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**Annual Progress Report**  
**Global Project on**  
**“Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies” –**  
**Phase II**  
**(February 2014 – January 2015)**

**Submitted to:**

**Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation**

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**August 2015**

## Project Data Table

Executing Organization:	United Nations Development Programme
Project Period:	1 February 2014 to 31 January 2018
Geographical Coverage:	Bangladesh, Ecuador (to be confirmed), Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, Serbia, Tunisia.
Project Beneficiaries:	Government institutions from participating countries and their partners involved in migration and development issues.
Project Partner(s):	<p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and relevant government institutions leading the Mainstreaming programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People's Republic of Bangladesh: Ministry for Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment and Ministry of Foreign Affairs;</li> <li>• Jamaica: The Planning Institute of Jamaica;</li> <li>• Kyrgyz Republic: Administration of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic;</li> <li>• Republic of Moldova: Diaspora Relations Bureau, State Chancellery of the Republic of Moldova;</li> <li>• Kingdom of Morocco: Ministry of Moroccans Residing Abroad and Migration Affairs;</li> <li>• Republic of Serbia: Commissariat for Refugees and Migration;</li> <li>• Republic of Tunisia: Ministry of Social Affairs, Secretariat of State for Immigration and Social Integration.</li> </ul>
Reporting Period:	1 February 2014 – 31 January 2015
Date of Submission:	15 <sup>th</sup> August, 2015
Total Confirmed Funding	\$822,771 (368,307 + 454,464)
Total Funds Received to Date	\$454,464.00
Total Expenditures	\$274,594.56

## 1.0 Introduction

The global Joint IOM-UNDP Programme on Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies aims to enable governments and their partners to better measure, and make more visible the human development impacts of migration; and to govern the migration phenomenon so as to increase the human development outcomes and mitigate the risks for migrants, their families and communities at origin and destination. Phase I of the project<sup>1</sup> was implemented in Bangladesh, Jamaica, Moldova, and Tunisia (replaced Mali in 2012) from 1 January 2011 to 31 January 2014. This phase was partially successful in terms of the achievement of its expected outcomes and impacts.

Phase II of the Global Joint IOM-UNDP Programme is the result of the adaptation of phase I of the programme to address implementation challenges encountered during the pilot phase while broadening the scope of the programme to currently 8 implementing countries: Bangladesh, Ecuador, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Morocco, Serbia and Tunisia. The programme is implemented jointly by UNDP and IOM in partnership with the governments of each participating country through a focal point. Programme managers in both UNDP and IOM Headquarters form the Programme Management Unit (PMU). The PMU serves as the link between the joint steering mechanisms at global level, the Global Project Board (GPB); and the National Project Boards (NPBs) at the national level. The second phase of the programme started in February 2014. However, February to July 2014 was designed as an inception phase to secure national ownership and set the stage for the implementation of the programme in the new countries.

UNDP is responsible for the implementation of Output 1 of the country level outputs as well as for the three outputs of the global level (outputs 5, 6 and 7). Output 1 of the programme states “Key migration and development stakeholders are engaged in the migration mainstreaming process” UNDP, in collaboration with IOM, is also accountable for outputs 5, 6, and 7: the “facilitation of international cooperation, knowledge-sharing and learning on migration mainstreaming (global meetings and mentoring missions)”; “development and dissemination of knowledge products, and tools and methodologies for capacity development within UNDP, IOM

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<sup>1</sup> Implementation has not yet started in Ecuador as it has not yet received government approval.

and other GMG agencies for migration mainstreaming”; and “collection and dissemination of project lessons learned”, respectively.

This report provides a record of the progress of the project from February 2014 to January 2015.

## **2.0 Key Achievements for Year 1**

### **a. Overview**

The first year focused on ensuring governments’ endorsement and national ownership of the project in each of the implementing countries. The programme achieved 87.5% success; achieving successes in all countries except for Ecuador. The first year also aimed at establishing and convening the programme steering mechanisms at the national and global-levels, i.e. the Global Project Board and the National Project Boards and confirming government focal points in all 8 programme countries.

During this reporting period, the programme strategy was honed, including the Terms of Reference of the global Project Board, which will meet annually, convening its first meeting in Moldova in June 2014. The Board is mandated to bring together all programme partners for a review of the programme’s progress on the basis of reports by the PMU, provide advice to the PMU as required, and serve as a peer-review mechanism for participating countries to discuss challenges and achievements in the programme implementation.

The year was also dedicated to the implementation of some activities. The inception phase was successfully completed in Bangladesh, Jamaica, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Moldova, Serbia and Tunisia with the exception of Ecuador where the project is yet to be formally endorsed by the Government.

Also during the reporting year, efforts were made to build partnerships to implement the programme; hold discussions with leading government institutions and their partners to secure national buy-in; launch the programme; develop visibility and publicity materials; develop and endorse preliminary multi-annual work plans; and explore and foster synergies with ongoing M&D initiatives at the national and global level.

A key achievement was the project's support to UNDP participation and contribution to the success of the GMG and GFMD meetings in New York and Geneva. UNDP was also able together with OECD, co-chair the KNOMAD working group on Policy, Institutional Coherence for Migration and Development. Successes of these processes were enabled through the support of this Joint Programme.

## **b. Achievements by Outputs**

### *Output 1: Key migration and development stakeholders are engaged in the migration mainstreaming process*

The highlights of achievements with regards to the specific participating countries include:

#### Bangladesh

Bangladesh has been very successful in the implementation of the second phase of the project.

1. The 2<sup>nd</sup> project phase was duly launched in April 2014 with participation from representatives of government including members of ministries and governmental agencies, civil society organizations, non- governmental organizations, the private sector, the media and the general populace. The diverse participation of stakeholders ensured wide stakeholder buy-in and ownership of the process.
2. In July 2014, the first meeting of the National Project Board (NPB) was convened. The meeting, which was for familiarization of the members to the project, discussed the project and avenues where the NPB can support the project to ensure success.
3. To ensure that there is awareness of the project in the country, visibility and publicity materials were developed and disseminated throughout the year. These materials include brochures on the project as well as notebooks, pens, and folders, which bore the title of the project.

It is worth noting though that IOM focal points were in the lead for the activities while UNDP provided support.

## Ecuador

All activities during this period focused on securing national ownership and obtaining government's endorsement. Unfortunately, government's endorsement was not received by the end of the reporting period.

## Jamaica

Implementation of the second phase of the project in Jamaica is through the Planning Institute of Jamaica, a governmental agency. Due to the position of PIOJ, there have been immense support and smooth execution of the activities outlined in the work plan.

1. There were steps to formalize agreements and modalities on the implementation of the project with PIOJ. A Letter of Agreement (LOA) was drafted and agreed on. This is now with the legal office of UNDP and will be approved in 2015 well before the Project Board meeting.
2. In anticipation to signing the LOA, a comprehensive work plan and a budget for the project were finalized. PIOJ is leading on all the processes with regards to facilitating the drafting and finalizing the addendum to the national policies focusing on migration and also facilitating the acceptance and endorsement of its incorporation into Jamaica's national policies.

## Kyrgyzstan

The progress of implementation of the project in Kyrgyzstan was according to plan.

1. The project was launched in April 2014 with the aim of creating awareness and also securing buy-in of stakeholders and Kyrgyzstanis with a focus on creating national ownership of the project.
2. UNDP supported the establishment of the national project board (NPB), which provides guidance and advice on the project. A detailed Terms of Reference (ToR) of the NPB was drafted and endorsed with the support of UNDP.

3. A multi-annual work plan was developed in partnership with the Secretariat on Sustainable Development of the Ministry of Labour and Migration and Youth of Kyrgyzstan. [IOM took the lead on this, whilst UNDP provided support.](#)
4. UNDP supported the organization of a meeting of the NPB to review the project and endorse the multi-annual work plan.

## Moldova

Moldova was in the limelight in 2014 for its successful hosting of the 2-day Global Project Board meeting in June 2014. The meeting was the first regular meeting for the second phase. The occasion served as a platform for the national launch of the second project phase. Other highlights include:

1. The implementation began with an official endorsement of the second phase of the project by the Government of Moldova and an appointment of government's focal points for the project.
2. There was appointment of members of the NPB; their modus operandi, which gave the board advisory and monitoring responsibilities, was drafted and approved in May 2014.
3. Also in May 2014, a multi- annual work plan detailing the activities and timelines for the project implementation was finalized and endorsed by the NPB. A budget for undertaking the activities was also developed and endorsed by the NPB.
4. Moldova also developed visibility and publicity materials for creating awareness on the project within the country and also among stakeholders.

UNDP supported the undertaking of the activities with IOM taking the lead in the process.

## Morocco

The implementation of the project in Morocco is very promising with the endorsement of government and also the involvement of Moroccans living abroad. There is also active involvement of the Ministry in charge of Moroccans in the diaspora, which, is also the Ministry managing migration affairs. Other specific achievements include.

1. There was an official project launch in November 2014 where the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between IOM, UNDP, Ministry in charge of Moroccans residing abroad and migration affairs was signed.
2. To create effective communication channels with government for the project, a Government focal point was appointed at the beginning of the year.
3. There was the organization of two meetings of the inter-ministerial committee on Migration and development. The meetings discussed among others how the implementation of the mainstreaming project can be supported at the ministerial level and how the project could be internalized to make the best out of the projects expected results.
4. UNCT thematic group meetings on migration were held on the 5 June and 24 July of 2014 to foster increased knowledge and buy-in for migration mainstreaming. The meeting helped to identify UNCT capacities and needs and also help to decide on effective means through which the capacities of the UNCTs could be improved to ensure that they contribute effectively to the success of the programme.
5. Visibility and publicity materials including national and Joint Migration and Development Initiative (JMIDI) synergy brochures, notebooks and banners were developed in 2014.
6. A multi-annual work plan with a focus on emigration and immigration was drafted and shared with national development stakeholders for input. The priorities of this plan were on education, social protection, economy and employment.

## Serbia

Implementation of the project in Serbia received endorsement from Government and also support from a number of government agencies including the Ministry of Labour, Employments and Social Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Youth and Sports. The Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (CRM) was been identified as the lead national partner because of its mandate and institutional position, while the other partners for project include the Ministry of Labour, Employments and Social Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Youth and Sports as well as stakeholders including the Office for Cooperation with Diaspora, Republic



Statistical Institute and academia. The government appointed focal points through which liaison with government would be facilitated.

1. The migration-working group of the UN Country Team has been re-established in May 2014 to support the project implementation and country migration initiatives. The working group held its maiden meeting for second phase during the reporting period adopting new TOR for its operation.
2. Subsequently, a UNCT thematic working group on migration was established; a ToR of the thematic working group was drafted and adopted. Inputs on migration and development were provided to the UNDAF and country programme document preparation processes.
3. UNDP supported the organization of the first meeting of the national Project Board; it was held on 17 November 2014. Participants adopted the board's ToR and finalized the multi-annual work plan and budget for implementation of the project. Representatives from 5 ministries were present including the Ministry of Labour, Employments and Social Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Education and the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration.
4. Preliminary mapping of migration policies was conducted and opportunities for migration mainstreaming were identified to help with drafting and or revising policies on migration.

## Tunisia

The second phase of the project received endorsement from the government. Subsequently, a focal point was appointed to serve as liaison between the government and the project implementation team. There was also massive buy-in of the project by other stakeholders, private sector and citizens. Other achievements include:

1. UNDP facilitated a presentation on “Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Strategies”. Highlights of the presentation include creating awareness on the aim of the project, announcing of the national focal point, the Ministry of Social Affairs and analysis and data collection in the Tunisian context of migration and development.

*Output 5: Facilitation of international cooperation, knowledge-sharing and learning on migration mainstreaming*

UNDP is well placed to provide support to international cooperation, contribute to knowledge sharing and learning on issues related to migration mainstreaming and development. During the reporting year, UNDP provided comprehensive technical support and strategic contributions to the Global Forum for Migration and Development and also the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and development (KNOMAD). Specific achievements include:

1. The 7<sup>th</sup> Global Forum for Migration and Development (GFMD) was organized on the 14-16 May 2014. UNDP provided substantive inputs on mainstreaming migration into national policies to the meeting as well as supported the preparatory meetings ahead of the forum.
2. UNDP also organized a briefing for Geneva missions in February 2014 to present the second phase of the mainstreaming project.
3. In October 2014, UNDP co-chaired a session on mainstreaming migration into development strategies during a Global Migration Group workshop focusing on “realizing post-2015 aspirations for migrants and migration”.
4. UNDP co-chaired the KNOMAD Thematic Working Group on Policy and Institutional Coherence. During the period, a dashboard of indicators for measuring coherence on migration and development was developed. There was also mapping of coherence among bilateral agreements in the areas of trade, migration and development.
5. To contribute to knowledge management and sharing, UNDP developed a draft Communications and Knowledge Management Strategy for the project and a draft concept note and template for Migration Mainstreaming newsletters. Following this, a draft of the first newsletter edition was developed during the period. In addition, an internal file-sharing system was established on line. This serves as a repository for documentation on the mainstreaming project. This repository is easily accessible and will be revamped in 2015.

*Output 6: Development and dissemination of knowledge products, and tools and methodologies for capacity development within UNDP, IOM and other GMG agencies for migration mainstreaming*

UNDP co-chaired the coordination of the GMG working group (WG) on mainstreaming migration into development strategies. In the process, UNDP worked closely with the World Bank, ILO, IOM, UNESCO, the UN Regional Commission- Asia, and UNICEF among others to support the priorities of GMG to strengthen policy processes and practical approaches to migration and development in partnership with UN country teams, governments, civil society partners at the country level. Other highlights are as follows:

1. UNDP closely coordinated the preparation of the work plan of the WG and facilitate its endorsement. The work plan focused on supporting country level capacities for improving migration to help augment evidence-based policy making to support migrants and their rights.
2. UNDP as co-chair of the WG, made substantive input during GMG and GFMD meetings by making presentations on the work of the working group specifically on issues of mainstreaming migration.
3. An outline of United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) guidance on migration was elaborated in consultation with other GMG agencies. The outline serves as a guidance package that complements an existing, more comprehensive guidance and tools that are available from the GMG and its members. The outline also proposes a series of 8 briefs that would explain rationale, purpose, principles, process, levels of intervention and an analytical frame for integrating migration into the UNDAF process. The briefs will also explore the interactions of migration with specific development priorities/sectors and seek to extract lessons from existing programming experiences.

#### *Output 7: Collection and dissemination of project lessons learned*

There was great success in compiling and disseminating lessons learned from the first phase of the project. The knowledge products are to serve as reference points to ensure the effective implementation of the project. Also, the Global Project Board (GPB) was also established and mandated to review the progress of the programme at country and global levels and make recommendations as appropriate; provide oversight and guidance to the PMU; ensure synergies across countries and coherence among different levels of programme implementation; and ensure

visibility of the programme and synergies with other initiatives and processes. Other highlights are as follows:

1. As part of the mandate of the GBP, a board meeting was organised in June 2014 in Moldova and hosted by the Moldovan Government. The meeting, which brought together 52 participants, served as a platform for the sharing of experiences and lessons among project countries. It also explored linkages between the programme and other global processes on migration such as the GFMD and KNOMAD.
2. To keep the GBP abreast with the progress of the programme implementation and facilitate effective review and guidance, two biannual progress reports (matrices) were prepared for the GPB. The report combined results on all outputs and was a joint report from the PMU.
3. To facilitate the effective implementation in all the participating countries, programme implementation guidelines was developed to serve as reference. UNDP made substantive inputs to the development of the guidelines.
4. A draft multi-annual work plan for global level programme outputs was prepared.
5. Furthermore, to ensure that the project followed the guidelines, timelines and workplans as well as to ensure that the programme achieves the expected outputs, a mid-term review and monitoring guidelines were prepared.

### **3.0 Challenges/ Reasons shortfalls in Achievement of outputs.**

Although UNDP made giant strides to achieve all the expected outputs it has direct oversight of under the Joint Programme, it was not able to achieve all the expected results outlined in its work plan. One major reason that accounts for this was the comprehensive restructuring that took place at UNDP during the year. This restructuring led to the replacement of a number of staff and UNDP focal points. The integration of new staff; focal points and programme managers to the project created a challenge with respect to moving along with timeframe, as the new entrants needed sometime to get acquainted to their new roles on the programme.

Furthermore, the restructuring created a lacuna with regards to getting the project document signed by UNDP and also finalizing a letter of agreement with the Planning Institute of Jamaica who are implementing the project on behalf of UNDP in Jamaica. Nevertheless, UNDP senior

management is working tirelessly now to ensure that the project is signed and the LOA is cleared by the legal office. Both will be completed in 2015.

#### **4.0 Summary of key interventions in the next 12 months**

UNDP Country Offices have consulted with governments and agreed on the key interventions to be implemented in 2015. Below are the highlights per country.

##### Bangladesh

1. Commission a Research Agency to undertake a study on internal migration titled “Internal Migration as a Tool for Resilience”.
2. Organize a dissemination workshop with GoB line ministries, development partners and other relevant stakeholders to share findings of study to guide the formulation and implementation of an Action Plan on addressing issues related to Internal Migration.
3. Support, in partnership with IOM the organization of a National Consultation for Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD).

##### Ecuador

Work on getting the Government’s endorsement as soon as possible.

##### Jamaica

1. Make a presentation of draft IMD Policy to Cabinet of Jamaica.
2. Provide facilitation of public consultation on National Policy as a “Green paper”
3. Organise an exhibition booth at Biannual Diaspora Conference
4. Develop and disseminate of summary IMD Policy document, banners, flyers, etc.
5. Support staging of Biannual Diaspora Conference through the Migration Unit’s participation in the Conference activities
6. Support hosting and organization of Global Project Board Meeting
7. Coordination of Jamaica’s activities for the staging of the Global Project Board meeting

##### Kyrgyzstan

1. Support to inclusion of Migration & Development into UNDAF.
2. Develop an analytical report on M&D.

### Moldova

1. Continue integration of migration in the UN-Moldova Partnership Framework (UNPF) through meetings of the UNCT & UN Pillar Working Groups.
2. Integrate M&D considerations in UNCT and donor coordination and planning; Joint UNCT-Government workshop to adjust UN planning, review migration indicators, and the UNPF and Action Plan.
3. Undertake local consultancy to reflect a gender perspective in all programme outputs.
4. Continue the integration of migration in the UN-Moldova Partnership Framework (UNPF) through meetings of the UNCT & UN Pillar Working Groups.
5. Review of project and integration under the mainstreaming umbrella
6. Work with the national postal office on the remittances transfer system.

### Morocco

1. Recruitment of a UNV charged with monitoring and reporting
2. Organise training on Migration and Development with IOM colleagues for Government and UNCT counterparts.
3. Provide expert support for at least 1 outcome group under the UNDAF.

### Tunisia

1. Designation of Focal Points migration
2. Presentation and validation of TDR Committee "Migration" of the United Nations
3. Cycle of information and training on the topic of migration to the Committee "Migration"
4. Field visit of a project on migration in Tunisia

### Serbia

1. Support the inclusion of migration and development linkages into UNDAF and CPD by providing inputs during the process to UNDAF and CPD preparations.
2. Conduct mapping of the migration-related projects and supporting the government in the consolidation of the M&D projects under the mainstreaming umbrella through identifying and engaging a consultant to conduct mapping.
3. Conduct meetings with key stakeholders including Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Statistical office, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Education

#### **Output 5**

5. Organize 2 bilateral peer-learning missions between project implementation countries.
6. Prepare newsletters and circulate to project partners.
7. Develop an online communication and knowledge management platform.
8. Prepare an overview of the ‘state of play’ regarding South-South cooperation on M&D in project countries.

#### **Output 6**

1. Continue coordination of the GMG Working Group.
2. Develop draft UNDAF guidance package in consultation with GMG members, UN DOCO, and United Nations Country Teams.
3. Contribute to the development of the ITC-ILO training course on ‘Mainstreaming migration into development planning.

#### **Output 7**

1. Finalize the annual work plan and Monitoring guidelines.
  2. Undertake first monitoring mission.
  3. Organize GPB meeting.
  4. Strategy for project mid-term review at global level developed.
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