefit of green and climate resilient local economies.
- SMEs, offering decent and sustainable jobs to youth, women and returnees, are incubated and/or accelerated and contribute to green and climate resilient local economies.

#### Key targets for those two results include:

- At least 5,000 people trained and coached for employability and entrepreneurship (youth: 60% to 80%, women: 40% to 60% and returnees: 10 %);
- At least 3,500 people have created or developed self-employment opportunities (youth: 60% to 80%, women: 40% to 60%, and returnees: 5% to 10%);
- At least 100 M/SMEs have been incubated or accelerated to expand their business (disaggregated by number of employees, sector and district);
- At least 1,500 decent and sustainable jobs created by M/SMEs (youth: 60% to 80%, women: 40% to 60%).



EU



11/2019  
(48 months)



GHANA



UNCDF

Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Regional Coordinating Councils in two regions

Relevant line ministries

Private sector organisations, including incubation/acceleration hubs and training service providers

Civil society

## How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

GrEEn aims at contributing to addressing the root causes of irregular migration through green and climate resilient local economic development and improving future prospects of beneficiaries, by creating employment and enterprise opportunities in selected sectors and regions.

### Key challenges faced during implementation

Since we are still in the inception phase, it is too early to talk about challenges during implementation.

One challenge we faced is identifying returnees and returnee organisations in the two focal regions. Getting reliable data on returnees is difficult and is mainly done through coordination with other agencies such as IOM and GIZ.

### Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

Project is still in inception phase.

GrEEn wants to attract diaspora finance for incubation and acceleration of inclusive businesses in three sectors (agriculture, renewable energy, WASH). GrEEn will also mobilise Ghanaian diaspora to volunteer to mentor/coach young, women or returnee entrepreneurs and provide tailored business advisory support.

### During the COVID19 crisis

- Conducted survey among service providers to assess the impact of COVID-19 on their capacity and needs to provide continuous support to MSMEs, during the crisis and in the recovery period
- Delayed youth and MSME surveys and FGDs to be conducted during needs assessment due to restrictions; focus on Key Informant Interviews via phone and literature instead; looking into options for conducting FGDs remotely; surveys to be done online and through phone
- Organised virtual challenge in two regions to identify solutions by entrepreneurs to COVID-19
- Piloting mobile app to be used in skills development (for self-study and blended learning)
- Piloting platform for provision of online incubation/acceleration services to SMEs
- Organisation of webinars and calls to engage with stakeholders and partners

### Project site:

<https://snv.org/project/green-boosting-green-employment-and-enterprise-opportunities-ghana>



# JLMP

## Priority implementation Actions on the AU-ILO-IOM-ECA Joint Labour Migration Program on Labour Migration Governance for Development and Integration in Africa

### Main objectives

The **objective** of the action is to develop the necessary technical capacity required at AUC, REC and Member States' level to build a strong base for the successful implementation of the JLMP.

- Outcome 1. Enhanced effectiveness and transparency of the labor market institutions on delivering labor migration governance services
- Outcome 2. Improve the policy and regulatory systems on labor migration at Member states and RECs levels
- Outcome 3. Multi stakeholder policy consultation and practical coordination on labor migration and mobility to provide advisory support to MS, AU and RECs decision makers
- Outcome 4: Continental and regional operational leadership and capacity to spearhead/steer coordinate the implementation of the JLMP at all levels

### Main features

- Labour Migration Training and Capacity Building Program on labor migration management for labor market institutions in Member States, and RECs developed.
- Africa Labour Migration Statistics Report produced and serve as a reference database for labour migration in Africa.
- Labor migration stakeholders in Africa are capacitated to address the skill dimension of labor migration governance, such as piloting skills mobility initiatives
- The production of the report "Migrant Workers' Skills portability in Africa at Regional Economic Community and Continental level- Guidance towards an African Qualifications Framework" at the end 2018
- African Union Labor Migration Advisory Committee was established and engaged in the development of advocacy materials on labor migration policy at MS level.
- Promote the ratification and domestication of international and regional human rights and labor standards in African countries.
- The committee also promotes the ratification of the AU FMP, ILO's work on ratification of international labor standards and planned activities of the LMAC.
- Facilitated the development of guidelines for Member States on Bilateral Labor Migration Agreements (BLA) that strengthens the protection mechanisms for migrant workers through international cooperation. AUC started Regional Consultative Process (RCP) with Abu Dhabi Dialogue Secretariat (ADD) of GCC.



Swedish  
Government



2018  
(36 months)



AU Member  
States



African Union  
Commission

International  
organization for  
migration

International  
Labor  
Organization

- Strengthened capacity of AUC to lead and coordinate labour migration governance and developing instruments for better implementation of labour migration frameworks.
- Leverage the power of the social partners (workers and employers' organizations) and other relevant civil society stakeholders to enhance the labor migration regulatory and policy systems at regional and national levels.

## How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

- Informality is the main feature of the labor markets in Africa. An important proportion of workforce is engaged in the informal economy. Workers' movements in Africa are largely dominated by unskilled and semi-skilled workers, who are more involved in irregular migration due to lack of mechanisms for regular migration and mobility for these categories.
- It is evident that well-managed migration has the potential to yield significant benefits to both origin and destination countries. For instance, labor migration has played an important role in filling labor needs in tourism, mining, commercial distribution, manufacturing, domestic work, agriculture, construction, health, education and other sectors, thus contributing to economic development of many destination countries in Africa and equally beneficial to countries of origin in the form of remittances, knowledge and skills transfer. In addition, return migrants have in some cases made major contributions to economies of origin countries.
- The project aimed at creating an environment free movement of labor on the continent from surplus area to labor deficit countries in which case both destination and origin countries benefit and reduce unemployment among huge youth bulge population in Africa.
- It will also foster regional economic integration between different regions of the continent, which help to boost the economic development.

## Key challenges faced during implementation

- Absence of adequate and reliable data on labor migration statistics in most of the African countries.
- Difference in labor skill setting and not harmonized qualification of skilled labor migrants.
- Absence of labor harmonized migration policy among AU member states regarding the development and application of relevant policies.
- Increasing rate of irregular labor migration due to absence of safe, regular and orderly mobility management of the work force.

## Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- The importance of having appropriate labor migration statistics for the development workable policy.
- Working not only with governmental or intergovernmental organizations (RECs) and rather with Social partners (trade unions, employers' associations, academia and other pertinent labor institutions) are also instruments to foster labor mobility.
- The skill portability and harmonization of qualifications will facilitate labor mobility on the continent.

“

*Social protection framework and ensuring the rights of labor migrants in the countries of destination is of key importance. This enables the migrant worker to easily access social security benefits at both countries of origin and destination. It also encourages the workforce to be productive and efficient. This has been seen in...?*

”

## During the COVID19 crisis

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused severe delays on planned activities between January and June 2020 as most project activities were designed with physical consultations with partners and beneficiaries as prerequisites, which had to be halted due to travel restrictions.

Partners together with the donor coordinated the revision of the work plan, redesigning project activities to aim for virtual engagement where feasible.



# LI-WAY

## Livelihoods Improvement to Women and Youth

### Main objectives

The overall objective of the program is to contribute to sustainable poverty reduction and social stability in Addis Ababa. Specific objective is to improve the livelihoods situation of 200,000 poor people, of which at least 50% are women and 75% youth, by increasing their income and access to economic opportunities. The program will achieve this through catalyzing and facilitating market-based solutions to address systemic constraints that undermine the potential of selected sub-sectors in creating jobs and increasing income for poor women and youth in Addis Ababa.

### Main features

- An inception phase ( almost one year) to conduct a thorough research to understand the dynamics, assess various sectors that can create employment opportune to our target group ( Women and Youth) and identify critical support functions of these sectors to design our intervention ideas.
- Use of technology to address key systemic bottlenecks
- MSD as an approach to ensure sustainability and achieve results a t scale.

### How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

LI-WAY aims to improve the incomes of poor women and youth (15-29 years old) in the greater Addis Ababa area through engagement in employment and enterprise development activities. In doing so, LI-WAY anticipates to contribute to social stability, positive environmental impact, gender equality, food security and reduced land pressure. Hence, LI-WAY by creating employment opportunity in country will address the challenges of migration.

To achieve these objectives, LI-WAY has made sector selection based on criteria of the relevance, feasibility, and opportunity for impact for poor women and youth. From an initial shortlist of 14 sectors, the preliminary areas of work were narrowed to four cross-cutting areas (labor markets, microenterprise, growth (medium and large firms), and skills development sectors). Across these sectors, as opposed to focusing on constraints affecting individual industry, in the complex economy and rapidly changing economy of Addis Ababa, LI-WAY focuses on the constraints that are common across segments of the economy in order to achieve greater scale of impact.

In labor markets, LI-WAY aims to address the frictions that affect women and youth in accessing more and better paying jobs, from informal jobs and day laboring, right through to formal employment. Here, LI-WAY is aiming to improve the exchange function in the labor market.



**Sida**  
(Swedish  
International  
Cooperation  
Agency )



**2017**  
(60 months)



**Ethiopia**  
(Addis Ababa City)



#### Addis Ababa City Government :

- Bureau of Finance and Economic Development
- Bureau of Women and Children Affairs
- Bureau of Youth and Sport
- Bureau of Micro and Small Enterprises Development
- Agency of Labor and Social Affairs
- Bureau of TVET

**Multiple private sectors**  
(over 60 private  
companies and  
consulting firms)

In micro-enterprise, LI-WAY is aiming to address the constraints that prevent formal and informal female and young entrepreneurs from starting and growing their businesses, in whichever sector those businesses might be. Here, LI-WAY works on constraints affecting supply, demand, and exchange of the goods and services which are or could be provided by micro-enterprises. Finally, in growth sectors, LI-WAY aims to address the constraints that are impeding the growth of high potential industries, which present the opportunity to create more and higher-paying jobs for women and youth. The theory of change here is very different and relates to improving the competitiveness of large businesses so that they can grow and employ more people, primarily women and youth.

## Key challenges faced during implementation

- The miss-match between the demand to reach our target number and nature of the project approach, MSD, focusing on addressing systemic bottlenecks. In some instances and some sectors, we may not be able to see the results (in terms of employment) in the project period.
- Underdeveloped private sector. As most of our interventions are implemented through a private sector partner, at times we are challenged to get a private sector partner that understands and willing to pilot intervention ideas.
- Rules and regulations are sometimes very difficult to deal with, though some are very critical to address systemic bottlenecks. Rules/regulations on FOREX is a case in point for the growth sector.

## Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- The current job matching services are not appropriate to the needs of women and youth job seekers and for the employers. Addis Ababa Bureau of Labour and Social affairs (BoLSA) has been conducting job seekers registration across 117 districts, where currently, there are 176,000 job seekers registered. In addition, the registration and matching is done manually where the job seekers information is not easy to access by potential employers and subject to different fraudulent activities. LI-WAY has identified and initiated a Digital Job Matching (DJM) Platform in partnership with a private technology provider company to address this problem.
- Marketing Service is one of the critical constraint that affects the performance and growth of women and youth owned micro-enterprise. This primarily emanated from lack of operational space, especially retail space and market information. So, the Digital Marketing Services (DMS) intervention is designed to address these constraints using digital technologies.

Digital Marketing Service for Microenterprises (DMS4MEs), implemented with BelCash, is planned to serve 2500 women and youth owned microenterprises directly. The intervention is designed to respond to critical operational space and marketing constraints of women and youth owned microenterprises (MEs). It will increase visibility to MEs' products and effectively link them to potential customers (buyers). Therefore, the platform will ultimately result in increased income and employment opportunities for MEs.

- Information asymmetry is one of the major challenges that hinders Micro enterprise sector to move forward. Their exits limited and unsegmented information that is channeled solely through the public office, which is not efficient and effective. At the same time, the cost of information seeking in the conventional way is expensive for the existing ME. It affects the quality, quantity and price of the MEs' products and services and hence the growth of existing microenterprise and preventing new entrants. The access to information intervention is then designed to address this critical constraints of the sector and implanted in partnership with EBIZ online solutions. The intervention establishes an information flow that are relevant, easily accessible, affordable, segmented and tailored for ME's via a digital portal (which is also integrated with other forms of enablers, such as SMS and call centre).
- Though this intervention started late in 2019, the following web portals and mobile apps are now live: **'Kefta' Web Portal** and **Tender Web Portal** – Amharic; **Tender Mobile App** – Amharic; **Improved Construction Portal with Job Creation and Access to Market modules**; and a **Call Centre** to provide MEs related information to LI-WAY targets.

“

*After 18 months of rigorous analysis and relationship building we established a very promising intervention. It took a more proactive stance to linking unemployed people to opportunities and allowed employers to source low-skilled workers quickly and with lower transaction costs. The details of the intervention, which is a digital job matching platform, discussed above. It basically involved a private service provider running the registration and maintenance of the database instead of a paper database managed by overworked local government officials.*

*Now, as tends to be the case in Ethiopia, when the Government moves, it moves decisively, for better or for worse. The establishment of the Jobs Creation Commission (JCC), reporting to the Prime Minister's Office, has given this issue prominence, power and a budget not previously seen. The Government has, in a very short space of time, sought to address the same issue. It distributed hardware and software to Kebele offices to register and mobilize job seekers.*

*This circumstance is not unusual. MSD is about innovation and good analysis will have identified the root causes of underperformance and others may well arrive at the same conclusion. Therefore, scaling up this intervention is no more an agenda, as JCC initiated a partnership with LI-WAY to expand this intervention nationally and create a digital platform that will address the identified systemic bottleneck.*

”

## During the COVID19 crisis

The COVID19 Pandemic is a global emergency. It has impacted significantly on LIWAY's operations already and this is set to intensify.

Relative to these resource intensive programme, LIWAY's budget is small and its way of working indirect. However, we have among our consortium, considerable expertise in applying a more strategic response to engaging with markets in crisis situations and a lens which is more likely to lead to interventions generating sustainable outcomes.

COVID19 is likely to be a shock to communities in Addis Ababa within the coming months and their livelihoods need to adapt accordingly. Therefore, we have developed a strategy comprised of three sections. Firstly, highlighted the specific challenges posed by the pandemic on both an operational and technical level. Secondly, our mitigation measures are detailed to show how we will adapt our programming and operational priorities. Finally, we develop a proposal for how we might positively respond to both create positive impact and mitigate against potential losses as a result of the programme, based on our comparative advantage with respect to our analytical approach and knowledge of the geography and target group.

Therefore, we have developed a document that follows a simple three step process: i) we look at the specific problems that will affect LIWAY's target groups, sectors, and operations in different ways ii) we examine strategies to overcome these problem iii) we identify opportunities to create positive impact and iv) we detail why LIWAY is best placed to realise those opportunities. The document is ready and will share to Sida very soon for approval and funding.

### Project site:

<https://snv.org/project/livelihoods-improvement-women-and-youth-liway>

LI-WAY – a project by SNV



# MBI

## Support to the implementation of the national strategy for moroccans residing abroad (MEA) (Morocco)

### Main objectives

**Specific objective:** Moroccans living in Belgium are supported to achieve productive investments in Morocco.

**Expected results:**

Mobilization and individualized tutoring offered in Belgium and Morocco to support Moroccan project holders residing abroad (MRA) in the creation of businesses in Morocco.

The establishment of a MRA ecosystem of Belgian entrepreneurs in Belgium is supported.

### Main features

- Establishment of an innovative public-private partnership serving the needs of the target audience;
- Following the deployment of MBI action plan, 384 potential projects holders were prospected and informed about project's offer. Through the involvement of several stakeholders (The Ministry Delegate in charge of Moroccans Residing Abroad, AWEX, CRI, Forum Maroco-belge etc.) this communication plan was enhanced by adopting a digital strategy (emailing, social networks (LinkedIn)) and audio-visual approach (phoning and video conference);
- Launch of a post-creation coaching process. Following the development and deployment of an integrated communication/ action plan, 15 candidates of whom 5 women were interviewed and selected;
- Moroccan entrepreneurial ecosystem visibility has been enhanced with these two actions. Firstly, by the development of a digital guidebook on the creation of businesses (available on MBI web-based platform hosted by MeM by CGEM). Secondly, via the implementation of a global approach in order to support project holders in the post-creation phase both in terms of coaching (mentoring and coaching) and implementing a service information hotline program.
- Establishment of an ecosystem of MRA Belgian entrepreneurs in Belgium supported in the Brussels, Walloon and Flemish regions;
- Following 3 institutional exchange missions held in Belgium, a strategic partnership between Enabel and Hub Brussels/ 1819 was established. This partnership will help the implementation of a Hotline dedicated to informing project holders. These missions also allowed the project MBI to be aware of the various services offered by actors in the Belgian entrepreneurial ecosystem in order to provide an adequate support from the host country.



Belgian  
Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs



2018  
(48 months)



Morocco &  
Belgium



The Ministry  
Delegate in  
charge of  
Moroccans  
Residing Abroad

General  
Confederation of  
Moroccan  
Enterprises  
(CGEM)

## How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

In terms of emigration, MBI is in line with:

- The Moroccan Constitution: Articles 19, 17 18 and 169;
- The Royal Instructions of His Majesty: Speech by His Majesty King Mohammed VI and Speech by His Majesty King Mohammed VI of August 20, 2012.
- The objectives of sustainable development: Objectives 8 and 10, New York Declaration;
- The National Strategy for Moroccans Residing Abroad (NSMRA), which aims to mobilize the competences of Moroccans around the world;
- Creation by CGEM of the new region devoted to Moroccans entrepreneurs of the world- MeM by CGEM.

MBI is part of a global approach designed to strengthen the role of Moroccan diaspora, emigrants and descendants with the aim of developing their country of origin. Although money transfers come first, the creation of productive investments, proper jobs and the sharing of know-how are a real added value to the country. This specific approach will boost the socio-economic development of both host and origin country.

## Key challenges faced during implementation

- Identification and mobilization of the specific target group in Belgium. Because of economic issues following the Covid-19 pandemic, setting up a communication campaign to mobilize Belgian MAR is a real challenge;
- Partner country political situation;
- Providing support even in a crisis situation (i.e. Covid-19 pandemic, etc.) by using digital tools to facilitate support;
- Supporting the implementation of a diverse and multi-stakeholder entrepreneurial ecosystem in Belgium.

## Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- Public-private partnership, B2B;
- Development of entrepreneurship support tools adapted to the Moroccan context;
- Mentoring entrepreneurs from their host country

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lpRkezLoIGM&t=8s>

### During the COVID19 crisis

After a needs' assessment developed with national partners, MBI identified different actions to better respond to the COVID-19 crisis such as:

- The implementation of a business intelligence tool (Digimind Intelligence);  
This tool allows screening potential business opportunities and providing information about the business climate in Morocco to project holders supported by the project MBI.
- Specific and adapted support for CGEM beneficiaries;  
Individualized support is tailored to serve needs of the entrepreneurs and their businesses. The CGEM supports its beneficiaries according to the priority actions identified upstream, through training and coaching sessions offered via computer and phone.



# MEETAFRICA

## European Mobilisation for African Entrepreneurship

### Main objectives

Supporting creation of economic activity in Africa through diaspora economic engagement and entrepreneurship in their countries of origin.

#### Specific objectives:

- Improving the ecosystem of organizations supporting diaspora entrepreneurship
- Supporting diaspora entrepreneurs through technical and financial assistance

### Main features

MeetAfrica II aims to implement innovative methodologies with a cross-border approach on a macroeconomic level as well as individual level through a transnational platform between Europe and Africa which goal is to promote European and African Entrepreneurship ecosystems, increase their collaboration and improve their communication to final beneficiaries.

#### Specific activities :

- Creation of an Euro-African digital platform
- Capacity building of public, non-profit or private organizations supporting entrepreneurs
- Training program for diaspora entrepreneurs (1000 entrepreneurs oriented, 140 supported)
- Setting up a contest and grants for diaspora entrepreneurs (170 grants)

The expected results of Meet Africa are essentially to build a European and African ecosystem for entrepreneurs through structured connections and partnerships within stronger and skilled organizations and tools contributing to better inform and orient entrepreneurs.

MeetAfrica I received 279 candidates, 80 entrepreneurs have been supported and 36 startups created. These businesses hired 272 temporary or permanent

### How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

MeetAfrica II is focused on developing economic activities in Africa by strengthening talents mobilization and diaspora entrepreneurship to launch new markets or develop opportunities.

The project provides support as well to the European and African ecosystem and to the entrepreneurs willing to launch business or already reinstalled in their countries of origin.



EUTF  
AFD



2020  
(36 months)



Tunisia  
Morocco  
Senegal  
Ivory Coast  
Cameroon  
Mali  
(Nigeria, Ghana  
by GIZ)



GIZ : as they will be operating a similar project and coordinating with us

Implementing Partners will be selected during inception phase

Thus, Meet Africa II aims to develop knowledge and know-how of the organizations supporting entrepreneurs in Africa and connecting organizations in both European and African spaces through training, bootcamps, specific support, funding, networking and a digital platform promoting efficient European and African initiatives.

Furthermore, the project contributes to support diaspora entrepreneurs on both spaces by enhancing their skills through specific trainings, coaching and mentoring by diaspora high talents and providing funding for early stage start-ups and for experienced entrepreneurs to scale up their activities

This approach aims to maximize the positive effects of migration on development by improving diaspora engagement and capacity to contribute to the dynamism of the African economy.

## Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- Meet Africa II aims to create a unique digital Euro-African platform to improve information and orientation for diaspora entrepreneurs
- The project proposes to create innovative approaches to connect European and African ecosystems to build bridges, improve communication and imagine new collaborations
- Meet Africa II is willing to test cross-border technical and financial support to entrepreneurs through an equity-free grant to enable access to investments and fundraising

### During the COVID19 crisis

MeetAfrica contributes to the economic development of African countries by supporting entrepreneurship. The project will be focusing on startups in healthcare sectors facing public health issues or other essential sectors during this crisis. On a macroeconomic level, the project ambitions to support businesses and organizations supporting the private sector to maintain jobs and facing social and economic issues.

### Project site:

<http://meetafrica.fr/>



# SUMMIT DIASPORAS

## The National Summit of Diasporas Project

### Main objectives

- Implement Law 125/2014 (Reform of National development System): Articles 2 and 26 give a prominent role to migrant organizations and associations in the Italian development system;
- Strengthen skills and competences of diaspora associations on development cooperation;
- Contribute to the definition of a new narrative on migration and development;
- Build an inclusive representation of diaspora associations within the Italian development system.

### Main features

- 20 territorial meetings held in several locations with diasporas, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Private Sector, Local Authorities (about 300 organizations, of which 50 engaged in development activities) held;
- 3 National Events “National Summit of Diasporas” (the last took place in Rome on December 14, 2019, engaging 200 associations) held;
- Information about the development reform law (L.125/2014) and the opportunities offered provided;
- Migrant entrepreneurs involved in the process (public private partnerships);
- The Smart Way trainings (100 people trained);
- Technical assistance provided for 30 associations;
- Mapping diaspora organizations and their competencies (156 associations mapped);
- Creation of regional networks (Sardinia, Emilia Romagna, Milan, Genoa, Naples) supported

### How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

The project is built on the process of diaspora engagement, based on the Italian Law on International Cooperation identification of migrants’ associations as subjects of cooperation.

The M&D nexus is addressed through the activities of empowerment of the associations (trainings, distance learning, meetings with experts, technical assistance); the promotion of partnerships with CSOs, private sector, and academia finalized to the design and implementation of development projects; fostering a new narrative on migration in Italy, by involving members of diasporas and journalists from different communities in cultural activities; gathering inputs and recommendations on how to enhance the Italian Cooperation’s strategies and activities (political participation).



Italian Agency for  
Development  
Cooperation

Fondazioni for  
Africa

Fondazione  
Charlemagne



2018  
(18 months)



Italy



Fondazioni for  
Africa

Fondazione  
Charlemagne

Studiare e  
Sviluppo

Cespi

Ministry of Labour

Associazione Le  
Reseau

Agenzia DIRE

## Key challenges faced during implementation

- Maintaining relations and continuous feedback with the associations, at local and national level → the creation of local networks depends on the individual commitment;
- Heterogeneity of the associations and the need of specific support, according to the level of maturity, characteristics, mission, etc.
- The opportunities and challenges are many, and not exclusively related to International Cooperation. The National Diaspora Summit became a “brand”, a “space” for the associations and a “tool” to facilitate the dialogue with Institutions. The next steps needed are the set up of an independent and autonomous entity (at the moment the project is lead directly by AICS) and the promotion of more active participation from other Institutions (Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Labour).

## Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- Active participation of CSOs during the technical assistance and an increasing collaboration among different entities;
- A link with journalists of the diaspora communities has been established;
- In the last call for proposals for local authorities (financing development projects lead by Municipalities and Regions) the regranting mechanism has been introduced. Municipalities and Regions can involve small associations of migrants (and other CSOs) at local level through subcontracts for the implementation of specific activities (in Italy and in the Countries of origin).

“

*Spontaneously, some associations that took part to the technical assistance activities (focused on administrative rules, accountability, CSOs registration, etc.), organized meetings at local level in order to transmit the information to other associations*

*During the final National Diaspora Summits the migrant associations participation is always very active and emotional; many representatives underline the fact that there is no similar space for their voices..*

“

### During the COVID19 crisis

The project was formally suspended at the end of March; the coordination team organized meetings with the associations in the period March-June in order to continue the process of creation of local networks.

### Project site:

<https://summitdiaspore.org/>

# PAECSIS

## Improving the civil status registration process and Creating a secure information system in Mali

### Main objectives

Contribute to the universality of civil status events by setting up a secure information and management system that can be fully exploited by user administrations.

#### Specific objective:

1. Contribute to the consolidation of the civil status system
2. Benefit from a consolidated, centralized civil status database that is interconnected with all the civil status centers.

#### Expected results:

R1.1 - The strategic management of civil status is improved.

R1.2 - The capacities of the administrations in charge of civil status management and the awareness of the actors are improved

R2.1 - A national civil status centralized database linked to biometrics is set up and interconnected with the municipalities and computerized consular posts

### Main features

- The national strategy for civil status registration in Mali, adopted by the Government, is supported as the strategic and programmatic framework for civil status registration reform.
- The institutional developments of the National Directorate for the civil status and its data processing center have been defined and the draft legislative and regulatory texts are in the process of being approved.
- Specific fora have been set up to promote the collaboration with other administrations and enable better
- Interoperability in the management of the civil status registry system. The national directorate has a leading role on the reform.
- The visibility of the national directorate has been improved and its operating capacities developed to produce knowledge and inform the civil status reform.
- A national training strategy for civil registration actors has been defined and a national training plan drawn up. It is based on the different Civil status professions that exist (archiving, registering, controlling...). 8 different skills acquisition and development paths have been developed. Physical and digital training materials (training on Moodle Box and online training in perspective) have been designed. A pool of 20 trainers has been set up.
- 71 municipalities have been selected (nationwide) to improve their civil registration services (equipment, training, awareness raising). 8 new civil registration centers are being built in the northern regions of Mali.



EU



Nov 2017  
(48 months)



Mali



Ministry of Local Administration & Decentralisation (Civil Status System)

National Directorate for Civil Status

Data Processing Centre for Civil Status

National School of Administration

Local Authorities Training Centre

National Judicial Training Centre

Governorates & Prefectures

Municipalities & their Civil Status Registr. Services

CSO's

## Main features - continued

- 23 “technical units” aiming at providing the “individual identity description form” to the population (a document that is now compulsory for administrative procedures, particularly for obtaining passports) have been set up in Bamako and in the main cities of Mali. The installation is accompanied by a vast information/communication plan (audiovisual sketch, press releases, information spots in local radio stations & in national languages).
- An action plan for institutional and social communication in favor of civil status has been drawn up. A number of public awareness and outreach materials have been produced or are about to be produced (audiovisual and radio spots and sketches, production of a TV series) to raise awareness on civil registration and to encourage all citizens to adhere to and take lasting ownership of the operation of the civil registration service.
- Upgrading of the data processing center for the civil status network architecture has been initiated; the deployment of functional applications for information management and digital communication is under way. This support brings the Directorate into the digital culture and strengthens its capacity to manage a centralized and interconnected civil status registration database.
- The development of a digital civil status registration software linked to the population's biometric database has been initiated. It will be interconnected with civil status centers in Mali and those located in the consular representations abroad.

## How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

Having an updated and secured civil status is key to access citizenship, to get an officially recognized legal existence, to be fully part of a society. This is also key to access to basic social and private services : health, education, justice, formal sector, etc.).

67 indicators out of 230 of the sustainable development goals (2030 SDGs) can be effectively measured using data from a functioning civil registration and vital statistics system (Mills Samuel et al, 2017, Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) for Monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals).

In Mali, reforming the civil registration process is part of a broader context of reform and modernization of the State. The priorities in terms of strengthening peace and security, consolidating governance and bringing public services closer to Malian citizens are key. Civil status registration processes (register births, marriages, deaths) are strategic in Mali for several reasons:

- It is a “regalian” mission exercised by the presidents of communal councils, civil registrars, on behalf of the State and under its responsibility;
- Civil status registry enables citizens to benefit from their fundamental rights (nationality, voting rights, social rights, etc.);
- Civil status enables the State and decision makers at the local level to plan the needs for social services ;

Finally, a reliable civil registry system (guaranteeing the authenticity of identity documents) promotes better mobility and management of migration flows. It contributes to migration management, governance and conflict prevention. It can contribute to the fight against human trafficking, help asylum seekers, to the consolidation of legal migration and mobility.

## Key challenges faced during implementation

- The appropriation of the Program by the national partners and their institutional strengthening took time and is still going.
- Taking into account the expectations of the partner authorities to see the program intervene throughout the whole national scale, particularly in localities located in areas of insecurity and armed conflict.
- The interoperability of the civil status information system, which has yet to be organized and built between the administrations producing civil status and the user administrations.

## Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- The integration of digital culture in the design of training materials and the deployment of face-to-face or remote (online) sessions.
- The implementation of a specific approach steered by the Municipalities and associating all the key players in civil status at local level with a view to building a genuine local policy in favor of civil status;
- The place of civil status as a "symbol" or founding act of the return of the administration in the regions affected by the multidimensional crisis that Mali is experiencing in its northern and central regions (Peace process).
- In the perspective of capacity building, the definition and implementation of a process of capitalization of several experiences according to a collaborative work approach.

“

*Thanks to an internal coordination meeting of the PAECSIS team, several informal meetings with local leaders (elected officials and general secretaries) were organized in situ. These visits provided an opportunity for discussions on the organization of civil status at local level and the responsibility of elected representatives.*

*A few weeks later, our Regional Technical Adviser informed us that the Municipality had taken steps - namely the appointment of civil registrars - to ensure the proper functioning of these secondary civil status centers.*

*Simple informal discussions led to a better awareness and concrete measures to improve the civil status registration system. The information provided to local actors, the support that can be provided to municipalities and even their control by State services can have a direct and immediate effect on the system of local governance of civil status.*

”

### During the COVID19 crisis

Through the support to partner structures to implement barrier measures and telework, the implementation of a “crisis” communication plan to inform users that the civil registry service is still an essential service that continues to operate despite / with the crisis and to raise awareness on how to access this service.

#### Project sites:

[https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/region/sahel-lake-chad/mali/programme-dappui-au-fonctionnement-de-letat-civil-au-mali-appui-la-mise\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/region/sahel-lake-chad/mali/programme-dappui-au-fonctionnement-de-letat-civil-au-mali-appui-la-mise_en)

<https://www.facebook.com/paecsis/>

<https://www.civipol.fr/>



# PDLP

## Pakistan Diaspora Leadership Programme - UK

### Main objectives

#### Specific objective:

- The overall objective of the PDLP is to identify, bring together, and develop the leadership skills of a group of diasporas 'multipliers', to increase their impact as leaders within their communities in the UK and support Pakistan. To strengthen cultural relations between Pakistan and the UK.
- The project objectives are aligned to British Council's own objective of creating international opportunities for the people of the UK and other countries and building trust between them worldwide.

#### Expected results:

- Amplifying diaspora initiatives- the multiplier effect
- Building bridges between UK and Pakistan
- Building diaspora voice and confidence
- Developing diaspora leadership

### Main features

#### Thanks to the project:

- Developed a volunteer network of 112 emerging leaders- experts and professionals to work within their communities in the UK and in Pakistan with key stakeholders and government on social programmes.
- 54 women have been trained to date
- **Almost 60% of alumni are leading or supporting programmes in Pakistan**
- **90% are actively working on voluntary programmes in addition to their day jobs**
- The programme has an Advisory Board of senior professionals supporting in recruitment and selection of cohorts and sharing relevant opportunities through their personal and professional networks
- Increased interest from the diaspora community in the initiative with promising financial and technical support
- Engagement with Pakistani origin HNI (High Net Individuals) from business community, who are also well-respected mobilisers for their communities

### How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

Migration is an inherent part of the project and as with most diaspora community's migration - doesn't stop with one generation. The initial Pakistani Diaspora in UK (current grand-parent generation) were invited to be part of the workforce in UK in 1950s to contribute to the industry and economy.



British Council  
Pakistan

Rangoonwala  
Foundation UK



2015  
(60 months)



London, UK



British Council  
Pakistan

Common  
Purpose

The process remains alive and fluid in families for generations vis-à-vis marriages, work and study opportunities etc. The increased engagement of the diaspora in the country of origin through charitable and volunteer projects has resulted in encouraging the members of extended families in Pakistan to understand that there are opportunities available in Pakistan and they need not immigrate for jobs. Hence, changing perceptions about direction of migration. There is also an emerging trend of Diaspora investing and setting up businesses in Pakistan and opening new doors for the Pakistani population. This is also a positive indicator that skills and knowledge can be used for indigenous opportunities

## Key challenges faced during implementation

- Initial scepticism in the diaspora community. Trust deficit in the backdrop of government programmes perceived as watch dog programmes in the name of security, especially in the context of post Sept 2001 landscape.
- Recruiting relevant and motivated applicants for the programme, as the nature of the programme was 100% voluntary.
- Keeping the collective alumni group motivated and supporting them in the field of social action programmes without any financial funding.

## Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- Ensuring diverse and cross sectoral cohorts with cultural relations approach to engage with the diaspora based on mutuality and cultural intelligence
- Post training Alumni network meet ups; engaging with eminent stakeholders from different sectors (public, commercial, charitable, arts) enhancing their personal networks and giving them a platform to share expertise and knowledge
- Introducing digital and social platforms for continued opportunity and knowledge sharing

### During the COVID19 crisis

The PDLP 2020 which was planned to be delivered in October 2020 might be delivered online. Since it is a programme where individual and group interaction is a key factor, consideration will be given to programme design and platform selection. The programme should be delivered to a lesser number and more intensive sessions should replace the physical visits to organisations and engagement with mentors. Since all alumni (in groups) develop project prototypes as the final outcome of the training programme some COVID-19 related initiatives are emerging from those projects.

We are also currently exploring how to adapt and scale this project for young people of the diaspora community. One of our Alumni shared as an example of adapting its activities to the Covid-19 crisis. Nadia Bokhari - an academic pharmacist from University College of London- is a member of the Pakistani diaspora community in the UK. She wanted to 'give back' and has done through professional and philanthropic routes. Appointed as the Global lead for gender equity at the International Pharmaceutical Federation, she worked to empower and support female pharmacists in Pakistan.

Through her pharmacy networks, she co-authored ten-step guidelines for the protection of frontline pharmacy teams during the pandemic. She has been doing my rounds in the media by advocating the role of the pharmacist during the pandemic on National TV and radio in Pakistan.

*“Alumni connecting through the programme organized three global development workshops in Islamabad demonstrating the potential of utilizing the network for greater impact. In March 2020, UPSIGN (UK-Pakistan Science and Innovation Global Network) in collaboration with UKRI (UK Research and Innovation), facilitated by the Global Challenges Research Fund (GCRF), over 150 academics from the UK, Pakistan and South Asia, congregated in Islamabad to meet and develop consortia to address solutions to the global development challenges in Pakistan and the region on topics of Agri-tech, Healthcare and Clean Energy/Water, respectively. Activities were around consortia building to develop trans-disciplinary research solutions addressing development goals for Pakistan and the region. These activities also provided an opportunity for new connections to be established between the participants. The UPSIGN team were afforded a personal audience with Imran Khan (Prime Minister of Pakistan).”*

# PALIM

## Pilot project addressing labour shortages through innovative labour migration models

### Main objectives

The overall objective of this pilot project is to facilitate the cooperation between Belgium and its partner countries in the management of regular migration through the implementation of a sustainable and innovative pilot mobility scheme able to address labour market needs and strengthen the capacities of employment institutions. Three Specific Objectives are pursued:

1. Supporting the training and mobility of Moroccan talents to work in the ICT sector in the Flemish Region in order to address its labour shortages.
2. Strengthening the capacities of Moroccan employment and job-placement institutions with specific focus on ANAPEC.
3. Enhancing Moroccan talents' skills and employability in Morocco alongside with the international market.

### Main features

This pilot project tests an innovative labour migration model linking Morocco's growing ICT sector with Flanders' qualified ICT workers shortages. This Global Skills Partnership (GSP) model is based on the assumption that labour mobility can only benefit the parties when potential employees are able to find a qualified job both in their country of origin and in the country of destination. A Research-action component is also incorporated into the project, in partnership with two Belgian Universities.

### How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

By nature, the Global Skills Partnership (GSP) model addresses this nexus, by training/upskilling the talents in the country of origin to improve their employability, both in the country of origin and in the country(ies) of destination. Moreover, within PALIM, the talents were all unemployed and without knowledge in ICT.

### Key challenges faced during implementation

- Implementation in 2 countries facing different realities
- Implementation with private and public partners
- Very short timeframe for implementation

### Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- Joint implementation
- Public-private partnerships
- Online recruitment platforms for employers from both countries



European Union -  
International Centre  
for Migration Policy  
Development (ICMPD)



2019  
(18 months)



Morocco  
Belgium



**ANAPEC**  
(Moroccan National  
Agency for the Promotion  
of Employment and)

**VDAB** (Flemish  
employment and  
vocational training  
service)

**VOKA** (Flemish employers  
federations)

**CGEM** (General  
Confederation of  
Enterprises of Morocco)

**AGORIA** (Belgian  
Federation for the  
Technology Industry)

**APEBI** (Moroccan  
Federation of Information  
Technology, Telecom and  
Offshoring)

“

*Zineb got in 2012 a Degree in Management from a University in Morocco. During 7 years she had very few professional experiences as Intern during around 9 months in total. She also studies English and marketing, before hearing and registering to the PALIM project. She is now finishing her training as Junior Java Developer and is looking for an international job, if possible in Belgium. She will certainly increase her chances to get a job corresponding to her capacities in the upcoming months, in Belgium, Morocco or elsewhere. Seeing our candidates presenting themselves with confidence to international employers through a video pitch (uncommon in Morocco) gives a very good idea of the potential of such initiative..*

”

### During the COVID19 crisis

- Online trainings
- Extended trainings
- Online recruitment
- Hands-on practical exercises dealing with Covid

### Project site:

<https://open.enabel.be/en/MAR/2337/p/pilot-project-addressing-labour-shortages-through-innovative-labour-migration-models.html>



# PARERBA

## Projet d'Appui A la Réduction de l'Emigration Rurale dans le Bassin Arachidier

### Main objectives

**Generic objective:** helping curb rural emigration by increasing economic opportunities for rural households

**Specific objective :** consolidating and creating sustainable employment in agricultural value chains in the groundnut basin with special attention to youth and women, while contributing to food security

### Main features

#### Thanks to the project:

- Promoting an integrated water resources management approach and sustainable land management practices : development of watershed management plans and promotion of inclusive governance for their implementation
- Building hydro-agricultural infrastructures and local operating rules promoting the inclusion of young people in access to land and water : developing rice and horticultural areas, providing young people access to irrigated plots of land, improving management performance
- Improving the production, productivity and competitiveness of family farms in rice culture and horticulture : capacity-building of producers through the Farmer Field School approach, professionalization of the horticultural sector, financial education of producers, offer of financial services adapted to producers
- Developing rural micro-entrepreneurship and youth employment along the value chains of promising agri-food sectors : entrepreneurial support for micro-enterprises ; offer of financial services to micro enterprises, financial education for micro enterprises, access to technical and vocational education and training
- Promoting the professional integration of young people in agri-food SMEs : contracting with SMEs offering professional integration services, support for SME financing plans, coaching of professional integration processes

### How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

The project focuses on the creation and/or consolidation of 6,000 stable jobs, including at least 3,500 jobs for young people, generating a minimum regular income of 50,000 FCFA per month, a necessary condition to offer young people the opportunity to stay in their locality and to invest in it. To this end, PARERBA multiplies different types of economic opportunities to be offered to the young people of the groundnut basin and, thus, encourages them to invest sustainably in their locality :



EUTF



2017  
(60 months)



Senegal



- Minister of finances
- NGO's : World Vision/Eclosio
- Public Agencies : ANCAR/ISRA
- UNCDF
- Decentralized Authorities

- Development of irrigated perimeters allowing 3 cropping seasons (market gardening and/or rice) per year and non-financial and financial support to producers for the adoption of technical itineraries promoting crop intensification/diversification and the profitable sale of products;
- Accompaniment of young project leaders and micro-enterprises wishing to invest in the agri-food sector: identification, profiling, contracting of an entrepreneurial path, access to non-financial and financial services through individual coaching;
- Collaboration with SMEs offering professional insertion services for young people (i) in different trades (production, processing, support services, management); (ii) according to different types of insertion (incubation, sector contracts, service provision, employment, creation of microenterprises, etc.).

This diversified offer and these different and complementary strategies should make it possible to (i) contribute to a better economic and social attractiveness of the rural areas of the groundnut basin, which are today largely neglected by their active forces; (ii) encourage young people living in their villages to seize these opportunities and (iii) encourage young people from the groundnut basin, who are in a precarious situation in other Senegalese regions (mainly Dakar), to return.

Halfway through the project, the objective is to better understand the links between economic opportunities and mobility decisions of young potential migrants, according to different criteria: income level, employment rate, effective diversification of activities, weight of the family in mobility decisions, etc. Also, to be able to refine strategies accordingly.

## Key challenges faced during implementation

Having to devise a strategy in an emergency context when we have to deal with long-term problems: low social capital of young people, poor management of natural resources, low labour productivity, weak entrepreneurial capacities, etc.

## Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- Implementation of an information campaign with a positive message about the possibility of success at home and in rural areas.
- Rapid implementation of a pilot phase with initial concrete results and knowledge generation (quick wins).
- Contracting with medium-sized companies proposing to invest in the project's intervention area and to recruit young people. Payment of bonuses according to the number of young people recruited and the quality of the proposed job.

*“Malick, a young producer supported by PARERBA, heard about the opportunities in his village while he had been living as a migrant in North Africa for 7 years. He came back, was trained and was given access to a 1250 m2 irrigated plot. During the last growing season, he produced and sold 6 tons of onions, for a turnover of 1 500 000 FCA (5 months of work).”*

### During the COVID19 crisis

- Implementation of media and digital campaign to inform and raise the awareness of agri-food workers about Covid-19
- Support for the marketing of off-season production through the purchase of 620 tons of onions
- Contribution to food security of most vulnerable households by distributing these 620 tons of onions to them
- Partial subsidization of inputs in the current off-season
- Implementation of a digitalized remote coaching system for micro enterprises.

### Project site:

<https://web.facebook.com/EnabelauSenegal>



# PLASEPRI | PASPED

## Plateforme d'Appui au Secteur Privé et à la Valorisation de la Diaspora Sénégalaise en Italie

### Main objectives

The specific objective is to contribute to private sector development to creating employment for women and young people and enhancing economic resources of investors belonging to the Senegalese diaspora in Italy (and also in Europe), by creating credit lines to fund micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the selected target areas.

The expected results are:

1. At least 550 enterprises get access to financial services (microfinance, leasing) to launch and consolidate their economic activities.
2. At least 200 Micro enterprises get access to "Micro venture capital" through local financial intermediaries (Senegalese companies specialised in micro venture capital).
3. Co-financing some guarantee funds already activated by MEFP to facilitate access to credit for MSMEs.

### Main features

The PLASEPRI/PASPED programme is the result of the complementarity between the PASPED project, within the framework of the EU Trust Fund for Africa, and the second phase of the Platform to support private sector and enhance Senegalese diaspora (PLASEPRI), a bilateral cooperation programme between Italy and Senegal. The combination of these two programmes and the joint efforts of Italy, EU and Senegal culminated in this 41 million Euros aggregated programme.

The programme focuses on supporting private sector and creating employment in Senegal as a tool to reduce irregular migration. It aims at creating a platform to provide financial and technical assistance to foster development of Senegalese MPMEs. It also seeks to enhance both local and Senegalese diaspora's economic potential. A specific tool of economic information and investment support in the target regions is created for Senegalese resident in Italy.

The programme is centred on 4 main activities:

- Tailored technical assistance for MPMEs before and after their funding and technical support for microfinance and MPMEs support institutions.
- Financial assistance for MPMEs through a combination of traditional and innovative financial services provided by Senegalese financial institutions.
- Professional integration of young people: establishment of an incentive system to integrate trained young people in the job market through study / internship grants, update of strategy of the Ministry in charge of the Employment to facilitate young people's access to the labour market;



EUTF



2019  
(36 months)



Senegal



Italian Government  
/Cassa Depositi e  
Prestiti  
(EUR 13mio)

European Union  
(EUR 14.3mio)

Senegalese  
Government  
(EUR 13.8mio)

**Senegal local  
authorities:**  
Ministry of Finance  
and Budget (MFB)

Ministry of  
Microfinance and  
Social and Solidarity  
Economy (MMESS)

Ministry of Foreign  
Affairs and  
Senegalese Abroad  
(MAES)

## Main features - continued

- Mobilization of the Senegalese diaspora in Europe, mainly in Italy, to invest in Senegal, through the improvement of the economic information system and the consolidation of support offices for Senegalese residents in Italy.

## How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

The PLASEPRI/PASPED Project stems from the belief that the migration / development nexus produces a positive impact on both destination and departure communities. This is crucial for the project's component 4, related to the set up in Italy of services to support and facilitate productive investments in the diaspora communities' country of origin. To achieve that, we need institutions, civil society and the formal private sector to dialogue and build the conditions for migrants' investments to become a productive investment in all respects.

The PLASEPRI/PASPED team succeeded to build a fruitful relationship between the different stakeholders. This was possible mainly due to three factors: the collaboration with the MAES, particularly the General Director for Senegalese Abroad, the Senegalese Embassy in Rome and the General Consulates of Milan and Naples; the joint mission (AICS, MAES, MMES) organized at the end of 2019 to meet the Senegalese diaspora in Italy; and the capitalization work of the first phase of the program. The relationship forged among institutions, organized civil society and partners resulted in a collaboration to define ad hoc technical and financial services to encourage the investments of the Senegalese diaspora in Italy and Europe towards Senegal.

The PLASEPRI/PASPED is conceived as a programme to support private sector and foster job creation. The migration component is valued under its positive and proactive aspect, considering the human, professional and entrepreneurial skills of the diaspora. Diaspora population is regarded as willing to invest in the country of origin using appropriate technical services in Italy and a structured financial facility in Senegal. In this regard, PLASEPRI/PASPED is a programme conceived to support productive investment and the culture of productive investment. Hence the relevance of the technical and financial assistance mechanism (the latter including innovative products) in Italy and Senegal. This mechanism is being developed on the basis of the concrete reality and skills of the Senegalese diaspora in Italy and Europe.

A twofold work was done to build institutional partnership while learning the reality of the diaspora, as a positive value to be adequately exploited to make investments. So far, this project has allowed us to work with the Diaspora as a driving force for development and investment, albeit within complex dynamics that, however, are increasingly showing enormous potential.

## Key challenges faced during implementation

- The need to build a relationship of mutual trust with different counterparts, not always sharing the same perception of reality. This resulted into different views on which strategy to implement and how to set up the incentive system to adequately emphasise the skills gained by people belonging to the diaspora.
- Defining the scope of the programme in terms of the productive investment activities coming from the diaspora towards their origin country. PLASEPRI/PASPED is nor a return programme for migrants neither a direct aid programme for Senegalese diaspora. It rather aims to sustain and facilitate a business development effort in their country origin.
- The investigation and analysis of the Senegalese diaspora in Italy to develop some appropriate technical assistance devices and financial products to meet real Senegalese diaspora's needs, starting from the concrete skills that Senegalese migrants have acquired over time.

## Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- The strategic relationships with several institutions: the MAES (Senegalese Ministry of Foreign Affairs), including the Director-General of Senegalese Abroad as well as with the Consulates of Milan and Naples; with the MMES (Ministry of Microfinance and the Senegalese Social and Solidarity Economy). This was instrumental to set up in Italy the services to support investment projects directed to Senegal.
- The joint mission (AICS, MAES, MMES) in Italy, covering the whole country, to learn the reality of the Senegalese diaspora.
- The drafting of a call for tenders to give all potentially interested parties (institutions, civil society, private sector) the opportunity to make valuable use of their expertise and skills structuring the selection and assistance services for productive investment projects to Senegal.

“

*The mission in Italy, organized in collaboration with Senegalese institutions (MAES, DGASE, Embassy and Consulates general), was originally scheduled in 3 Italian cities: Milan, Rome, Naples. During the mission, associations from various Italian regions requested to set up further meetings in their areas to share experiences from local diaspora and exchange on the programme. At the end of the mission, we held 11 meetings in 9 different Italian regions and met about 300 Senegalese diaspora representatives / leaders in Italy from 11 different regions.*

”

### During the COVID19 crisis

Due to the crisis linked to the covid-19 pandemic, the PASPED programme reoriented one of its activities, namely the provision of financial bonuses to MPMEs. The activity was reshaped to direct these flows to fund investment expenditures and a “solidarity production” for enterprises, mainly in the agribusiness and in healthcare and para sanitary sector. This will allow to keep their production and employment levels. In addition, enterprises will be able to sell for free or at regulated price their products, meeting the needs of vulnerable populations during this phase.

#### Project site:

<http://www.plasepri.sn/>

# PMD

## Programm Migration and Diaspora

### Main objectives

Key actors in partner countries are making greater use of regular migration and diaspora involvement to achieve their development goals.

### Main features

Focus on Knowledge Transfer Methods. We train migrants in how to use knowledge transfer tools to best guarantee the transfer of the knowledge acquired in Germany.

### How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

The program works on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and is implemented by the Centre for International Migration and Development, a working group of the German Agency for International Cooperation and the Central Placement Office of the Federal Employment Agency.

The Global Pact on Migration, Agenda 2030 as well as the Skilled Migration Act and the National Action Plan for Integration provide the framework for the activities.

The project consists of three components, although not every component is implemented in all countries:

#### 1. Regular labour migration and mobility

Many migrants who have lived and worked in Germany later return to their country of origin, which benefits local employers. The PMD supports the transfer of know-how, e.g. through training and salary subsidies.

It also informs potential migrants about regular migration routes and the risks of irregular migration. When recruiting from abroad, it checks their acceptability for the labour market in the country of origin and in the country of destination.

Counselling centres are informed about the conditions for work and educational migration.

#### 2. Diaspora Cooperation

The program supports so-called diaspora experts in bringing their expertise to local institutions. It supports diaspora organizations that carry out their own projects with local partner organizations. Migrants also receive support in setting up businesses in their countries of origin.

Migrants also make a financial contribution by transferring money to their families. With the price comparison portal [geldtransfair.de](http://geldtransfair.de) they can easily get an overview of the transfer fees of different providers.



German Federal  
Ministry for  
Economic  
Cooperation and  
Development



2019  
(36 months)



Global Program  
implemented in  
25 Countries

### 3. Migration Governance

The PMD advises governments and international partners in their policy, organizational and strategic development on migration. Through training courses and the deployment of experts in the institutions, staff are given further professional training and the development and implementation of sustainable migration policy is promoted.

#### Key challenges faced during implementation

- The component returning experts relies on the migration profile of each and every country as well as labour market condition in both the host country and the country of origin. The Tunisian profile is very particular in terms of migration decisions. A return is seen as a failure. The decision for departure is mostly taking in the objective to stay for good. The Qualification of the Tunisians makes this happen. So incentives for return are every difficult to create.
- As most of diaspora members, Tunisians are very critical about how things should work in their country of origin. Getting rid of clichés is very challenging.

#### Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- Transnational Assistance for entrepreneurs
- Working with a Team in the country of origin and the host country is a very efficient and authentic approach to best address the needs and the specificity of Diaspora Members
- We built close relations to the different diasporas and associations.

“

*Coinsence is a platform that provides a range of tools to empower people, organizations and communities to collaborate on initiatives that benefit society. Karim Chabrak is a German Tunisian living in Germany who is considered a transnational entrepreneur and who has successfully been accompanied by the PMD with its offer business ideas for development. This component of the program aims to assist impact entrepreneurs who want to contribute to innovation and the development of their countries of origin by setting up their businesses and creating jobs. We assist them with trainings, networks, coaching and a little financial support.*

”

#### During the COVID19 crisis

There are huge challenges. We need to use digital formats of exchange. Mobility is very important for our project; eg. the diaspora members as short term experts need to travel to the country of origin to accomplish their missions. We are now trying to figure out how to proceed in the future with digital solutions as options but never as substitutes.

**Project site:**

[Cimonline.de](http://Cimonline.de)

PMD – a project by GIZ



# 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 end 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>



# ProGres Migration

## Component 4 Local Governance of Migration

### Main objectives

**General objective:** Supporting the implementation of the Tunisian migration strategy at the local level.

**Specific objectives :**

1. Improving the local actors' knowledge of the migratory situation of their respective territories.
2. Reinforcing the inclusion of migration issues in the local development strategies.
3. Reinforcing the local services aimed at social integration and job entry for Youth.
4. Supporting local initiatives dedicated to the insertion of vulnerable population or to the relations between Tunisian territories and their diasporas.
5. Encouraging the transfer of experiences between the territories covered by the project and other Tunisian territories.

### Main features

The approach combines actions addressing the local governance of migration and concrete actions targeting both effective and potential migrants. The activities are structured around five areas :

- A range of diverse activities aimed at improving the local governance of migration and gathering all the stakeholders involved public, private and from the civil society.
  1. Collective elaboration of local migratory profiles.
  2. Facilitating territorial dialogues on the elaboration of Action plans of migration and development.
- Activities aimed at facilitating the integration into working life of young people « migrable » and the involvement of diasporas and all the actors in the local development of the targeted territories.
  3. Reinforcement of local ecosystem dedicated to professional integration: Training and networking of professionals, providing online mentoring and diaspora financing tools, mobilization on local authorities around "Clubs entreprendre". This is implemented by the NGO Mercy Corps.
  4. Contribution of the implementation of local Action plans « migration and development » by supporting projects (training and financing the projects holders). This support targets both small projects carried by vulnerable population and more challenging projects engaging both diasporas and local actors. The NGO GRDR is in charge of these activities.



EUTF in Tunisia



2018  
(36 months)



Tunisia  
(Médenine,  
Jendouba,  
Kasserine,  
Grand Tunis)



WITHIN THE  
MINISTRY OF SOCIAL  
AFFAIRS:

**DGCIM**  
Direction Générale de  
la Coopération  
Internationale en  
matière  
de Migration –  
General Direction of  
International  
Cooperation on  
Migration

## Main features - continued

- Activities for the capitalization and dissemination of local governance experiences in a research-action perspective.
- 5. Elaboration of a methodological tool on the process of integration of migration issues at the local level.
- 6. Partnership with a research center (IRMC) in order to support the operational team (GRDR, Mercy Corps) in a deep understanding of the context of local governance, socio-professional insertion issues (opportunities and challenges).

### Main expected results :

- 1200 young people enjoy support for access to employment or a professional integration project.
- 100 actors integrate the local concertation on migration issues in 4 Tunisian governorates
- The Tunisian government dispose of adequate tools to implement the national strategy on migration at the local level.

## How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

The project addresses the migration and development nexus at the local level and both its “positive” (how maximizing the added-value of migration for development throughout diaspora mobilization) and “negative” dimension (how minimizing the loss generated, throughout socio-economic integration of Youth). It aims at contributing to the emergence, in several Tunisian governments, of territorial approaches on migration issues. These approaches would integrate in a balanced manner the positive and negative dimensions, starting from the consideration that causes and effect of migration are much more pregnant at the local level.

## Key challenges faced during implementation

- Making work together very different partners (small and big NGOS, research center)
- The inclusion of research activities in the project : capitalizing this approach in the perspective of the phase 2
- The participation of desocialized and unemployed youth throughout the “Clubs entrepreneurs” by Mercy Corps.

## Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- The dialogue between central and local authorities.
- The process of selection of the targeted territories as the result of the analysis of the migratory from the steering committee.

*“It was interesting to observe the responsiveness of local actors (example of the Clubs Entrepreneurs). They were able to implement quickly tangible measures targeting local population in the context of Covid-19, in partnership with the local authorities.”*

### During the COVID19 crisis

The operational team (GRDR and Mercy Corps) and the local actors have implemented specific activities related to the covid-19 crises, mainly in order to raise awareness among the local population. GRDR also led a review on the diasporas’ mobilization against the spread of the covid-19 in Tunisia.



# 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



# RSSD - Libya

## Recovery, Stability and Socio-economic Development in Libya



EUTF



2018  
(36 months)



Libya



AICS (EUR 22 mio)

UNDP (EUR 18 mio)

UNICEF (EUR 10 mio)

Ministry of Local  
Governance (Libya)

Ministry of Planning  
(Libya)

Presidential Council  
(Libya)

24 targeted  
municipalities (Libya)

### Main objectives

The(AICS, UNDP and UNICEF) joint action targets 24 Municipalities across Libya and addresses the needs of their health, education and WASH facilities. The target group is composed by the most vulnerable communities, including migrants, refugees, and their host communities.

Thanks to the project, they will have access to improved basic services.

The AICS Programme is aligned with the EUTF Logframe:

- the Strategic Objective 4 “To foster more inclusive social and economic environment and stability in the region”;
- the Specific Objective VII “Stability and recovery of local communities, including migrant populations on the move and returnees, is progressively enhanced, most notably in conflict or post-conflict areas”;

OUTPUT 1. Professional competences and/or awareness of staff working for the supported institution(s)/ entities increased [EU TF IO.3]

OUTPUT 2. Equipment of the supported institutions / entities enhanced [EU TF IO.4]

OUTPUT 3. General infrastructure enhanced [EU TF IO.5]

OUTPUT 4. Awareness/ sensitivity of general public regarding all aspects of migration enhanced [EU TF IO.8]

### Main features

The beneficiaries are as follows:

- Direct: staff involved in the service facilities –exact number is being determined through baseline study
- Indirect: population in the municipalities –estimated at 2 million people

Activities may vary in each Municipality, based on specific needs, but in general they consist of:

- Equipment and renovation of health facilities
- Refurbishment of schools
- Capacity building for service providers and municipality officers
- Awareness campaigns on migration and on services provided.

Partnerships with INGOs and local NGOs are mobilized through 3 Calls for Proposals to implement specific activities grouped in 9 lots. The 3 Calls absorb approx. 80% of the EUR 22 million budget of the AICS component.

## Main features - continued

From a programmatic perspective, each lot consists of a self-contained action with specific geographic focus, expected results, work programme, activities and budget. The allotting criteria included a manageable operation scale in the Libya context and a funding envelop –ranging from EUR 1.5 to 3.5 million –enabling a competitive participation of viable INGOs.

In a state building perspective, NGO participation in the programme is expected to sensitize the local authorities and communities to the need for civil society to take a pro-active role in stabilization and development and to open dialogue with international actors. The Programme benefits from the EUTF conflict sensitivity analysis facility (Peaceful Change Initiative) and mainstreams the approach to ensure the recovery and stability activities contribute to sustainable peace.

AICS led the detailed programming phase by directly connecting with the Municipalities to prioritize their own priorities and coordinating with UNDP and UNICEF. The focus on basic services –as a priority need for both the population and the relevant institutions -facilitates engaging with Libyan authorities and local communities. This approach is also leveraged in the strategic communication component of the joint action.

## How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

The project focuses on local governments since they are considered to have a very important role in migration governance. In fact, the impacts of migration are mostly felt at local level, among other things, in terms of service delivery as they put an additional burden and they affect social cohesion. It is reminded that the 24 targeted Municipalities have been selected because they are located along the main migratory routes in the country and are therefore the main areas of settlement or transit for migrants and refugees and/or are areas of displacement of Libyans and places to which displaced populations are returning.

The project addresses the migration and development nexus at various levels. It contributes to the recovery of the Libyan basic public services by enhancing the targeted facilities and the capacity of local authorities to manage them, thus improving the quality of provided services. At the same time, it promotes the access to basic services for migrants. In this way, the project contributes to ensure that migration is tackled as a cross-cutting issue at local level and that the needs of migrants are addressed at the same time as the needs of the local community. In this way the project tries to address the gap between different levels of governance (see also below in relation to challenges)by ensuring the mobilization of authorities at central and local level. It also contributes to social cohesion by promoting social inclusion and integration of migrants into the host communities thanks to awareness campaigns involving different local stakeholders -carried out by AICS and implementing partners through social media and meetings –to promote inclusive access to local service facilities. Supporting the communication on basic services is reinforcing the central role of the municipalities in the production, management and dissemination of effective, transparent and inclusive information on essential community services. An all-encompassing communication strategy will promote knowledge sharing about the activities and their impact among the different municipalities and with central level through a systematic dissemination mechanism that mobilizes the active participation of all stakeholders.

## Key challenges faced during implementation

- The overarching challenge in Libya is the weakness of the public institutions -in particular at local level -and a significant disconnect between central and municipality governance level due to decades of top-down management during Ghaddafi regime. Municipalities have rather limited powers and the relevant legislation is fragmented and incoherent. The funds the Municipalities receive from the central level only cover running costs–mostly salary costs -with no resources for operation & maintenance costs, let alone capital and investment costs. This makes it particularly difficult for municipalities to ensure basic services and challenging for the project to set the basis for the sustainability of the intervention.
- This situation is worsened by the ongoing conflict. Despite the Berlin Conference, over the first 2020 quarter the escalating armed conflict in the western region caused further population displacement and damage to health facilities, as well as water and electric power supply disruptions and aggravated the institutional void between the local and the central level.
- In addition, the country is facing the COVID-19 pandemic. Beyond the medical risks for the population and potential restrictions in the following months to the intervention, the pandemic is particularly serious because it has further shown the inability of the Libyan institutional system to manage crisis situations.

## Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- Very good relationships with different stakeholders. AICS was able to win the collaboration of the Libyan authorities, at local and national level and from the three regions of the country, which is crucial for the implementation of the activities on the field. In fact, AICS has managed to be accepted as a humanitarian, development and stabilization partner, keeping the discussions at a very technical level and focusing on the provision of basic social services for the population.
- Robust governance of the overall action, with clearly defined responsibilities and active participation of all the parties involved. The institutional Platform that has been developed to coordinate the joint intervention is very effective and partnership with UNDP and UNICEF very constructive.
- Very comprehensive and innovative joint communication strategy which will ensure the visibility of the project and the donors and implementing partners, but it is also expected to activate and engage the local stakeholders. In this respect, a dedicated Facebook page was launched to ensure strategic communication and a WhatsApp group was set up for all the communication officers of the municipalities and the central authorities to ensure timely circulation of operational information.

“

*When AICS started the discussion at local level directly with targeted municipalities, the team realized that the project with its long title, was not easily identified by the stakeholders, thus reducing the ownership of the action. It was therefore necessary to define a name and a logo that could be meaningful and easy to understand for the local communities. For this reason, with the authorization of the EU, a brand was developed with a short name (Baladyati-My Municipality) and a logo to make the project easily recognizable—as a foundation for (EU, AICS, UNDP and UNICEF) joint communication strategy.*

”

### During the COVID19 crisis

So far, no major changes have been brought about because of the covid-19 crisis. Some capacity building activities have been partly reoriented. In particular, in the past weeks, two trainings for the members of Rapid Response Teams of several municipalities have been carried out in the framework of the project.

More in general, the crisis has shown the importance of supporting Libyan authorities, particularly at local level, in crisis management and contingency planning. Therefore, future capacity building interventions should focus on preparedness.

#### Project site:

<https://tunisi.aics.gov.it/rssd-libya/>



## SSU SUPPORT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SKILLING UGANDA STRATEGY

### Main objectives

The Support to Skilling Uganda programme is a multi-donor intervention designed to spearhead and test national reforms in the TVET sector, as per the 10-year national BTJET strategic plan (Skilling Uganda 2012 - 2021).

**Overall objective:** increase the employability of youth through better quality of instruction and learning in Skills Development,

**Specific objective :** enhance the quality of skills development, responsive to labour market needs, in three regions in Uganda, in line with the Skilling Uganda reforms.

#### Results:

1. The BTJET and employment (sub)sector has a coordinated and formally agreed governance structure, vision and medium-term strategy
2. The pilot Skills Development Fund is established and operates in the Project Area and it serves as a model for the future National Skills Development Fund
3. Quality of training and qualification processes is improved and the access to quality BTJET provision is enhanced with special attention to the needs and potentials of females

As for the 'refugee component' of the SSU programme (EUTF and GIZ/BMZ funded), the objectives are simplified, although they are measured and reported as the programme logic.

To enhance livelihood and labour market relevant skills for youth, women and girls of the refugees and host communities through short- and medium-term vocational training and entrepreneurship support, through the following outputs:

1. Increased access to quality skills development (training, entrepreneurial skills and start-up kits) for refugees and host communities (with specific focus on youth, women and girls) in three targeted areas.
2. Skills development in the three districts is coordinated and aligned with the skilling Uganda strategy.

### Main features

The Northern Uganda (EUTF/GIZ) component has never been designed as an emergency intervention. As from the beginning, it was a full part of a development aid programme, and only been remodeled and contextualized to meet target group's needs, and respond to specific challenges in the region/context. As such, the Northern Uganda component became part of two larger programmes: the Enabel SSU programme on one hand, and the EUTF Support Programme for Refugees in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU, implemented by three agencies, with a livelihood and conflict, a water and a skills component).

Overall, with the EUTF and BMZ/GIZ funding, a total of over 7500 beneficiaries will be trained and certified, coordination structures on skills and employment established in 4 districts.



EUTF  
GIZ/BMZ  
Belgium and  
Ireland (for the  
SSU programme)

30 M€



2016  
(48 + 6 months)



Uganda



DRC, NGO consortium

Austrian Development  
Agency

Ministry of Education and  
Sports

Office of the Prime  
Minister

Different implementing  
partners (competitive  
process)

To cater for specific beneficiary needs and local economic realities, existing training modalities were reviewed and new modalities introduced (instant skills, to reduce the opportunity cost), and the competitive selection of implementing partners (through the competitive skills development fund, a pilot of a national training fund) adapted. The innovative character of this intervention lies in (a) an important MEAL component with 5 M&E staff and external research, (b) applying national systems and instruments in a refugee context, (c) piloting new approaches to create added value and synergies between humanitarian actors and development actors (instant trainings approach and system setup), and (d) a joint communication & visibility and coordination structure for all IPs of the SPRS-NU programme.

Results of the Enabel component are measured by external research institutions, both on an individual impact level (employment, income increase, ...) as on a system level (system change measured action research).

## How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

The overall SSU programme is a development programme. Each of the components (funded by different donors, active in different regions, targeting different groups), operates in a specific context, and has been designed to take into account the specificities of that region and the target groups. As the full programme is to be considered as one big pilot programme, whereby Enabel is testing new instruments and approaches as per the national reform strategy, flexibility is incorporated in the design and implementation, and sustainability of the piloted approaches and instruments is paramount.

As for the 'refugee' component in Northern Uganda, certain principles and strategic approaches were developed to ensure that - even while operating in a humanitarian crisis context (refugee influx) with an immediate need to deliver quick services to this population - the development approaches were adhered to.

More concretely, while fully integrated in the humanitarian/refugee response coordination structures, Enabel implemented all activities in direct coordination and partnership with the Ministry of Education, district structures (District education officers), and used existing national instruments and agencies.

Moreover, with regards to the training delivery, international good practices and national systems were used and piloted. Although this sometimes implied longer processes, training delivery was geared towards real labour market needs (based on labour market assessments), national training and assessment programmes applied (accredited training programmes and national certification for graduates).

Where needed, more flexible training delivery modalities were piloted, such as the instant trainings, but even here, these modalities were not only developed for the specific needs of a humanitarian crisis, but to test this modality and its applicability for certain vulnerable groups and certain context in the whole of Uganda, where the labour market is not requesting highly skilled workforce, and where the opportunity cost to enroll in a longer training is too high for certain groups.

With regards to sustainability, whereas it is clear that Uganda does not have the financial means to fund and continue all development programmes on its national budget, it is mainly an issue of ownership and proof of effectiveness and efficiency. Hence, SSU has incorporated an impressive M&E system and a steering system where the main piloted instrument, a competitive national training fund (Skills Development Fund) is managed by a committee composed of national ministries, private sector bodies and experts.

The efficiency and effectiveness is monitored on a day to day basis by a vast team of M&E experts (5 in total), and externally assessed on impact on individual level (beneficiary) and system level (change on a system/instrument level) by two different research institutions.

## Key challenges faced during implementation

- The expectations of donors, in general, is cumbersome. Combining immediate results and service delivery, with sustainable results and a 'do no harm policy' is quite a challenge. The immense presence of different donors, different funding instruments, different funding modalities (sometimes only for 1 year), creates a chaotic environment where coordination costs are extremely high, coordination structures pop up at high speed, and absorb resources of ministries and districts to attend meetings in parallel and temporary structures.

- The nexus narrative has sometimes led to negative effects, where humanitarian actors try to become development actors, and vice versa, sometimes without truly redefining and adopting approaches, as the objectives faded (the hunger for funding instead of the respecting the mission of the organization).
- Labour markets in the refugee hosting districts were historically very weak, and skills provision and qualifications do not lead by default to employment or self-employment. A longer term 'new deal', or economic marshal plan is still lacking, while economic realities and basis economic principles and laws are sometimes undervalued and unknown by donors willing to see results that even developed countries cannot achieve.

### During the COVID19 crisis

As the programme is closing down, and as Uganda has had a 10 weeks total lock down, no specific measures were taken, especially in Northern Uganda, where network availability is weak, accessibility to ICT technology is for the happy few, and vocational training requires real work practice.



# THAMM

## Towards a Holistic Approach to Labour Migration Governance and Labour Mobility in North Africa

### Main objectives

**Overall Objective of the Action** is to foster mutually beneficial legal migration and mobility and is achieved through the following selected specific objectives:

- Specific Objective 4 (implemented by GIZ): Mobility-schemes are established and/or improved;
- Specific Objective 5.3 (contribution by GIZ): Cooperation between relevant stakeholders in the field of legal migration and mobility, in particular job placement, is improved. Specific **objectives 1-3** are implemented by ILO and IOM.

#### Expected results:

- National institutions in Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia increase their specific knowledge and have tools in place in the areas of labour market, vocational training, recognition of qualifications and regular migration management to implement mobility schemes that are labour market and development oriented.
- North African countries' governments, employment institutions, vocational training institutions and private sector effectively network and discuss learning experiences on safe, regular labour migration and mobility in regional and national exchange formats.
- Relevant stakeholders have jointly developed an approach for the implementation of labour mobility schemes between Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia and EU MS.

### Main features

#### Selected targets and activities:

- Pilot mobility schemes established with up to 750 potential labour migrants participating in pre-departure training (language, intercultural) and up to 600 labour migrants (40% women) placed on the German labour market; about 130 candidates, interested in dual vocational training in Germany in 2020, have started their language and intercultural preparation in the beginning of 2020.
- Relevant national institutions supported in establishing or enhancing 5 regional exchange formats in order to discuss their experiences regarding regular labour migration and mobility to Germany/EU MS.
- Knowledge of 10 representatives of formation and qualification institutions per country is strengthened concerning the conditions for recognition at the German labour market in the relevant professions.



- German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
- EUTF



08/2019  
(36 months)



Morocco  
Egypt  
Tunisia



- ILO
- IOM
- Enabel (starting date tbc)
- Ministry of Labour (MTIP) in Morocco
- National Agency for the Promotion of Employment and Competencies (ANAPEC) in Morocco

## How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

THAMM focuses on supporting partner institutions for labour migration in being able to shape safe, regular labour migration and mobility to Germany that is geared to development and labour market needs. Thus, THAMM provides capacity building in different relevant areas and accompanies the partner institutions in setting up small scale mobility schemes, as well as contacts, networks and standardized processes, in order to embed them within the relevant institutions.

Additionally, the programme aims at fostering national and sub-regional cooperation and exchange on learning experiences in those areas.

On an individual level, THAMM helps to preparing young citizens in Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia to migrate in a safe, regular and orderly manner, which also allows them to engage in the development of their countries of origin, e.g. via diaspora organizations, remittances and skills transfer.

The programme follows a holistic development-oriented approach, considering mobility and international placement of workers as part of a comprehensive labour market policy of the partner countries. This means in practice that the mobility of migrant workers will mostly be supported in non-academic sectors, in which countries of origin do not suffer from shortages (do no harm) and in the framework of development-oriented capacity development. The programme will be accompanied by a research component (University of Maastricht) measuring immediate effects of the labour migration on the individuals and their families.

This approach aims to maximize the positive effects of migration on development by enhancing the capacities of national institutions and employment agencies to implement development-oriented labour migration, following a fair recruitment process and by better preparing young North African citizens to regularly migrate and engage in the development of their country.



continued

- National institutions on training and qualification
- National Agency for Employment and Independent Work (ANETI) in Tunisia
- National Centre for Instructor Training and Training Development (CENAFFIF) in Tunisia
- Tunisian Vocational Training Agency (ATFP)

## Key challenges faced during implementation

- A challenge remains the matching of both countries occupational demand and shortage and the potential qualification and skills.
- Particularly the implementation of the mobility schemes turned out to consist of many small-scale processes and tasks.
- Several external factors, which are crucial for the success of the implementation of the mobility schemes, but cannot be influenced, e.g. passing of language tests, successful and timely issuing of visas.

## Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- In the mobility schemes, THAMM targets a mix of apprentices being integrated into the German dual vocational training system and skilled workers to respond to the development-orientation of the programme and to partners interest in both the country of origin and of destination.
- THAMM aims at placing at least 40% women within the pilot mobility schemes.
- Designed as a regional programme, THAMM fosters regional dialogue and cooperation among North African countries in the field of labour migration to Germany.

“

*When starting the selection process for the first group of women and men who would start a dual vocational training in Germany, we expected few candidates which would comply with the criteria and submit their dossiers. We were however surprised by a very large number of qualified candidates which successfully applied to the programme.*

”

### During the COVID19 crisis

- Closures of schools in Tunisia and Morocco in March led to an immediate suspension of the pre-departure courses for participants of THAMM. Consequently, online formats to continue with a reduced language training were developed with the language course providers in Tunisia and Morocco. Full-time language courses and other pre-departure modules continued are now being fully taught online.
- Events and other activities with partner institutions are postponed or moved to digital formats due to international travel bans and curfews.
- In Germany, the considerable slowdown of business and production activities negatively affects the commitment of potential employers to recruit new apprentices, both domestic and from abroad. Consequently, additional employers are currently being identified. For future selections of sectors for the mobility schemes, the effects of Covid-19 on specific sectors are taken into account.



# TVET

## Inclusion of Refugees in TVET - Research and Toolkit

### Main objectives

The project aimed to support efforts to improve provision of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) to refugees. It compared the maturity of TVET systems in terms of refugees' inclusion by exploring funding, planning and delivery.

The project aimed to:

- undertake research examining the inclusion of refugees in TVET in five countries – Ethiopia, Jordan, Pakistan, South Africa and the UK.
- develop an index and report to compare TVET for refugees across these countries
- produce a practical and easy-to-navigate tool for carrying out an analysis of the status of TVET in respect of refugees' inclusion and to trace progress in this area over time in a specific country or across different countries

### Main features

- The project used the themes of availability, accessibility, acceptability and adaptability to review approaches and develop an index for comparison across countries or over time in a systematic way
- The index was piloted with the five countries through evidence gathered from stakeholders and desk review
- A final report and an excel tool has been developed to help any interested party, such as government officials, practitioners, researchers, international development agencies, NGOs (particularly in the field of refugees, human rights, education and skills) complete the self-assessment and provides suggestions on how to improve their system. We encourage more than one interested party to independently conduct the self-assessment in case the results differ, which can in turn spark a constructive debate. By doing this we hope that countries and agencies will take action so that TVET provision for refugees improves over time

### How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

Inclusion in life-long learning is an issue of growing interest to countries across the world as they seek to improve the effectiveness of their vocational education and training systems to address demographic, economic and social demands. In particular, inclusion of refugees offers the prospect of tapping into an immense though not obvious resource potential. Refugee law and international human rights law guarantee any person with refugee status the right to study, work or set up a business; however, statistics show that refugees are up to six times more likely to be unemployed. Many governments and donors are increasingly interested in addressing barriers to life-long learning and access to employment for refugees as part of their technical and vocational education and training (TVET) reform agendas.



British Council



2018  
(12 months)



Ethiopia  
Jordan  
Pakistan  
South Africa  
United Kingdom



University  
College London

Research from 2016 demonstrates that developing countries play the greatest role in sheltering the world's displaced (UNHCR, 2017:14). Pakistan, Ethiopia and Jordan are all major refugee hosting countries with well in excess of half a million refugees each. While it is crucial to look at how countries with very large refugee populations such as these are planning and funding education, it is also helpful to look at the experience of countries which have a long history of hosting refugees such as the UK, or have hosted significant numbers of refugees in recent decades such as South Africa.

The main conclusions of the research were:

- TVET for refugees exists in all of the countries but it is never universally available to all refugees
- refugee policy and bureaucratic practices create barriers which deny refugees access to TVET; however, policymakers in some countries have relaxed policies in order to enable refugees to access TVET
- TVET often fails to provide refugees with learning opportunities that are personally acceptable. The training on offer rarely takes account of refugees' prior learning, work experience, cultural practices or aspirations for the future
- policymakers, funders and education providers make a reasonable effort to adapt existing policies, funding systems and programmes to the needs of refugees

It also provides more detailed analysis and recommendations around the themes of availability, accessibility, acceptability and adaptability

## Key challenges faced during implementation

- Some policy statements, and some of those interviewed, demonstrated limited understanding of the distinctive nature of TVET. This makes comparisons difficult, as definitions and provision can vary between administrations. At times TVET is confused, unhelpfully, with basic education.
- The general lack of data on refugee inclusion in TVET suggests that it is a low priority for organisations involved in the planning and funding of refugee education in the study countries
- TVET systems in developing economies are often underdeveloped and limit opportunities for both nationals and refugees. Access to TVET in these circumstances is through NGO and other aid agencies. It has been difficult to assess the quality and economic viability of this provision for inclusion in the report.

## Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

The report has a number of general recommendations for policymakers, funders, donor agencies, education providers and NGOs. The self-assessment tool aims provides more specific analysis and suggestions for individual countries.

It has three aims :

- Understand high-level factors that influence whether a country's TVET provision works well for locally-hosted refugees
- Assess countries against those factors (see the Results tab)
- Access initial information on how to improve, whether via the question phrasing, initial ideas based on the self-assessment answers (see the Suggestions tab), examples of how other countries perform against the same survey, or sign-posting other materials.

“  
*The research demonstrates that some of the most promising interventions are emerging in developing countries. Despite having to deal with severe economic, political and social challenges unrelated to the refugee crisis, as well as mounting pressures resulting from growing refugee populations, developing countries such as Ethiopia and Jordan are working with international partners to implement innovative solutions which are helping to include refugees in TVET.*  
”

### Project site:

<https://www.britishcouncil.org/education/skills-employability/what-we-do/research-reports-briefings>



# 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:** APESP (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 APESP 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>



# VivreEnsemble

Living together without discrimination:  
a rights-based approach including gender dimension

## Main objectives

This project will contribute to strengthening Moroccan institutions and public policies to prevent racism and xenophobia against migrants based on the protection of their fundamental rights and the promotion of coexistence, taking into consideration the gender perspective. The project has 5 main components:

1. Assisting a comparative study of Moroccan legislation on racial and/or ethnic discrimination against migrant population and the preparation of proposals to strengthen relevant institutions
2. Support the improvement of independent mechanisms to identify and gather complaints regarding the protection of human rights by developing criteria and indicators for racist and xenophobic incidents against migrants.
3. Promote the strengthening of public administration capacities with regards to the prevention of racism and xenophobia.
4. Strengthen civil society capacities to work on the protection of the rights of migrants and the prevention of racist and/or xenophobic incidents.
5. Provide assistance to activities of awareness building on racism and xenophobia.

## Main features

### Thanks to the project:

- 5 institutions will have prepared and implemented proposals related to racism and xenophobia
- Public institutions and civil society organizations will strengthen their capacities in identifying cases of racial discrimination by improving public services.
- An independent institutional complaints mechanism will be created, including accompanying measures for victims
- Communication campaigns will benefit from different project activities and contribute to changing the public opinion and support civil society initiatives in favor of the prevention of and fight against racism and xenophobia (through financing of at least 10 projects).
- It is expected that the project will contribute to improving how the media treats the issue of migration and to developing a deontological code for local news organizations.



EUTF for Africa  
5.500.000 €



2017  
(36 months)



Morocco



Oberaxe – Secretary  
of State for  
Migrations, Spain –  
Technical Support

Ministry in charge of  
Moroccans Abroad  
and Migratory Affairs  
Delegate in charge of  
Moroccans living  
abroad, Morocco

National Council of  
Human Rights,  
Morocco

## How the project addresses the migration and development nexus

The links between migration and development is dealt with through the access of migrant persons to their fundamental rights, such as the right to work, to health, identification, housing, justice, education, etc., under the same conditions that the Moroccan population faces, with the goal of promoting their complete integration in Moroccan society.

These links will be advanced through a revision of legislation that guarantees the equal treatment and rights, but which also through strengthening capacities of high level authorities and grassroots workers related to non-discrimination.

These 2 activities will lead to the socio-professional and economic integration of this population, as well as their access to housing, education and health. The project seems to ensure access of the most vulnerable persons to specific support provided to human rights and migrants' associations.

This Project is aligned with Morocco's National Strategy for Immigration and Asylum (SNIA) adopted in 2015 and seeks to update relevant legislation, ensuring that policies go beyond regularized migrants. The project also contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 5 (gender equality) and 10 (reducing inequality in and between countries).

### Key challenges faced during implementation

- The need to generate awareness and provide visibility for this issue is key to advancing in the project's goals ; changing mentalities is a challenge that transcends this project's duration.
- Institutional commitment shown by Moroccan entities that accompany and participate actively in the project is needed to ensure the project advances regularly in different sectors
- The project design is complex and the direct implementation of its activities by several institutions at the same time and following the same logic is key to achieving the greatest possible impact.

### Key good practices that can be tested during implementation

- This is a model of an integrated Project with 5 key work streams to deal with the fight against racism/xenophobia
- It requires a multidimensional strategy to guarantee the gender perspective
- The creation of a tripartite Spanish public consortia (AECID, FIIAPP, OBERAXE) and the decision to work with a specialized public institution has generated a wealth of institutional exchanges between peers.

*"During a study visit to Spain, organized by Oberaxe, the Moroccan delegation had the opportunity to learn first hand about the work carried out by different organizations and services specialized in the fight against racial discrimination, racism and xenophobia. This exchange was especially enriching, allowing representatives of different Moroccan institutions to gain insight knowledge and hear how legal operators and/or representatives of the police force speak openly about the existence of racist and xenophobic incidents in the Spanish society. This demonstrated the importance of institutions being aware of and recognizing the existence of these practices in order to provide an adequate response to them."*

### During the COVID19 crisis

First and foremost, the necessary measures have been adopted to guarantee continuity of the activities already underway and launch those that could be carried out remotely. This is how it has been possible to continue with the scheduled studies, meetings and workshops. Some have been affected, such as study visits, which have been postponed.

With regards to the project response, a proposal has been submitted to the EU so that one of the activities (identification of messages and xenophobic or racist content in the media, social networks, etc.) includes the detection of fake news on COVID19 linked or at risk of having a racist or xenophobic drift, along with the production of anti-xenophobic content to fight these forms of expression.