



November 29, 2012

Dear Friends,

We hope you enjoy this week's edition of the Newsflash! This week's edition focuses on migration. IRIN has launched a new series on migration, "Crossing into the Unknown" exploring the changing dynamics of modern migration. The traditional distinctions between refugees, asylum seekers, and economic migrants are becoming less clear as people move from one country to another for a combination of reasons. In some cases, these may include fear of persecution, but often can also include economic prospects or reunite with family members. The global financial crisis has not stopped migration, but it has led to increasingly complex patterns of movement. Please view the articles and links below to read more about this resource.

Sincerely,

The Firelight Team

(Call for Proposals) United Nations Trust Fund Call for Proposals 2012: Ending Violence against Women – VAW

(Call for Nominations) Nestlé Prize: Funding Opportunity for Projects on Water, Nutrition or Rural Development

(Call for Proposals) United Nations Democracy Fund: Seventh Round of Funding from 15th November 2012 onwards

(Resource) Migration: Crossing into the Unknown

(Call for Proposals) United Nations Trust Fund Call for Proposals 2012: Ending Violence against Women – VAW

UN Women (United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women) has issued a call for proposals for the year 2012 to provide grants from US \$100,000 to US \$300,000 to both small grassroots-based NGOs as well as large organizations for implementing projects that address violence against women (VAW).

The United Nations Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women ("The UN Trust Fund"), established in 1996 under the UN General Assembly 50/166, is a leading global multi-lateral mechanism supporting national efforts to

end one of the most widespread human rights violations in the world.

The 2012 UN Trust Fund Call invites proposals in the following areas of action:

- Closing the Gap on the Implementation of National and Local Laws, Policies and Action Plans that Address Violence against Women

- Addressing Violence against Adolescent and Young Girls

For large civil society organizations, governments and UN Country Teams, budget requests should be within the range of a minimum of US\$ 300,000 to a maximum of US\$ 1 million total for duration of two to three years.

For small civil society organizations, especially grassroots women's organizations and networks, budget requests will also be considered for a minimum of US\$ 100,000.

Applicants are expected to submit proposals online in the form of a brief Concept Note. For preparation of the Concept Note, refer to the following annexes:

- Annex 1: Concept Note Form
- Annex 2: Budget Summary

Concept Notes can be submitted in the following languages only: English, French and Spanish (please note that while the call is available in Arabic, Portuguese and Russian, concept note applications will only be accepted in English, Spanish or French).

Deadline for Submission: 21 January 2013, 11:59pm New York Time (EST).

For more go to: <https://grants.unwomen.org/>

(Call for Nominations) Nestlé Prize: Funding Opportunity for Projects on Water, Nutrition or Rural Development

The Nestlé company's 'Nestlé Prize 2013' is seeking projects in the areas of Water, Nutrition or Rural Development implemented in low and middle income countries. The Nestlé Prize is organized once in every two years and it provides a funding of up to CHF 500 000 (approx. USD 530 000) to scale up or replicate his initiative.

The Nestlé Prize in Creating Shared Value is for any public or private organization (e.g. not-for-profit organizations, governmental and inter-governmental organizations, private businesses, academic institutions, etc.) or individuals having reached the legal age of majority.

Water, Nutrition or Rural Development projects that have proven their worth on a pilot or small-scale basis; are judged to be feasible on a broad-scale basis or replicable in other settings or communities; have high promise of having a social impact, through either improving access to nutrition, improving rural development, or having a significant impact on water management or access to clean water and have built on a sound and viable business model can be nominated under this Prize. The Nestlé Prize in Creating Shared Value is international in scope. Entities may

reside in any country in the world. The Entry may, however, only cover projects implemented in low and middle income countries.

Nestlé will commit to the Prize Laureate an investment of up to CHF 500,000 for a specified period of time to assist in the scaling up of the awarded project. The Creating Shared Value Advisory Board may decide to award the Prize to more than one, but a maximum of three, Laureates. The value of each Nestlé Prize for each Laureate would then depend on its various merits and needs and defined at the sole discretion of the Creating Shared Value Advisory Board, but a minimum of CHF 50,000 per Laureate. The total value for all Laureates will not exceed CHF 500,000.

Deadline for Submission: 31 March 2013.

For more go

to: <http://www.nestle.com/csv/Nestle/Nestleprize/Pages/nestlePrizeincsv.aspx>

(Call for Proposals) United Nations Democracy Fund: Seventh Round of Funding from 15th November 2012 onwards

The United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) is going to open its Seventh Round of Funding from 15 November 2012 onwards. The Fund will provide grants ranging from US \$50,000 to US \$400,000 for projects that strengthen the voice of civil society, promote human rights, and encourage the participation of all groups in democratic processes.

The primary purpose of this UN body is supporting democracy through empowering civil society. UNDEF projects exist in developing countries, in societies in transition and in challenging environments, and are in six main areas: Community development; rule of law and human rights; tools for democratization; youth; empowering women; and media.

Among these, NGOs and civil society organizations are expected to receive the bulk of funding. Besides, UNDEF allocates 70% of its programmable resources in each funding round for projects that take place in one country while the rest of the 30% is for global/regional projects. This means that local NGOs have better chances of receiving grants for their projects than international organizations working in different regions.

Applicants from all countries can submit project proposals, but UNDEF will give strong preference to proposals submitted from countries and regions where the challenges of democracy are more critical, such as countries emerging from conflict, new and restored democracies, the Least Developed Countries, Low Income Countries and Middle Income Countries.

Applications have to be submitted online through the UNDEF website.

Deadline for Submission: 31 December 2012

For more go to: <http://www.un.org/democracyfund/News/NFU09Nov12.html>

Migration: Crossing into the Unknown

The global financial crisis has not stopped migration, but it has led to increasingly complex patterns of movement and some changes in destination. According to the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) World Migration Report 2011, the total number of migrants worldwide remained at a fairly stable 214 million by the end of 2010. **However, migratory flows to many developed countries have slowed as jobs have become more scarce and labour migration policies less welcoming.**

Meanwhile, temporary or "circular" migration, in which people come and go between countries, is on the rise, according to The Economist, which has also noted the increase in young, mostly educated workers heading to the booming economies of China and South Korea.

Increasingly, the traditional distinctions between refugees, asylum seekers, forced and economic migrants are becoming less clear as people move from one country to another for a combination of reasons. In some cases, these may include fear of persecution, but often they also include the wish to improve economic prospects or reunite with family members.

Many refugees and asylum seekers now use the same routes, modes of transport and smugglers as migrants, a phenomenon of "mixed migration" that local police and immigration officials are often ill-equipped to deal with. **The result is that asylum seekers entitled to receive protection and assistance, often end up arrested, detained and even deported.**

Restrictive policies

Perhaps the greatest impact of the economic crisis for migration have been moves by a number of governments to introduce more restrictive policies in a populist response to the widespread misconception that migrants are bad for already ailing economies - taking jobs away from locals and burdening public services.

Measures that penalize migrants tend to feed into and fuel negative public perceptions, which may explain the dramatic increase of racially motivated attacks and hate crimes against migrants and refugees in a number of countries. IRIN's new film, *The Shopkeeper*, documents the fear of such attacks that dominates the lives of Somali refugees running small shops in South Africa's townships and informal

settlements. On average, one Somali is killed by serious gun injury every week in South Africa.

This reluctance of countries to recognize asylum seekers and refugees is at the heart of the EU's failure to fully achieve its goal of a Common European Asylum System. Different standards for processing and granting refugee status have resulted in a lottery for asylum seekers depending on the member state in which they apply.

Most refugees in developing world

In reality, the majority of refugees and forced migrants do not reside in Europe or other developed countries, but in the developing world where keeping their predicament in the international spotlight presents a major challenge for agencies like UNHCR. As new emergencies like the conflict in Syria produce new waves of refugees, funding for ongoing and protracted displacement crises is under strain (see IRIN's list of the top 10 neglected refugee crises) and resources for long-term solutions, such as helping refugees to return home is lacking.

Migration can be viewed both as an essential adaptation to current and future threats such as climate change, dwindling resources and over-population and as a vital component of economic growth for both sending and receiving countries. But governments, publicly at least, continue to view it as a negative and short-term phenomenon that must be reduced and discouraged rather than better understood and managed.

The message that migration is here to stay and that governments and humanitarian agencies need to better plan for it, underlies a project of the University of Oxford's International Migration Institute (IMI) to explore future possible scenarios for migration in various regions of the world.

The approach, explains IMI researcher Simona Vezzoli, "is not stuck in seeing migration as a problem that once it's fixed will go away, but rather as a part of life that if we are clever and strategic about understanding it, actually might bring benefit, not only to migrants but also to governments and local communities."

Migration in South Africa

Twenty years ago, South Africa's cities were braced for a massive influx of rural migrants following the scrapping of apartheid-era pass laws which had restricted black people's movements. Cities such as Johannesburg and Durban have indeed grown, but not at the phenomenal rates projected and others have hardly grown at all.

With little access to the formal job market, most rural people lack the resources to live in cities for long periods. They often maintain homes and families in rural areas

and return there for marriages, burials and when the going gets too tough in town.

Hidden migration

Data from the Independent Electoral Commission, which tracks voter movements, reveals that South Africa's population is on the move, but not just to cities. "There's a lot of step-wise migration and movement within municipalities," said Harrison. "People are drawn to areas of greater economic opportunity, but also where infrastructure and housing is provided."

Social grants for the elderly, children and the disabled can support a family living in a rural area where the cost of living is relatively low and have even stimulated the growth of cash economies in some areas. The higher fertility rate in rural areas has also compensated for any out-migration.

"In rural areas, we probably have a stable population for the next 20 to 30 years," said Harrison.

In other parts of Africa which lack the economic safety net provided by government welfare benefits, rural households can often rely on access to land held by local traditional authorities to grow food for their families.

Potts said that countries like Malawi have remained deeply rural, despite the fact that people often struggle to grow enough food for their families, because of the lack of jobs and high cost of living in the cities. "People certainly move to towns, but they don't tend to stay," she said. "People are seeking somewhere where they can find a reasonable standard of living and they're not finding it, so they keep moving."

Still a magnet

While news that Africans are not flooding into cities may come as a relief to local authorities, Loren Landau, director of the African Centre for Migration and Society at the University of Witwatersrand, warned against complacency. "While the rates of migration may not be as high as some feared, the growth rate when translated into absolute numbers nonetheless represents an important demographic and political challenge to local authorities and others mandated to provide for the urban poor," he told IRIN.

Cities like Johannesburg remain a magnet for migrants from inside and outside the country and while the expected levels of growth have not happened, the city is still growing at an estimated 1.9 percent per annum, twice the national rate.

"We've still got a backlog in terms of addressing needs like housing," said Harrison. "It might actually be a blessing if growth isn't as fast as was anticipated."

For more go to: <http://www.irinnews.org/In-depth/96796/99/Crossing-into-the-unknown>

As part of the Firelight Foundation's Capacity Building Program, Firelight provides "Newsflashes" to share relevant resources and information with our active grantee-partners via weekly emails and via post on a monthly basis. We hope that by facilitating access to information for grassroots, community-focused organizations, programming for children and families, as well as organizational development, is enhanced. Past editions of the Firelight Newsflash can be found on our website: <http://www.firelightfoundation.org/newsflash.php>. We welcome your comments, feedback and ideas for upcoming Newsflashes at newsletter@firelightfoundation.org.

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