

CITY OF JOHANNESBURG'S POLICY ON INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS

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SECTION 1: THE STATE OF MIGRANTS IN JOBURG

1. 1 Introduction

The City of Johannesburg's Policy on Integration of Migrants is rooted in balancing the City's legal and regulatory position as an organ of the state and the socio-economic realities which draw in and entrench migrants (both internal and cross-border) as part of the City's lived reality. Joburg's cosmopolitan nature reflects a myriad of communities, languages, different cultures, nationalities, social status and so on. As a city it is both transition camp for those intending to move to other parts of the country and a reception area for those seeking to settle. Joburg as a city offers for both in land migrants and cross border migrant the "ideal" destination to meet their dream of economic advancement. At the same time for those affected by conflict in their respective countries provides an allure of safety and springboard for launching their international appeal for assistance for their political cause.

The policy is based on the premise that the process of integration should be understood as a two-way process that involves both new arrivals and the local people. The former need to make a genuine effort to integrate, which amongst other things entails learning the language, understanding the socio-cultural context of the host society, and respecting and complying with legislative and community frameworks. But it also involves the local residents, who need to recognise and accept this new situation and facilitate the process of integration by breaking down barriers

The process of integration as espoused in the city policy should be regarded as **fair participation** of migrant individuals and groups in the social, economic, cultural spheres of the host city or as *the process of becoming* an accepted part of Joburg society. Since integration deals with culture, politics, society and the economy, an interdepartmental approach in policy-making and implementation is thus critical. The city's role is that of being a bridge that enables all residents to access and utilise the available opportunities within the city. The array of resources with the city that impact on all newcomers includes the banking institutions, recreation centres, police stations, hospitals and clinics, ward committees, school governing bodies, church committees, business forums and so on.

1.2 Towards a CoJ migrant policy : the process thusfar

The development of the policy on integrating migrants into the social fabric of Joburg society is primarily based on the experience of the Johannesburg City Council's efforts after four years of developing and implementing a Counter Xenophobia and Common Citizenship Programme and spearheading intervention to reintegrate migrants back into communities after the xenophobic attacks that affected the city in 2008.

In enriching the process of developing the policy a study tour of eight cities was undertaken to examine the manner in which they deal with the challenges of integrating migrants into their societies. Over the course of the study tour, the delegation met with representatives from local, regional and in some cases national government, consulting with relevant non-profit groups working with the various cities on migration issues and conducting site visits in Birmingham, London, Paris, St Denis, Val de Marne, Madrid, Barcelona and Accra.

A further consultative process with non-governmental organisations involved in migrant advocacy and services to migrant communities, city departments labour federations, national and provincial government departments took place in a form of round table discussions in Johannesburg. The primary aim of the stakeholder engagement was to solicit the nature of questions that the city policy should seek to address (the results of this process are captured under the section on problematizing a comprehensive migrant integration policy, below).

1.3 Timeline to the development of city intervention

- Year 2004: Council adopted a comprehensive Human Development Strategy in 2004 to guide the city's efforts in addressing issues of poverty, inequality and social exclusion. One of the key Integrated Development Plans for the 2005/2011 was the Counter Xenophobia and Common Citizenship Programme coming out of the long term goal that sought to ensure that "social exclusion is addressed through the building of prospects for social inclusion amongst all Johannesburg communities".
- Year 2007: In March 2007 the City of Johannesburg approved a "Jozi Migration Desk Strategy". The policy developed guiding principles for the migrant help desk. The historic policy commitments notwithstanding, that this was the first major attempt by a South African city to define an approach to managing and integrating the mix of internal and cross-border migrants flowing into the city. The policy had the following key features:
 - The City adopted a specific operating model for the migrant help desk, including the principle that no one using the desk would be asked about the legality of their migrant status unless it was specifically relevant to their enquiry
 - An advisory committee of non-governmental groups working with and representing cross-border migrants was established to advise the City, with working groups proposing ways to resolve major challenges experienced by migrants, including accessing schooling and opening bank accounts. This developed into the Joburg Migrant Advisory Panel (J-MAP), which continues to convene monthly.

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- The City committed to an aggressive multi-channel counter-xenophobia strategy including media campaigns, training of internal staff, inter-cultural dialogues and sporting and cultural activities designed to showcase and celebrate diversity.
- Year 2008: Mayoral Sub-Committee on Migration: In the wake of the 2008 attacks, the Mayoral Sub-Committee on Migration was convened with the aim of overseeing both the immediate post-conflict response and the development of a more robust medium and long-term approach to the issues of migrant integration. One of the key pieces of work on the committee agenda was and remains the further development and refinement of the City's current Migrant Policy & Strategy into a comprehensive response to managing the inflow and integration of migrants into the City.
- Year 2009: Johannesburg Migration Advisory Council: The City established the Johannesburg Migrant Advisory Committee (J-MAC) a forum that brings together the full range of relevant government actors along with representatives from organized labour, organized commerce, Chapter 9 institutions, representatives from international agencies involved with and serving migrants and a range of civil society groups working with and on behalf of migrants that is Chaired by the Executive Mayor. One of the key issues identified by the JMAC has been the need for the City to lead a more active cross-governmental policy debate on integrating migrants.

1.4 Profile of foreign residents in Joburg

The city is a home to both local and foreign migrants. The local migrants come from all corners of the country in search of a better life through employment or educational or business opportunities. In terms of the cross border migrants it includes those that have come into the country through work and study permits, tourists, refugees, asylum seekers, holiday visa over-stayers and undocumented/ irregular migrants.

According to a study conducted by the Centre for Development and Enterprise (CDE) in 2008 the Zimbabweans and Mozambicans were seen by Johannesburg residents to be the largest groups, followed by Nigerians, Chinese, and Malawians; at a lower level were Indians, Pakistanis and Europeans. Immigrants from other countries in Africa have low visibility because of their small numbers, although Somalis have low numbers but high visibility. Those from Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland probably exceed Nigerians but have low visibility. Foreigners are perceived to work as hawkers, artisans, miners, domestics and gardeners, shopkeepers and stallholders, in professional and technical activities, personal services, other services, security, and small manufacturing and crafts.

Analysis of CDE's Survey data suggests that the number of foreigners in Johannesburg in 2006 was around 500 000 to 550 000 which constitute 14,5 of the Johannesburg's population based on the estimates compiled by the Statistics South Africa's 2007 Community Survey to be almost 3,9 million.

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There is however, lack of accurate statistics regarding the migrant population in the city due to a number of factors that includes the difficulty to document irregular migrants who avoid being identified and difficulty of distinguishing between migrants who have settled here and those who regularly return home.

1.5 Categories of Migrants

Categories of migrant living in Johannesburg vary from those who are temporary migrants and those who are long-term residents, family members and marriage partners of established immigrants. Temporary migrants can be regarded as those that are in the city for a specific period as determined by their visa conditions and includes all those on legitimate study, holiday and work visas. In as far as the local migrants are concerned those that can be considered to be temporary are those who have come to undertake a specific task and then return back to their homes.

The Department of Home Affairs have classified the migrants from other countries into various categories as per the nature of their stay in the country:

i) **Refugees or asylum seekers** are people who have been forced to leave their country of origin for various reasons (for example; war, violent political unrest or genocide).

- **Asylum seeker's permit** - often referred to as a Section 22 (Refugees Act No. 130 of 2008) permit which will allow you to stay in South Africa while the application for Refugee status is being processed.
- **Refugees' permit:** Section 24 (Refugees Act No. 130 of 2008) permit officially recognises you as a refugee in South Africa. It is valid for a period of two years and has to be renewed no less than 3 months prior to the expiry date. All Section 24 permit holder may apply for a refugee ID document and a travel document. People who have refugee status can access most of the same rights as South African citizens (except the right to vote). Having a refugee status means that the person has the protection of the South African government and cannot be forced to return home until it is deemed safe to do so

ii) **Direct residence permits:** This category of permit is applicable to foreigners who have been residing in South Africa on the basis of their work permits for a minimum period of five years, their spouses and also to dependents of South African citizens/permanent residence permit holders.

iii) **Business and Work Permits:** These permits provide for a specific period of time that the migrants can stay in the country for purposes of work or conducting their businesses. They vary from permits that are granted on basis of relevant skills not available in the country, duration of a contract of employment,

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iv) **Study and Exchange Permits:** These permits allow foreign student wishing to study in South Africa to undertake their studies other foreigners not older than 25 years of age to participate in cultural, economic or social exchange programmes administered by an organ of the State or a public higher educational institution in conjunction with an organ of a foreign state.

v) **Retired Persons' Permits:** Retired persons' permits may be issued to persons who wish to retire in South Africa.

vi) **Medical Treatment Permits:** Medical Treatment permits are valid for only 6months

vii) **Irregular migrants:** cross-border migrant, who reside in a given country with no legal status permitting them to do so.

viii) **Unreturned exiles and/or legitimate children of unreturned exiles:** This comprises individuals (or their children born in exile and spouses) who fled instability during the Apartheid era, but did not return once the country had stabilized.

1.6 Policy Target Groups

The comprehensive integration policy targets both in land and cross border migrants. The programmatic elements of the policy will be design to address specific categories of migrants as such there will be those that require information to navigate Joburg for their short stay and on the other there will be those that will require assistance to adapt in order to be full participant in the lives of their communities. **The focus of the comprehensive integration programmes** will be on the asylum seekers, refugees, long-term residents and internal migrants, while the other categories of migrants will receive assistance as per their presented needs.

The irregular/ undocumented migrants are not the primary target of the integration policy in as far as assisting them to undermine the immigration laws of the country. The risk of focusing resources on this group may be an unintentional consequence of assisting those that the Department of Home Affairs would have regarded or identified as prohibited or undesirable. The assistance to this group would thus be in line with the immigration policy of the country that seeks to encourage all the illegal immigrants to regularize themselves. Regularization legislation is considered as a first step in the integration process.

1.7 Problematizing Migrant Policy : 2010- 2011

The policy development process outlined above produced the following distillation of the migrant integration challenge at time of writing :

- a) Lack of reliable data to inform key decisions around migrant management is a major constraint on effective response, BUT data collection needs to be guided by the specific programmatic questions that must be answered.
- b) Internal migration (mainly from rural areas) represents a larger (and arguably less economically integrated) flow of new residents into Johannesburg, and this flow is circular over both short and longer timeframes
- c) Irregular cross-border migrants reside in unconfirmed but substantial numbers in Johannesburg, and are already part of the user population for public infrastructure, including schools and hospitals. Mass expulsion is not a practical option but regularization is a complex exercise which could create perverse incentives and would ultimately require significant changes to present legislation at a national level.
- d) In this context, the City's dominant role is one of data-gathering, co-ordination and – most importantly - structuring reception and tracking arrangements for all classes of migrants while minimizing friction between new arrivals and established communities through tailored counter-xenophobia programmes and interventions.

SECTION 2: POLICY CONTEXT

2.1 History of migration in Joburg

The establishment of modern-day Johannesburg the largest city in South Africa began in [1886](#) with the discovery of [gold](#) that set off a mass migration of people from all over the world to find gold. The city has since from that time been receiving newcomers of all sorts and of different origins who bring with them different cultures, religions and lifestyles. In addition to the discovery of gold the oppressive laws displaced millions of blacks who were forced to leave rural areas for the mining hub in search of employment as part of the cheap labour pool. The growth of the manufacturing industry in the 1930s and 1940s brought an even greater influx of blacks into the city, especially during World War II (1939–45). The displacement of white people in Europe as a result of the World War II, liberation struggles in the African continent against colonialism led to a number of expatriates settling in South Africa. Prior to 1994 the country had never had to deal with asylum seekers and refugees as South Africa did not recognise refugees until 1993. Subsequently the country became a signatory to the United Nations (UN) and Organisation of African Unit (AU), and implemented a new Refugees Act in 1998 (effective as of 2000).

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The history of the country is steeped in the unequal manner in which white and black immigrants, be it political or economic migrants have been perceived, treated and received. The black immigrants continue to be perceived with suspicion and carry the negative tag associated with immigrants. At the same time while there is a large movement of migrants from rural areas and other parts of the country into the city, their needs are often if not always overshadowed by those of cross border migrants.

2.2 Management of immigration national government mandate

The control, regulation and facilitation of immigration and movement of persons through the ports of entry and determination of the status of asylum seekers and refugees in accordance with international obligations is the mandate of the Department of Home Affairs. In its duty the Department assess if the persons wishing to enter the country are desirable or undesirable in terms of the Immigration Act. In performing this function the Department plays a crucial role in national security of the country as it able to exclude or prohibit those that may fall under any of these categories: infected with infectious diseases that can spread easily; fugitive from justice: those that have warrant of arrest against the person or a conviction for genocide, torture, drug trafficking, money laundering, kidnapping, terrorism, or murder; members or supporters of an organisation practising racial hatred or social violence; members of an organisation using crime or terrorism to reach its goals; previously been deported and have not been rehabilitated by the Department in the prescribed manner.

The Department of Home Affairs seeks to ensure that immigration is managed effectively and securely in the national interest including economic, social and cultural development. The immigration policy as prescribed by the [Immigration Amendment Act, 2004 \(Act 19 of 2004\)](#), discourages illegal migration into South Africa by encouraging foreign nationals to apply for different permits to legalise their stay in the country while at the same time seeks to create an enabling environment for foreign direct investment in South Africa and attract scarce skills required by the economy in accordance with the 2014 vision of eradicating poverty and underdevelopment.

2.3 Local Government Context

All the migrants that have been processed by the Department of Home Affairs or those that are undocumented live in local communities. The city plays an unavoidable frontline role in managing the integration of all classes of migrants. Migrants – including irregulars – consume services, participate in the informal economy and are residents of socially excluded areas targeted for assistance. Cross border migrants are accused by certain organized groupings – rightly or wrongly –of being illegitimate competitors for scarce social resources, including low-/ semi-skilled employment and opportunity to trade. The conflicts arising from these accusations, and their consequences, occur and must be managed at the local level, as they starkly did (and were) in the wave of xenophobic attacks directed

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against internal and cross-border migrants living in Johannesburg's disadvantaged communities that occurred over the course of May and June 2008.

The city's approach to date has been a combination of direct advice to migrants with far-reaching dialogue and lobbying. However, the challenge of facilitating access to services for migrants remains and so are the broader issues pertaining to tensions between migrants and local if not managed, would place the City at the centre of a potential social and humanitarian crisis. A much more engaged and aggressive migrant integration policy is required to manage this complex set of issues proactively.

The Refugee Act states that all refugees are entitled to health care, to seek employment and to education; in the same way as South African citizens. It also states that all people in the country are entitled to the rights enshrined in Chapter 2 of the constitution, with the exception of political rights and the rights to freedom of trade, occupation, and profession, which do not apply to non-citizens. Legal immigrants and refugees are therefore, entitled to services offered at municipal level such as safety, housing, clinic services, libraries etc. Indeed, in some instances, non-nationals are actively denied these services.

The city policy thus seeks to put plans in place so that services are extended to refugees, asylum seekers and other legal immigrants. The systems that are to be set up in terms of the policy would thus ensure that access for refugees and other migrants is actively facilitated, such as providing translation services or culturally-sensitive versions of municipal services.

On the question of irregular migration, the City has neither an unambiguous enforcement nor a clear and formalised regularization role to play. Many of the more complex counter-xenophobia challenges relate to the increasing participation of irregular migrants in the social and economic space of the City, and the City clearly has a role (from a public safety point of view) in preventing any violent or otherwise intimidating illegal activities conducted against them, particularly where such activities take on an organised form. But the City is not, and will never be, an immigration authority and cannot of its own accord provide pathways to regularization.

2.5 Legal Context

The legislative framework regarding the management of immigrants is located at the national level. The Immigration Amendment Act and Refugee Act are administered at the national level. The role of local government is not defined in terms of these legislations. As such there is no legislative for local government except the provision of services.

In the recognition of the policy gap and the responsibility to deliver services at local level and deal with the challenges presented by migration into the city particularly that of foreign migrants the Joburg City

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Council has approved a number of policies to enable it to play a proactive role in managing migration in the city. The first policy was the Human Development Strategy of the City approved in 2004 which gave an expression to the city's intent to address the challenges of social exclusion. This was further followed by specific actions in the Integrated Development Plan Counter Xenophobia and Common Citizenship Programme, the approval of the 2007 Migrant Help Desk Strategy, establishment of the 2008 Migration Mayoral Subcommittee and the Joburg Migration Advisory Committee in 2009 to coordinate city efforts to address the challenges of migration comprehensively. One distinct aim has been to develop a city polity to facilitate the integration of migrants into Joburg communities.

SECTION 3: POLICY AIM AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Policy Aim

To facilitate the integration of migrants to a level where immigrants have similar participation patterns to the non-immigrant citizens in community structures, fulfilment of civic duties, contribute to the economic, cultural, religious and social life/ system in Joburg.

3.2 Policy Objectives

- To provide newcomers with basic tools that they need to acquire a place in society independently made up of a *toolkit* that includes: training opportunities in the local language, basic knowledge of Joburg, civic training and tools that prepare them for full participation.
- To develop and implement specific programmes and/or administrative regimes to effectively combat intolerance of migrants and xenophobic perceptions of social resource competition / cultural non-compatibility through *Socio-cultural integration* Initiatives
- To develop critical partnerships with civil *society organisations* in city-level migrant management and integration efforts both as service delivery partners and informants in consultative bodies
- *To facilitate administrative integration through developing an understanding of the manner in which* how migrants access and interact with basic city services, effective management of irregular migrants in the context of frontline services such as primary healthcare and education and establishing how best city departments have or need to reconfigure their processes and procedures to take account of the reality of migrants.

3.3 Underlying Principles Guiding Policy

- **Interculturalism:** Recognising cultural diversity yet at the same time placing an emphasis on the common aspects that unite us, strengthening bonds and positive interaction between people based on the cultural heritage of the host society and the principle of interculturalism
- **Integration and Inclusion:** The needs of migrants will be specifically addressed in all processes that lead to delivery to the residents of the City of Johannesburg. JMAC and JMAP to facilitate participation of migrants in the ordinary decisions and processes of the City of Johannesburg,
- **Action Plan for the Implementation of the Strategy:** An Action Plan that is manageable and realistic will be need to be developed in consultation with all the stakeholders in the city stating clearly who is going to do what, by when, and [the](#) tracking mechanisms.
- **Capacity and Staffing for the Strategy:** The City will be expected to create a critical mass of people who are equipped, skilled, empowered and motivated to implement the City of Johannesburg Integration Policy into all departmental programmes so that the implementation of the policy becomes a success.
- **Strengthening city structures to deal with policy implementation:** The Johannesburg Migration Advisory Committee to be strengthened through ensuring broad participation of key stakeholders.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Systems:** A cross cutting Monitoring and Evaluation System will be developed and implemented to measure progress on the implementation of the City s' Integration Policy.

4 Main areas of action

4.1. Reception and tracking For New Arrivals

The reception strategy is critical as it will enable the new comers and established migrants to have an avenue to receive information, connected to opportunities that will allow them to participate in the active life of their communities and empower them with the necessary tools to navigate the city, and track them as they do (see action area 2).

4.1.1 Migrant Help Desk: The migrant help desks are the first point for new arrivals in the city or established migrants in the city. It is the hub providing multi-media information on the city and facilitating connection to various resources critical to migrant's adaptation in the city.

The location of the Migrant Help Desk should be located at or in close proximity to the major Arrival Points (bus/ taxi or train terminus) within the city in each of the seven Regions.

4.1.2 Language Centre: Language is a key tool of integration. The role that the city can play in the learning of indigenous languages and or English is critical in promoting inclusion. The role of the city would be through supporting institutions promoting the learning of indigenous languages to migrants. The city would provide support to at least one institution per Region through direct funding or making access to teaching space possible through the community development facilities.

4.1.3 Orientation Programme for new arrival: Education programme targeting migrants to be set up in all the Migrant Help in the city. The aim of the education programme is to assist the migrant to understand the culture of the host country, duties, rights and obligations and knowledge of the law emphasising zero tolerance to crime.

The programme to take place classroom group format or through the pamphlets and information brochures that are language sensitive.

4.1.4 Education Programme targeting locals: An education programme as opposed to an awareness campaigns to be instituted among the locals through schools, churches and community based organisations on issues of migration.

4.1.5 Participation: The key outcome is to promote the participation of migrants in the decision making process and community activities for example in school governing bodies, police forums, business

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forums etc. The communities to be enabled to receive migrants through NGO partnerships and Ward Committees and **Street Committees** to be utilised o facilitate the welcoming of newcomers into communities. This would be done through the Migrant Help Desk informing the various structures of new comers into their communities.

4.2 Developing comprehensive Information Management Systems for Dissemination of information and Data Gathering

It is fundamental for the city to establish mechanisms to provide that size of the challenge to progressively deal with urban planning and resource allocation.

A reliable comprehensive database needs to be developed in the city over a period of five years. The database would include everyone who lives in Joburg and would be updated on quarterly basis.

The data to inform the database to be sourced in the following manner:

- 4.2.1 Template: A standardised template for city departments rendering services to communities to be developed to capture the various users indicating their origins
- 4.2.2 Tapping into existing databases: To develop information sharing relations with the key civil and state organs that interact with migrants mainly the Department of Home Affairs, Embassies and local associations of migrants
- 4.2.3 Service Consumption of health and education services: to collaborate with the Provincial Government to access the database of people accessing health and education services.
- 4.2.4 Spatial Understanding: Need to develop a spatial understand of the location of migrants in the city and the reasons for choosing to settle in specific parts of the city and not others. A mapping exercise of the locations to be developed.
- 4.2.5 Policy proposal to be explored is the mechanism to register everyone who lives in Johannesburg and the incentives that would encourage people to register

3 Inter-sectoral Collaboration to Advance the integration of migrants in the city

- Community Conflict and Xenophobia: The reality in Joburg is the competition for limited resources that include job opportunities and shelter between the local and migrant communities. The absence of an under class that could accommodate the need for migrant service is absent and thus both locals and migrant compete for the same opportunities.
- Dialogues and Intercultural engagement: The city has primarily driven the process of dialogues between civil society, labour movement, religious sector. In order to take this process forward the

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city will collaborate closer with civil society partners to widen participation and access to this initiative. The city would thus provide support to the civil society organisations to spearhead the process of engagement.

3.1 Implementation of NGO Network

3.1.1 Johannesburg Migration Advisory Panel: The city has set up a forum made up of non-governmental organisations and city departments that meets on monthly basis to look at challenges that confront migrants. The forum is known as the Joburg Migration Advisory Panel. In order to strengthening the civil society engagement with migrants and to support the initiatives aimed promoting migration the Forum is to be utilised to source organisations that could be provided with direct funding through the city's social funding initiative as service deliver partners. The focus of services to be delivered will be predetermined by the city in consultation with the Panel.

3.1.2 Johannesburg Migration Advisory Committee: JMAC needs to be utilised to facilitate the integration of plans of the various key departments that have an impact on the migrants in the various spheres of government. The critical departments to be brought on board includes the Departments of Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Justice and Constitutional Development, Labour, Trade and Industry and Cooperative Government

SECTION 5: POLICY IMPLEMENTATION & EVOLUTION

5.1 Implementation Plan

This policy cuts across all the departments and the MOEs of the City of Johannesburg, and it shall be implemented through a coordinated, collaborative and an integrative approach. Cross cutting programmes in this policy will apply equally to all the departments and MOEs, and department specific programmes will be addressed by a Lead Department, working in consultation with all stakeholders.

A City of Johannesburg Plan of Action will be developed within three months of approval of this policy by the Council. The development of such a plan will be in a consultative manner and each city department will be clearly articulate its deliverables. This Plan once developed will be presented to the Migration Mayoral Sub-Committee for consideration.

5.2 Migration Mayoral Subcommittee on Migration

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The Migration Mayoral Sub Committee is central to the implementation of the policy and will coordinate its implementation through the submission of progress reports in its quarterly meetings by the various departments coordinated by the Community Development Department.

5.3 Johannesburg Migration Advisory Committee

The Implementation Plan once approved will be added on the Plan of Action of the JMAC and will thus be evaluated on quarterly basis. This platform will be utilized to solicit the participation of the various stakeholders involved in the implementation of the city's policy.

SECTION 6: LOBBYING AGENDA

6.1 Tracking role regarding irregular migrants

A clear consensus on roles and responsibilities with regard to collection of data on irregular migrants needs to be reached with the Department of Home Affairs, working through existing formal channels including newly established (At the time of writing) interaction forums between the national department and local government. Additionally, the City will seek the right to access all data held by the Department of Home Affairs on foreign nationals (data on South Africans is already available through the City's status as an operational pilot for the National Integrated Social Information System, a project of the Department of Social Development). The City undertakes to explore the extent to which it can input into the regularization process through the capture of such information in order to streamline and refine regularization policy and institutionalise the local government role.

6.2 Implementing partner status with multi-lateral bodies

Working under the auspices of the Memorandum of Agreement being finalised (at time of writing) with the United Nation High Commission for Refugees and working through channels established by the Departments of International Relations and Co-operation and national Treasury, the City will seek the formal right to receive funding directly from donors seeking to assist foreign migrant populations. As at time of writing, local government is not recognised as a sphere of government able to receive such funding from muliti-lateral bodies, regardless of the well-established and transparent financial and audit systems developed and implemented by Johannesburg as a City Government.

6.3 Managing migrant access rights and status in other spheres of government.

The City will seek the right to formally call to account agencies of the state which fail to respect the rights of migrants through denial of service and/or persecution and mistreatment in contravention of legislation and relevant legal rulings. This would in particular apply to services rendered through or on behalf of the provincial departments of Health, Education and Social Development.

SECTION 7: POLICY MONITORING AND REVIEW

7.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms

This policy provides for a broader programmatic context, with key strategic programmes that will further be interpreted into an implementation plan with performance indicators and delivery targets. All the Municipal Owned Entities and Departments are required to compile specific indicators that are aligned to the policy strategic programmes and priorities as set out in the implementation plan.

Performance of all Departments and MOEs will be accounted to at the Human Development Task Team (HDTT) through reporting mechanisms channelled via the Migration Desk. The objectives and strategic programmes in this policy should in order of priority be transferred into Sector Plans and Delivery agendas, which will form the basis of the reports generated by the Monitoring and Evaluation System. The Migration Sector Organizations including Community Based Organizations will be involved in policy monitoring and evaluation systems through their participation in the J-MAP.

7.1. Monitoring Mechanisms

7.1.1 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

Migration KPIs addressing delivery on the Delivery Agendas and Performance Scorecards of Departments and MOEs will need to be specified. Key Performance Indicators should be adequately measured for progress in the department, through targets, and evidence and means of verification.

7.1.2 Reporting

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All Departments and MOEs will be required to submit a quarterly progress report to the Migration Mayoral Sub-Committee on Migration, detailing progress on each item of their sector plans and delivery agendas.

7.1.3 Evaluation

An *Impact Assessment* on key activities relating to the Migration issues in the Delivery Agendas will be subjected to an independent audit on yearly basis.

7.1.4 Policy Review

This policy will be reviewed after every five years, to ensure necessary realignment.