

ANNEX 5 Assessing partnership opportunities Key considerations

The success of pathways relies on diverse partner networks. One of UNHCR's key functions is to identify local partners to build the support framework for pathways expansion and for integration upon arrival, and to support the growth of these networks over time. Partners bring a wealth of knowledge to UNHCR in areas such as migration where we are not the expert.

To start off on complementary pathways sourcing and needs assessment activities, Operations may wish to keep the following key considerations in mind:

OPERATIONS AT THE DEPARTURE SIDE

Are there local actors offering services like language lessons, CV building, vocational training and bridging courses, legal advice and support, etc.? Are these actors well-placed to carry out activities like identification, screening and referral?

- Have these organizations worked with persons in need of international protection and/or complementary pathways programmes before?
- What kinds of support would these organizations require from UNHCR?
- Are these organizations located close to where the population lives?
- Do these organizations have an established presence?
- Would data-sharing agreements or information-sharing protocols be viable?
- What integrity safeguards do these partners have in place?
- How can UNHCR support them to become stronger?

OPERATIONS BOTH AT THE DEPARTURE AND THE DESTINATION SIDES

What possibilities are there to increase refugee-led support on the implementation of programmes or activities? This can include:

- Information-sharing about different opportunities and programmes;
- Administrative support with applications;
- Identification of eligible candidates or population needs in accessing available pathways such as family reunification;
- Support provided to candidates to prepare for interview processes including CV preparation;
- Language support; and
- Referral to other service providers.

What funding streams exist for partners—e.g. private sector funding, donor organizations, philanthropy, academia and universities, businesses and companies, etc.? How can UNHCR help to mobilize funds?

If deemed necessary, can any activities be streamlined into existing private partnership agreements? This can include information dissemination, data collection, advocacy, connection with international partners, training and capacity building of staff, identification, referral, etc.?



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How accessible are partner services to refugees? Is transport available and accessible? Are there protection risks associated with these movements?

What types of coordination structures such as taskforces, working groups and others need to be in place? What are UNHCR's roles in these?

What kind of training and support do partners require and how can UNHCR support with this?