

# ANNUAL REPORT 2023



Migration  
Multi-Partner  
Trust Fund



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Multi-Partner  
Trust Fund**



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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Farmers Field Schools in Tajikistan, Capacity Building of 'Families Left Behind' to Carry Out Farming Activities

Photo credit: ©FAO

# 1. Introduction

When adopting the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), Member States recognized that cooperation on migration governance was essential, and that no State could achieve its migration priorities in isolation. The embodiment of this ethos was the call for a pooled fund to support the Compact's implementation. In 2019, in response to this call, the United Nations Network on Migration established the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (Migration MPTF, or the Fund), the first mandated fund covering all aspects of migration governance.

Now four-years-old, the Fund's annual report marks an important milestone in its development: for the first time, it presents final programme results achieved in various countries and reflects on the outcome of the independent evaluation of the first generation of Joint Programmes.

2023 was a year of promise. Nine new Joint Programmes were selected for funding, the highest number in a single year since its inception. Funding has now been provided to 21 Joint Programmes, a rate of roughly one new programme every two months.

True to the Fund's commitment to support collective action, 15 members of the United Nations (UN) Network on Migration actively participate in the implementation of all funded Joint Programmes. True to the global nature of the Fund, these 21 programmes cover all regions and sub-regions. True to the GCM's 360-degree approach, all five of the Fund's thematic areas are covered.

To ensure the Fund's relevance and agility, the Steering Committee identified several areas where additional programming was needed, including addressing the impact of climate change on human mobility. Thus, in 2023, three of the new Joint Programmes focused on responding to the challenges arising from climate change and environmental degradation.

The Fund is proud of its ongoing commitment to innovation and to the GCM's guiding principles. It was the first fund to introduce a human rights marker (2021), the first to introduce a child sensitivity marker (2022), and in 2023, it introduced guidelines on how to strengthen engagement with civil society, migrants and communities throughout its work.

Finally, 2023 saw a significant increase in resources. Income doubled from approximately USD 10 million in 2022 to USD 20 million, meeting the annual fundraising target set by the Steering Committee. With 22 contributors, the diversity of the Fund's donor base is second only to the Peacebuilding Fund amongst all United Nations global pooled peace and development funds.

The Fund's financial status is healthy, but still far from being able to meet demand. Countries and regions continue to submit exciting new programming proposals. Many have been positively assessed by the Steering Committee and await funding in the pipeline. With continued and strengthened engagement by the international community, the Migration MPTF is poised to deliver more in years to come.





# 2

## THE FOUNDATIONS: GOVERNANCE, APPROACH, AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Trade Fair in The Gambia Brought Empowered Women  
Entrepreneurs Together to Expand their Businesses



Throughout 2023, the Fund continued to run smoothly under the governance, operational and programmatic frameworks and mechanisms established between late 2019 and early 2020. The Fund operated efficiently and effectively, achieving most of the results set out in its Results Monitoring Framework as a result of

its inclusive governance structure, comprehensive Operations Manual, and unwavering commitment to results orientation, and the GCM's vision, objectives and guiding principles.

## 2.1 Governance Structure and the Operations Manual

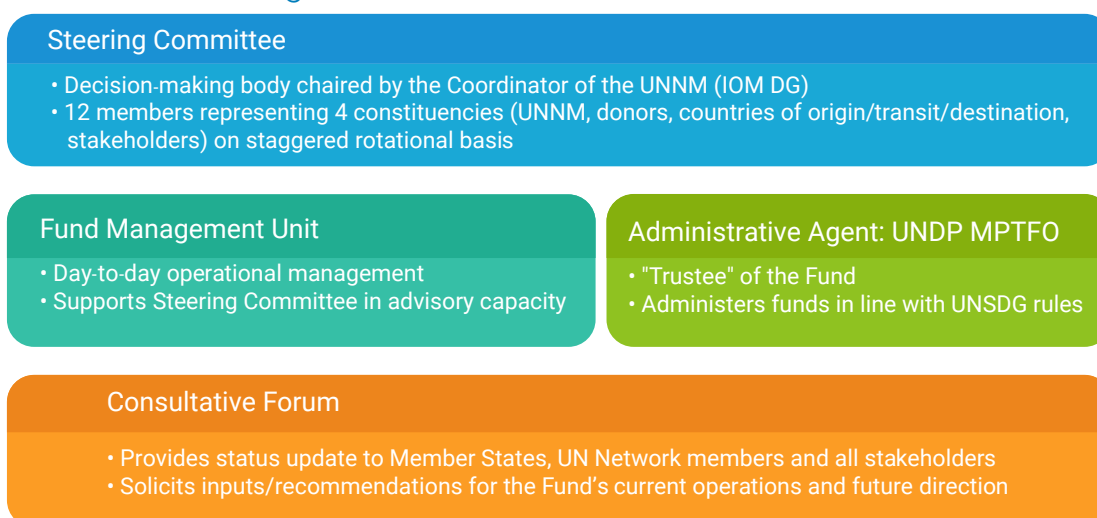
### 2.1.1 Governance Structure

The Fund's governance structure, established in late 2019, consists of:

- The Steering Committee (decision-making body);
- The Fund Management Unit (small unit supporting the Steering Committee and responsible for the Fund's operations);
- The Administrative Agent ("trustee" of the Fund, responsible for administering contributions).

Throughout 2023, this structure, along with the established processes, methodologies and tools of the Fund, facilitated effective and efficient operations.

### Migration MPTF Governance Structure



The **Steering Committee**, chaired by the Director General of IOM as Coordinator of the Network, governs the Fund. It provides oversight and makes, collectively and on a consensus basis, all key decisions related to the Fund such as selecting concept notes, allocating funds, commissioning evaluations, revising the Terms of Reference or Operations Manual, approving the direct costs related to Fund operations, and mobilizing resources.

The Fund welcomed Ms Amy Pope as the new Chair of the Steering Committee and Coordinator of the UN Network on Migration as she assumed the IOM Director General post on 1 October 2023.

To ensure that the Steering Committee is truly representative of the stakeholders identified by the Global Compact, it consists of three members each from the following constituents: UN Network

on Migration; donors; countries of origin, transit and destination; and stakeholders. Moreover, to ensure wide representation, membership is rotational on a staggered basis. Until 2022, the tenure of each

member was two years. In 2023 this was increased to three years, in response to the external evaluation recommendation (please see box below for more information).

## Evaluation of the Fund

During the second half of 2022, the Steering Committee (SC) commissioned an external evaluation of the Fund, to feed into the preparation process of the 2023-2026 Investment Plan and in line with good practice of UN pooled funding instruments. The evaluation focused on the overall functioning of the Fund itself, with specific objectives to assess sustainability, the governance structure, alignment with the GCM guiding principles, the quality and diversity of the overall programme portfolio, and the Fund's contribution to strengthening partnerships in the field of migration.

DUNDEX consulting firm was retained, and the evaluation was carried out from early October to end December 2022. Discussions about the findings and way forward were conducted in February 2023.

Overall, the evaluation recognized the uniqueness of the Fund and assessed the design, governance structure and operation of the Fund as fully aligned with the GCM guiding principles. The evaluation confirmed that the systems put in place to manage the Fund are widely viewed as efficient, transparent, inclusive and evidence-based. The Joint Programmes supported by the Fund were found to be relevant and clearly linked to GCM objectives and SDG goals. The Fund also was assessed as playing an important role in strengthening the UN Network on Migration, thus promoting the principle of "One UN" and national ownership through the "whole-of-government" and "whole-of-society approach" at all levels. Lastly, it was found that important partnerships have been established via the Fund.

The summary of actions taken based on evaluation recommendations are summarized below. The full evaluation can be found at: <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/migration-mptf-evaluation-2022>.



1. To increase the effectiveness of the SC while maintaining the principle of frequent rotation of its membership, membership tenure was increased to three years.
2. To streamline the management of the ongoing Joint Programmes, the SC delegated to the FMU the authority to approve no-cost extensions of up to one year.
3. Requests to donors to fill additional posts for the FMU (to discharge important additional functions such as knowledge management communications, and further improve the result framework monitoring) is ongoing.
4. The recommendation for traditional donors to offer additional funding to match contributions from non-traditional donors, was piloted with the first "Joint Contribution" announcement by the the Federal Republic of Germany and Kingdom of Morocco in April 2023.
5. The recommendation to recruit "goodwill ambassadors" for the Fund was discussed in March 2023 and put on hold due to the high resource demands of maintaining goodwill ambassadors.
6. The SC confirmed the importance of continued discussions with the World Bank to ensure complementarity of various efforts. It was also noted that, as a Member of the Executive Committee of the UNNM, the World Bank is expected to support advocacy and fundraising efforts for the Migration MPTF.

Steering Committee membership since 2019 is summarized below. Based on the evaluation recommendations, the Steering Committee agreed in February 2023 to increase the membership rotation cycle to three years. One third rather than half of the Steering Committee members will rotate every year.

However, the transition will be gradual and existing members as of February 2023 were given the option to limit their tenure to the originally agreed two-year period.

Constituents	From Dec 2019 to June 2021	From July 2021 to June 2022	From July 2022 to June 2023	From Jan 2024-
<b>UN Network on Migration</b>	ILO, UN Women, WHO	UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF	FAO, UNICEF, UNODC (new)
<b>Donors</b>	Germany, Thailand, UK	Germany, Mexico, UK	Denmark, France, Mexico	Denmark, France, USA (new)
<b>Countries of origin, transit and destination</b>	Ecuador, Morocco, the Philippines	Ghana, Iraq, the Philippines	Bangladesh, Ghana, Iraq	Bangladesh, Ghana, El Salvador (new)
<b>Stakeholders</b>	The African Movement of Working Children and Youth, Mayors Migration Council, Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	International Detention Coalition, Mayors Migration Council, Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	AFFORD, International Detention Coalition, Ms Ghada Hammouda (Private Sector)	AFFORD, Private Sector, Migrant Forum in Asia/Center for Migrant Advocacy (new)

The Fund Management Unit (FMU) is responsible for operational functions, provides management support to the Steering Committee and liaises with the Administrative Agent. Embedded within the UNNM Secretariat at IOM Headquarters, the FMU is a lean structure, benefiting from the overall support of the UN Network on Migration Secretariat as well as other components of the Network. It is composed of two full-time professional staff and one administrative staff. Since September 2022, the French Government finances a full-time Junior Professional Officer (JPO) to support both the programmatic and advocacy work of the FMU. During the second half of 2023, the FMU also benefited from a full-time communications consultant.

From the beginning, the FMU has been fully funded by IOM, as part of its overall support to the UN Network on Migration Secretariat. However, it was foreseen that, in line with good practices, these costs will be

gradually transferred to the Fund itself. Accordingly, the Steering Committee agreed to have 25 per cent of the FMU's budget covered by the Fund in 2022, and 50 per cent in 2023. The remaining amount (75 per cent and 50 per cent respectively) were covered by IOM.

During 2023, the FMU managed the Joint Programme technical review process, and provided various strategic recommendations for consideration by the Steering Committee to facilitate effective and efficient Fund operations. The FMU ensured that all subsequent Steering Committee decisions were implemented within the agreed timelines and reports/documents were developed and finalized. With the original seven Joint Programmes that were funded in 2020 coming to a close in 2023, the FMU guided the process of programmatic closures, including final evaluations.

The Migration MPTF uses a pass-through funding

modality, where donors and Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) channel funding through one UN organization, referred to as **the Administrative Agent** (AA). The AA is the appointed interface between the PUNOs and the donors for administrative matters. The UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO) has been appointed to carry out this task, functioning in strict accordance with the UN Sustainable Development Group Protocol on the AA for Multi-Donor Trust Funds.

Established in 2003, the UNDP MPTFO is the United Nations centre of expertise on pooled financing mechanisms, supporting development effectiveness and United Nations coordination through the design and administration of innovative pooled financing mechanisms. Managing over 200 trust funds, with over USD 18 billion in deposits and investing in programmes overseen by 50 participating United Nations organizations, the MPTFO's efficient and transparent services are recognized by all partners. The Administrative Agent's costs are 1 per cent of the contributions received.

To ensure broad-based consultation and stakeholder engagement at the highest level, an **Annual Consultative Forum** is held. Open to all Member States and stakeholders, the Forum discusses and solicits recommendations for the Fund's current operations and future direction.

In 2023, four Steering Committee meetings were held in February, March, July and November.

- The February meeting followed the postponement of the second meeting planned for late 2022;<sup>1</sup>
- At the March extraordinary meeting, resource mobilization was discussed and the 2023-2024 Fundraising Strategy was adopted;
- The July meeting was a virtual meeting focusing on programmatic decisions;
- The November meeting was held under the leadership of the new Chair, who assumed her position as the Director General of IOM in October.

Steering Committee decisions are available at <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/mig00>



or <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/mptf>.



The Consultative Forum was postponed to January 2024, to align with the UN Network on Migration Annual Meeting (see <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/meeting/annual-meetings>).



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<sup>1</sup> While the Fund usually holds two Steering Committee meetings per year, as the external evaluation of the Fund concluded in late December 2022, the second meeting (originally scheduled for December 2022) was postponed to early 2023 to allow for full discussions of the evaluation recommendations and findings.





## The Investment Plan 2023-2026 and the Fundraising Strategy 2023-2024

In early 2023, the Steering Committee approved two critical strategic documents: The Investment Plan 2023-2026 and The Fundraising Strategy 2023-2024.

### The Investment Plan 2023-2026

Following the successful implementation of the plan for 2021-2022, the Steering Committee approved the Investment Plan 2023-2026, which defines the fundraising target and provides a framework for funding allocations. The period covered aligns with the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) cycle.

The Investment Plan reaffirms the primacy of quality, alignment to GCM 360-degree approach and guiding principles, and the Fund's aim to ensure thematic balance, geographic balance and diversity of partnerships. Additional considerations were also incorporated from the 2022 IMRF Progress Declaration recommendations. These include addressing the impact of climate change on migration; Improving migrants' access to health care services; Increasing attention to preventing loss of migrant lives along perilous routes; and protecting children in the context of migration. The need to further strengthen the Fund's portfolio on regional or multi-country programming, in particular through application of a whole-of-migratory-route approach that address the interconnected nature and dynamics of migratory movements across countries of origin, transit and destination, was also identified.

The Steering Committee then adopted a total capitalization target of USD 150 million by 2026, the year of the next IMRF. This amount is expected to be reached incrementally with annual funding targets of USD 20m in 2023, USD 25m in 2024, USD 30m in 2025 and USD 35m in 2026.

### The Fundraising Strategy 2023-2024

While the targets set by the Investment Plan remain modest considering the strong demand and the fact that the Fund was called for by the UN General Assembly, it was noted that reaching them requires significant growth. In order to enable this growth, the Steering Committee held an ad hoc meeting focused exclusively on fundraising.

The 2023-2024 Fundraising Strategy was adopted at this meeting, with the following four objectives and a set of concrete actions: 1) Consolidate and, whenever possible, increase the contributions from existing donors; 2) Bring on board key Member States that have the potential to bring significant additional resources; 3) Further broaden the donor base by seeking contributions, even modest, from countries of the global South; and 4) Engage the private sector.

Of note, two new initiatives were identified:

- **The Joint Contribution Initiative:** Existing donors are encouraged to announce additional contributions to the Fund in conjunction with a new donor contributing for the first time. This innovative approach to North-South and South-South cooperation is designed to further broaden the donor base, embodying the GCM spirit of partnership.
- **Private Sector earmarking:** This new approach to private sector earmarking at the Joint Programme level was approved on a pilot basis and is governed by a strict set of rules designed to safeguard the decision making role of the Steering Committee and the pooled nature of the Fund. The earmarking rules and their effect on the Fund's management will be reviewed regularly.

## 2.1.2 Operations Manual

The Migration MPTF Operations Manual, adopted in December 2019 and regularly updated and revised since, outlines the governance structure and mechanisms, the management rules and procedures, the programming cycle (including all necessary tools

and templates for Joint Programmes) and the Fund's results framework. All the components encapsulate the Fund's commitment to transparency and the GCM's 360-degree approach and guiding principles.<sup>2</sup>

### Commitment to Transparency

The Migration MPTF is committed to ensuring maximum transparency in its operations, through the MPTF Office Gateway. All relevant information is publicly available on the page dedicated to the Migration MPTF (<https://mptf.undp.org/fund/mig00>). This includes Steering Committee decisions, the Joint Programme pipeline and, once funded, all Joint Programme documents and reports.

The MPTF Office Gateway also provides real-time financial data generated directly from its accounting system, enabling the tracking of all information related to contributions, transfers to participating United Nations organizations, expenditures, and so on.

In addition, the UN Network on Migration website has a dedicated section for the Migration MPTF: <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/mptf>.

## 2.2 Results Orientation

Getting things done is the priority. The Migration MPTF operational framework and programming approach is highly results oriented.

donors and Joint Programme beneficiaries. This also forces the Fund to be goal-oriented and prioritize its activities.

From the beginning, the Steering Committee incorporated a **Results Framework** in the Fund's Operations Manual, placing strong emphasis on 1) alignment with the SDGs; 2) programmatic alignment to the GCM guiding principles and commitment to sustainability and partnerships; and 3) operational effectiveness and performance. By outlining specific results and indicators to monitor and assess performance under each of the three areas, the Migration MPTF holds itself accountable to both

Moreover, as articulated in the **Migration MPTF Investment Plan 2023-2026**, quality is the foremost criteria for Migration MPTF Joint Programme selection and resource allocation. This is assessed from two equally important perspectives: adherence to fundamental project cycle management (PCM) and results-based management (RBM) principles on one hand, and alignment to the GCM guiding principles on the other.



<sup>2</sup> The Operations Manual is available at: [https://migrationnetwork.un.org/system/files/docs/MMPTF%20Operations%20Manual\\_Mar%202023\\_0.pdf](https://migrationnetwork.un.org/system/files/docs/MMPTF%20Operations%20Manual_Mar%202023_0.pdf)



The focus on results and alignment to GCM guiding principles are also reflected in the Fund's **Results Monitoring Framework (RMF)**. The RMF 2020-2022 was originally developed and approved by the Steering Committee in December 2020. Then in March 2023 the Steering Committee approved an updated RMF for 2023-2026, taking lessons learned

into consideration. Please see excerpt of the RMF per Result Area below, summarizing the expected results, indicators, 2023 targets and results achieved. Further detailed narrative of the results can be found in relevant sections of this report. These sections are referenced in the table's last column. The full RMF is in [Annex A](#).

Migration MPTF Results Monitoring Framework			2023	
Results Area 1: The Joint Programmes (JPs) and Initiatives funded by the Migration MPTF are aligned to key Global Compact Guiding Principles.				
RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET (2023)	RESULTS	AR SECTION
1.1) Joint Programmes (JPs) are people-centred.	1.1.1) % of JPs that consulted with, and explicitly reflect the needs and concerns of migrants and/or migration-affected communities in its design.	90%	100%	
1.2) JPs are founded on international human rights law and its principles, and take a rights-based approach to programming.	1.2.1) % of JPs that self-report as: a) Human Rights (HR) Marker has largely been achieved; or b) HR Marker shows significant integration of human rights in the Joint Programme but some challenges remain; or c) HR Marker shows a very partial integration of human rights in the JPs.	100% for a, b, c Min 90% for a, b	100% for a, b	
1.3) JPs are gender-responsive.	1.3.1) % of JPs that: a) have gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) as the primary objective; or b) make a significant contribution to GEWE; or c) make a marginal contribution to GEWE, but not significantly.	100% for a, b, c Min 70% for a, b	100% for a, b	3
1.4) JPs are child-sensitive.	1.4.1) % of JPs that: a) have advancing children's rights and meeting children's needs as the primary objective; or b) significantly contribute to advancing children's rights and meeting children's needs; or c) make a marginal contribution to advancing children's rights and meeting children's needs, but not significantly.	60% for a, b, c Min 20% for a, b	100% for a, b, c 65% for a, b	
1.5) JPs take a whole-of-government approach.	1.5.1) % of JPs that include as partners more than one government line entity.	90%	100%	
	1.5.2) % of JPs and initiatives that enter into implementation agreements (financial or other) with local government and related entities (e.g. provincial, municipal, district agencies).	30%	55% 20% financial; 35% non-financial	4
1.6) JPs take a whole-of-society approach.	1.6.1) % of JPs that include non-UN and non-governmental stakeholders in programme management and coordination mechanisms.	90%	75%	4
	1.6.2) % of Joint Programmes and initiatives that enter into implementation agreements with non-governmental stakeholders.	70%	65%	4

- **Results 1.1 to 1.5 related to alignment with GCM principles of people-centred, human rights, gender-responsive, child-sensitive, and whole-of-government:** All results reached their respective targets. Of note, alignment with whole-of-government principle is strong, both horizontally (engagement of various line ministries at the central level) and vertically (engagement of provincial, municipal, district, or local entities). All Joint Programmes include more than one government line entity as partners, and 16 (out of 20) Joint Programmes work with local government and related entities. Also, more than half of the Joint Programmes (11 JPs, or 55 per cent) entered into implementation agreements with local government and/or related entities.
- **Result 1.6 (whole-of-society approach):** The Fund failed to reach targets for the two indicators under this result. The main reason is that 8 out of the 20 Joint Programmes<sup>3</sup> initiated implementation during 2023 (five as late as September), and have thus not had sufficient time to fully set up their coordination mechanisms and enter into close engagements with stakeholders. Every effort will be made to ensure future alignment to the whole-of-society approach for all JPs and it is expected that once implementation of these relatively new JPs get underway, inclusion and engagement of stakeholders will strengthen.

Result Area 2: The Joint Programmes and Initiatives funded by the Migration MPTF are sustainable and complementary to other development initiatives.				
RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET (2022)	RESULTS	AR SECTION
2.1) Expected results of the JPs have been achieved and are sustainable.	2.1.1) % of JP outcomes and output results achieved by end of project.	75%	82%	N/A
	2.1.2) % of JPs evaluated as achieving sustainable results.	75%	100%	
2.2) JPs are complementary to other development projects and initiatives.	2.2.1) % of JPs that are mutually reinforcing with other local, national, regional or global development initiatives.	70%	100%	N/A

2023 was the year when the original Joint Programmes funded in 2020 ended and undertook external evaluations. Based on these evaluation reports, the Fund was able to glean initial insights into the effectiveness, sustainability and complementarity of these programmes. Please note that of the 7 JPs that completed implementation in 2023, all but one finalized evaluations. The one remaining evaluation is expected to be finalized in mid-2024.

- **Result 2.1 (achievement of results and sustainability):** Based on end-of-project reports and evaluations for 6 of the 7 Joint Programmes, on average, 82 per cent of the outcomes were reported/assessed to have been achieved. In addition, based on the findings of the 6 JP evaluations, all were positively evaluated as achieving sustainable results.
- **Result 2.2 (contribution to UNSDCF and/or relevant frameworks):** All 6 JPs that underwent external evaluations have been positively assessed as having contributed to UNSDCF and/or relevant regional frameworks.

<sup>3</sup> TA1 Nigeria, TA1 Serbia, TA2 India, TA3 Costa Rica, TA3 Ethiopia, TA4 Moldova, TA5 Morocco and TA5 Brazil.



**Result Area 3: The Migration MPTF is managed efficiently, coherently, and consistently.**

RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET (2022)	Results	Sections
3.1) Financial resource mobilization and utilization.	3.1.1) Volume of resources mobilized annually (in million USD) - annual targets.	20m	USD 20,100,000	5
	3.1.2) % of resources mobilized that are earmarked.	Less than 60% earmarked	45% earmarked	
		No earmarking to a specific TA over 25% of Total contributions received	No earmarking to specific TA over 15%	
	3.1.3) % of resources allocated to each thematic priority (cumulative indicator). <sup>4</sup>	Bracket 15-30% per TA	15% - 23%	
3.2) Approval process of JPs is facilitated in an efficient and consistent manner.	3.2.1) % of concept notes (CNs) and JP documents submitted to the MMPTF that are reviewed per transparent criteria and assessed in a timely manner (annual targets).	100%	100%	3
	3.2.3) % of JPs that initiate implementation within 20 working days of approval of the final proposal by the Steering Committee (SC) and confirmation of availability of funds - annual targets.	100%	25%	3
3.3) Implementation of JPs is monitored.	3.3.1) % of Annual JP reports and mid-year progress updates submitted on time, or within 10 working days of the deadline - annual targets.	90%	100%	4
	3.3.2) % of JPs that complete joint final independent evaluations within 6 months of completion of project activities - annual targets.	100%	85.7%	N/A
3.4) Decisions made by the Steering Committee (SC) are implemented in a timely and comprehensive manner.	3.4.1) Number of SC meetings organized as planned in the MMPTF Operational Manual, with participation of the quorum of members - annual targets.	2	3	2
	3.4.2) Annual Consultative Forum organized.	Yes	No	
	3.4.3) % of SC decisions implemented within the agreed timelines - annual targets.	90%	100%	
	3.4.4) MMPTF annual consolidated narrative and financial reports submitted to the SC and donors by agreed deadlines.	Yes	Yes	
3.5) Risks related to the management of the MMPTF are monitored and managed.	3.5.1) MMPTF Risk Management Strategy in place and reviewed annually.	Yes	Yes	

<sup>4</sup> Please note that this indicator was intended to be cumulative and will be clarified going forward.

- **Result 3.1 (financial resource mobilization):** The Fund successfully reached its resource mobilization target of USD 20m for 2023. Of total contributions received to date (2020-2023), only 45 per cent was earmarked, and no earmarking to a specific thematic area was over 15 per cent. Lastly, the percentage of funds allocated to each thematic area to date, range from 15 to 23 per cent. This relatively even allocation of funds to thematic areas indicates alignment to the GCM 360-degree approach.
- **Result 3.2 (JP approval process):** All concept notes and JP documents submitted to the Fund were reviewed in a timely manner, applying transparently the criteria outlined in the 2023-2026 Investment Plan. However, the Fund failed to meet the target of having 100 per cent of the Joint Programmes starting implementation within 20 working days of a Steering Committee decision. This was in large part due to the realization that imposing an immediate implementation start date can in fact be counter-productive for the PUNOs of the funded Joint Programmes. This is particularly true for Joint Programmes that are allocated funding after substantial time has passed since its submission, which may range anywhere from a few weeks to a few years. If no advance notice is given, the unpredictability of programme start dates may in fact lead to implementation delays. In 2024, the Steering Committee will consider revising this indicator to that it can better measure fund management efficiency.
- **Result 3.3 (JP monitoring):** All JP reports and updates were submitted on time, and six out of seven (85.7 per cent) JP evaluation reports were submitted within six months of project completion.
- **Result 3.4 (implementation of Steering Committee decisions):** Three Steering Committee meetings were held in 2023 - in February, June (programmatically only) and November. The annual Consultative Forum was, however, postponed to January 2024 to align with the UN Network on Migration global Annual Meeting. The consolidated Migration MPTF Annual Report for 2022 was prepared on time.
- **Result 3.5 (risk management):** The Migration MPTF Risk Management Strategy was reviewed at the November 2023 Steering Committee meeting, and slight amendments were made (see section 2.3 below).

## 2.3 Risk Management

All pooled funds must include a solid risk management strategy. Through the adoption of the Funding Compact in July 2019, the Member States pledged to double their support to the UN pooled funds while the UN committed to improving the management of pooled funds, including through the design and implementation of risk management systems and strategies.<sup>5</sup> In this context, the Steering Committee endorsed a risk management strategy and corresponding risk register in mid-2020 (see Annex B of the Migration MPTF Operations Manual), with close monitoring of the risks and the continued assessment of the effectiveness of treatment measures as the strategy's main element.

In November 2023, the Steering Committee reviewed the strategy, and confirmed that existing risks and treatment measures continue to be relevant. However, to strengthen treatment and monitoring of risks, two amendments were made for risk statements 3 and 4.

### **Risk Statement 3) Investments fail to show results/do harm (including through fraud), undermining GCM agenda and trust in the Fund.**

One of the identified risk drivers was related to insufficient sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (SEAH) safeguards at the programming level. To strengthen treatment of this risk, the treatment measure was amended as follows.

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.un.org/ecosoc/sites/www.un.org.ecosoc/files/files/en/qcpr/SGR2019-Add%201%20-%20Funding%20Compact%20-%2018%20April%202019.pdf>



- Protection of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (PSEAH) requirements were included in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) and the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office regarding the Operational Aspects of the Migration MPTF.
- Requirement for PUNOs to confirm that they have PSEAH internal rules and regulations was included in the Joint Programme document template.

**Risk Statement 4) A gap is created between expectations and ability to support GCM implementation, which undermines credibility of the Fund, support and willingness to engage with the Fund (from UNCT, host governments, donors).**

The primary risk driver identified was insufficient donor support, which continue to be a challenge. Among others, a concern raised was the establishment of new funding mechanisms that may have overlaps with the Migration MPTF, such as the Loss and Damage Fund and the Internal Displacement Solutions Fund. As such, in addition to the existing treatment measures (increased advocacy by all Steering Committee members; syndicated investments with other funding mechanisms where possible; Steering Committee to review fund objectives and scale back or increase ambition, including number of projects, as necessary) the following treatment measure was added.

- Coordination among other funding mechanisms; and joint external communication/advocacy where possible.

## 2.4 GCM Vision, Objectives, and Guiding Principles

As a GCM capacity-building mechanism, a critical feature of the Migration MPTF is its close alignment to the vision, objectives and guiding principles of the Compact. This is evidenced by the Fund's 360-degree approach to ensure balanced support to all GCM objectives, and its operational and programmatic alignment to the GCM guiding principles. These principles are reflected in the Fund's governance structure, Results Monitoring Framework, and Investment Plan, but most importantly, in its review and funding allocation decisions vis-à-vis the Joint Programmes.

### 2.4.1 The 360-Degree Approach

*"This Global Compact offers a 360-degree vision of international migration and recognizes that a comprehensive approach is needed to optimize the overall benefits of migration, while addressing risks and challenges for individuals and communities in countries of origin, transit and destination."*

– GCM, paragraph 11

### Thematic Balance

To ensure a comprehensive approach in line with the 360-degree vision, the Fund's programmatic framework clusters the GCM's 23 Objectives under 5 thematic areas. This ensures balanced support and provides an umbrella of broad operational areas towards which donors can earmark their funding, if necessary. This clustering also helps to effectively monitor and report on the Fund's impact.

As articulated in the Investment Plan, thematic balance is a fundamental criterion when selecting Joint Programmes to be funded. It is second only to quality. This clustering is a powerful management tool to ensure that the Fund's operations are thematically balanced.

Joint Programming alignment to the 360-degree approach is monitored in the Results Monitoring Framework under Result 3, indicator 3.1.3.

Migration MPTF Thematic Areas



## Geographic Balance and Diversity

Following on thematic balance, the Fund seeks to achieve geographic balance and diversity among its Joint Programme portfolios. Noting that this is conditional on a sufficient level of resources and on the existence of variety among the pool of quality proposals submitted by countries and regions, it is

recognized that geographic balance and diversity can only be achieved over time. This sub-component of the 360-degree approach is further elaborated upon in the **Investment Plan 2023-2026**, approved by the Steering Committee in its February 2023 meeting.





**Geographic balance:** The Fund aims to ensure appropriate geographic balance, in keeping with the spirit of a funding instrument called for by the United Nations General Assembly. GCM implementation is crucial in all regions, as all face migration-related challenges. To ensure that geographic balance can be monitored consistently over time, the Fund will review its allocation decisions considering the following five regions: Africa, Americas, Asia-Pacific, Europe, and Middle East and North Africa (MENA). Moreover, to properly reflect the variety of demographic scale and migration dynamics amongst and within regions, geographic balance is also measured at the sub-regional level, defined as follows:

Region	Subregion
Africa	East Africa; Southern Africa; West and Central Africa
Americas	Caribbean; Central and North America; South America
Asia-Pacific	Central and North Asia; East and Southeast Asia; South Asia; Pacific
Europe	Europe
MENA	Middle East and Northern Africa

**Diversity of partnerships and interventions:** Over time, the Fund will have a varied portfolio of Joint Programmes to showcase how the GCM can be implemented at the local, national, regional and global levels. Beyond the individual quality of each Joint Programme funded, the quality of the portfolio of funded Joint Programmes will be considered as a whole. To this end, diversity in terms of partnerships (range of participating United Nations organizations, government line ministries, local authorities, civil society organizations and other stakeholders), types of intervention (such as policy-level technical assistance and pilot interventions at the local level) and Joint Programme targets (like population/beneficiaries and stage of the migration cycle – origin, transit, destination and return) are also criteria for prioritization.

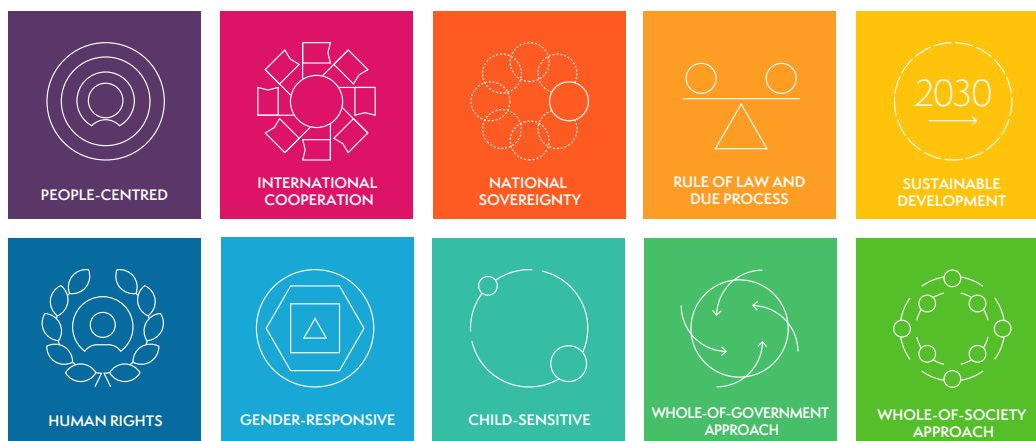
## 2.4.2 GCM Guiding Principles

### Priorities

While the Fund is anchored in the GCM's 360-degree approach, ensuring thematic balance and geographic diversity, the Investment Plan allows for incorporating additional considerations. As such, the Steering Committee has identified five priorities for specific attention: (i) addressing the impact of climate change on human mobility with focus on adaptation and resilience strengthening; (ii) improving migrants' access to essential health care services; (iii) increasing attention to preventing loss of migrant lives along perilous routes; (iv) protecting children in the context of migration; and (v) regional or multi-country programming, in particular through a whole-of-migratory-route approach.

The Steering Committee has committed to pay attention to these, and to re-double efforts to encourage partners at country level in the design of effective programming proposals in these areas. It was also recognised that the objective of preventing loss of life has a particular resonance, given the mandate emerging from the 2022 International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) Progress Declaration.

The Migration MPTF is fully aligned with the guiding principles of the Global Compact, reflected in all areas of work, from Joint Programming to the Fund’s Results Framework. To ensure all funded programmes and activities align with these principles, they constitute the key criteria for assessing, selecting, monitoring and evaluating Joint Programmes.



Four guiding principles – sustainable development, international cooperation, national sovereignty, and rule of law and due process – are inherent in the Fund’s objectives and funding criteria, and adherence is ensured through the Joint Programme proposal submission and selection process, as well as ongoing monitoring of funded programmes. Alignment of the remaining six guiding principles is ensured via rigorous quality assessment of the proposals, and subsequent monitoring and evaluation of Joint Programmes.

## Human Rights-Based, Gender-Responsive, and Child-Sensitive

To ensure that all Joint Programmes incorporate and mainstream these three cross-cutting principles, the Fund requires all proposals (both at concept note and Joint Programme document stages) to self-report on marker questions.

- The Migration MPTF **Human Rights Marker**, originally developed in 2020 in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), was further updated in 2023 to align with the UN Sustainable Development Group practice. The marker supports the development of programmes consistent with international human rights law and its principles, and takes a human rights-based approach to programming. It provides guidance for integrating human rights throughout the project cycle, as well as for exercising a human rights due diligence approach.

- The **Gender Marker** is based on the UN Development Group (UNDG) guidance. A Migration MPTF-specific Guidance Note was developed in December 2020 to strengthen understanding of and alignment to this principle for migration-related proposals.

The Fund employs a **Child-Sensitivity Marker**, requiring partners to consider potential positive and negative impacts of the Joint Programme on children, whether intended or unintended and whether the programmes focus specifically on children. In February 2023, the Steering Committee approved the Child Sensitivity Marker Guidance Note, which was subsequently included as an integral part of the Fund’s Operations Manual. Through this [Child-Sensitivity Marker](#), the Migration MPTF tracks allocation of funding for protecting, respecting and fulfilling children’s rights and addressing their needs.



## People-Centred, Whole-of-Government and Whole-of-Society Approach

The Fund strongly espouses the GCM's commitment to people-centred, whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, to ensure relevance, ownership and sustainability. The composition of the Steering Committee with various constituency representatives and the commitment to an annual Consultative Forum reflect this commitment.

Programmatically, the Fund ensures that Joint Programmes involve and meaningfully engage with more than one government line entity, and/or local government(s) and/or related entities, and a broad range of stakeholders including civil society, migrants and communities.

While there is no quantitative guidance on adherence to these principles, they are integral to the quality assessment of all proposals, from the initial concept note to full Joint Programme document stage.

- **People-centred:** All proposals must place the individual at their core, promoting the well-being of migrants and their communities in countries of origin, transit and destination. Particular attention is given to ensuring involvement/engagement of affected populations throughout the project cycle.

- **Whole-of-government:** Since migration is a multidimensional reality that cannot be addressed by one government policy sector alone, effective interventions must take a whole-of-government approach to ensure horizontal (such as various line ministries) and vertical coherence across all sectors and levels of government (national-provincial-local levels).
- **Whole-of-society:** Joint Programmes must promote broad multi-stakeholder partnerships to address migration in all its dimensions by including migrants, diasporas, local communities, civil society, academia, the private sector, parliamentarians, trade unions, national human rights institutions, the media and other relevant stakeholders.

In February 2023, the Steering Committee approved the **Guidance Note on Engagement with Civil Society, Migrants and Communities**, constituting an integral part of the Operations Manual. It provides guidance for Joint Programmes to meaningfully engage with civil society, migrants, and communities in all aspects of the programmes: design, implementation, management, and evaluation.



## **GCM Talk: Migration and Adaptation in the Context of Climate Change - A pragmatic approach towards removing barriers and enhancing opportunities.**

On 7 September 2023, the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and IOM UK organized this in-person and online event. It was opened by remarks from Minister Andrew Mitchell (Minister of State for Development and Africa, FCDO) and Jonathan Prentice (Head of Secretariat for the UN Network on Migration), followed by a roundtable discussion featuring speakers from UN agencies, academia and civil society.

The event focused on the potential adaptive capacity of migration in the context of climate change, widening the scope of current conversations around climate change and migration. Speakers explored concrete ways in which different migration pathways can support adaptation and how migrants and diasporas can be part of the solution if included in adaptation planning, implementation and monitoring.

The Migration MPTF, represented by Ms Reiko Matsuyama of the FMU, presented on the importance of addressing climate and migration, as it has been a priority for the Fund since 2021, following a growing demand from the ground. Providing examples of Joint Programmes that it supports and is ready to support, the Fund was recognized as a good mechanism for supporting initiatives that advance both migration and climate adaptation goals, while ensuring diversity of partnerships, a whole-of-society, whole-of-government and people-centred approach.

This timely discussion and its [outcome document](#) will inform the UK White Paper on Development, as well as UK contributions to COP28 and to GCM Regional Reviews, where climate change is likely to feature heavily as a key theme. The outcome document of the event can be found online.



## Localizing migration

While many countries' national governments are primarily tasked to manage migration policies, migration dynamics play out at the local level, particularly when it comes to advancing migrants' inclusion in host communities, returnees' reintegration, and social cohesion. Recognizing the complexity of migration, the GCM acknowledges the critical role of local authorities, and specifically mentions the need for their involvement in more than half of its 23 objectives.

### Indonesia

#### Migration governance for sustainable development



The Joint Programme facilitated the integration of GCM objectives and SDGs into local policy development processes. First, based on the Local Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) and Migration Policy Gap Assessments, local authorities evaluated existing initiatives and identified potential areas for enhanced local migration governance. Through this process, local governments were encouraged to raise migration on their policy agenda, including by allocating funding towards local interventions, developing local migration policies, and strengthening coordination with national government entities. In South Sulawesi Province, the Manpower and Transmigration Agency subsequently allocated resources towards the repatriation of Indonesian migrant workers and reinforced their commitment to incorporate migration in their Regional Medium Term Development Plan for 2024.

### Ethiopia

#### Integration of migrant street children and youth in Addis Ababa



The Joint Programme provides local Addis Ababa government with tools and support to deliver essential health and psychosocial services to vulnerable migrants, including forcibly returned migrants, women, and children. In close collaboration with the Addis Ababa Bureaus of Women-Children and Social Affairs, Labor and Skills, Health, and the Strategic Programs Management Offices, the Joint Programme enhances reintegration support for returning migrants and improves their socio-economic outcomes. Interventions include cash donations and business development support.

### Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone

#### Strengthening border management, social cohesion, and cross-border security in the Parrot's Beak area



By facilitating dialogue, raising awareness building capacity of community leaders and NGOs, the Joint Programme contributed positively towards building a sense of shared responsibility and vigilance within and amongst the Parrot's Beak border communities. Fifteen village surveillance committees were established; 60 community leaders and 30 grassroots NGOs received capacity building on community empowerment and human rights; and 23 awareness activities targeting local authorities were conducted. A boat race awareness raising event reached 80,000 community members along the Makona River with messages on peaceful cohabitation, health and communal well-being. The programme also produced three radio spots in collaboration with rural stations to convey messages of social cohesion, including on respect and acceptance of cultural origins, gender and community health.

➔ **Chile, Mexico**

**Capacity building of local governments in Santiago and Mexico City to strengthen socio-economic integration of migrants and refugees**



This Joint Programme focused on improving migrant workers' and refugees' access to decent work and sustainable livelihoods by enhancing their employability and access to networks and social protection in the two cities. Working closely with local authorities and partners, the programme contributed towards making employment and social intervention programmes more effective and inclusive of migrant populations; and reinforcing institutional capacity of service providers at different levels to address the needs of migrant workers. For instance, in Santiago, nine municipal departments were trained on the intercultural needs of migrants, reaching 273 municipal officials. The Resource Center for Migrants and Refugees in Mexico City was institutionalized through the development of Standardized Operations Procedures (SOP) implemented by the City Government.







# 3 THE SELECTION OF JOINT PROGRAMMES

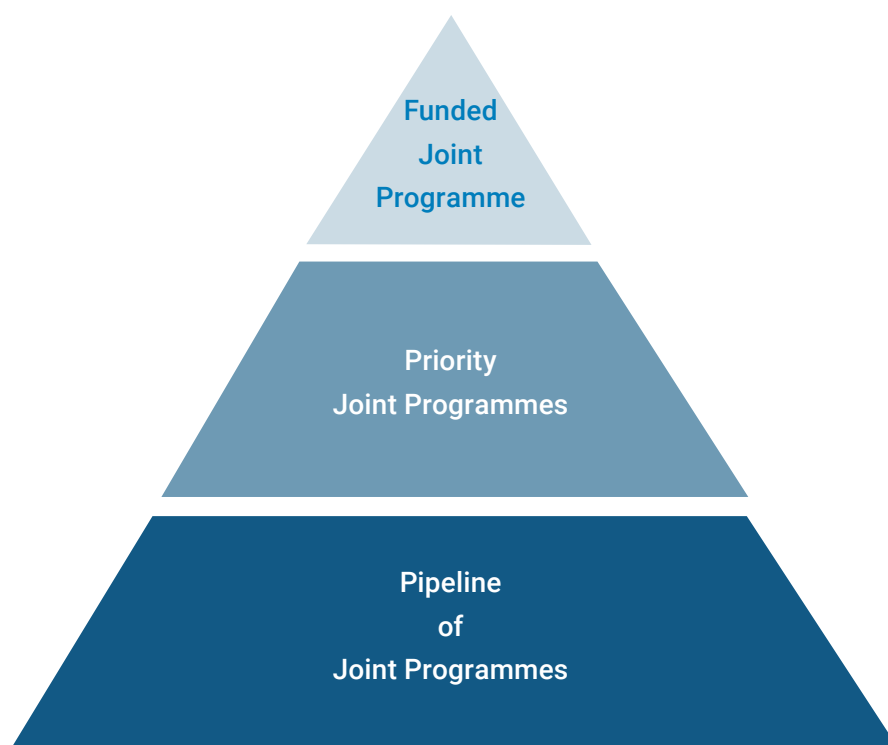
Skill Building for Women Migrant Workers on Financial Literacy, Business Ideas and Women Leadership in Indonesia

Photo credit: ©UN Women

In 2023, the Migration MPTF funded nine new Joint Programmes, covering all continents and thematic areas, the most programmes funded in a single year. Of the 21 Joint Programmes funded to date, seven concluded in 2023, 13 were ongoing at the end of the year and the final one was about to be launched.

The Fund uses a three-step process to review and select Joint Programmes:<sup>7</sup>

- 1 The Steering Committee identifies high quality, relevant and eligible concept notes to include in the [Pipeline of Joint Programmes](#). The pipeline is constantly updated with the possibility of adding or withdrawing concept notes at each Steering Committee meeting.
- 2 Then, the Steering Committee prioritizes concept notes (evenly distributed among the five thematic areas, in line with the GCM's 360-degree approach) and requests full Joint Programme documents, to maintain a pool of [10 Priority Joint Programmes](#).
- 3 When resources become available, the Steering Committee selects [Joint Programmes to fund](#) from this pool of priority Joint Programmes. In this manner, the Fund can efficiently allocate resources without having to wait for concept notes to develop into full proposals.



<sup>7</sup> This process is further elaborated upon in the [Investment Plan 2023-2026](#).



This section provides an overview of the programming cycle from submission of concept notes, review and identification of pipeline Joint Programmes, to funding decisions of Joint Programmes, that the Fund undertook during 2023.

## 3.1 The Submission of Concept Notes

By the end of 2023, the Fund had received 161 concept notes from 99 different countries and regions. Many were received during 2020, however, the sustained interest of Member States and participating UN organizations translated into more than 20 concept note submissions every year since.

The proposals came from different regions, covered all thematic areas, and reflected varying migration contexts and dynamics. With limited outreach and

awareness raising to manage expectations, this continued interest in the Fund reflects both the need for support and the strong interest of Member States and partners in implementing the Global Compact through a joint programming approach.

The tables below show the breakdown of the 41 concept notes reviewed in 2023<sup>8</sup> per thematic area and geographic regions.

### Thematic Balance

Despite a noticeable shift towards Thematic Area 2, at least 22 concept notes were received under each thematic area as of 31 December 2023. This allowed

the Fund to comply with the 360-degree approach in its decisions without compromising on quality.

MMPTF Concept Note Submissions	2023	Total
Thematic Area 1	6	22
Thematic Area 2	19	61
Thematic Area 3	7	22
Thematic Area 4	4	26
Thematic Area 5	5	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>161</b>

<sup>8</sup> The 41 concept notes reviewed in 2023 consisted of 21 concept notes submitted during the second half of 2022 and reviewed at the February 2023 Steering Committee meeting and 20 concept notes received in 2023 and reviewed at the July and November 2023 meetings.

## Geographic Diversity

Forty-eight countries submitted one or more concept notes for review in 2023, either separately or as part of a multi-country proposal. Asia submitted the greatest number of concept notes (15), followed by the Americas (11), Africa (10), Europe (2) and MENA (1); two concept notes at the global level were also reviewed in 2023.

A total of 161 concept notes had been received from 99 countries and regions since 2020: 62 in Africa; 32 in the Americas; 36 in Asia; 13 in Europe; 7 in MENA; and 2 at the global level.

The table below provides a breakdown of all submissions by region.

	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total to date
AFRICA	39	9	8	6	62
AMERICAS	19	1	7	5	32
ASIA	21	9	6	9	45
EUROPE	8	3	2	0	13
MENA	3	2	2	0	7
GLOBAL	0	0	2	0	2
TOTAL	90	24	27 <sup>9</sup>	20	161



<sup>9</sup> Among them, 21 concept notes were submitted during the second half of 2022 and reviewed at the February 2023 meeting.

## 3.2 The Pipeline Selection

The relatively high number of Joint Programmes in the pipeline is encouraging. It helps ensure quality and balance across the Fund's portfolio and constitutes a valuable communication and resource mobilization tool for the Fund. It offers a comprehensive illustration of what the Migration MPTF is poised to support, and, beyond the Fund, it provides a roadmap by which the GCM can be put into action. It further reinforces the commitment of the UN system to support GCM implementation in a coordinated, coherent, joint fashion.

The continued interest and relevance of each pipeline programme is confirmed annually with the submitting UN country teams. Concerns have been raised regarding the absence of a limit to how long a concept note can remain in the pipeline. At its November 2023 meeting, the Steering Committee instructed the FMU to review the process and suggest a potential revision for the SC to consider in its first 2024 meeting.

In line with the criteria outlined in the Operations Manual, the assessment of concept notes focused on:

- Eligibility and adherence to key cross-cutting principles (people-centred, human rights dimension, gender-responsiveness, child-sensitivity);
- The quality of the consultative process leading to the Joint Programme design;
- Complementarity with existing initiatives/programmes;
- The strength and breadth of the partnerships envisaged in implementation (whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches);
- The innovative value of the initiative;
- The sustainability of results.

The Steering Committee approved 14 of 41 concept notes reviewed in 2023. Please note that 21 concept notes reviewed at the February 2023 meeting were received in 2022, and were also taken into consideration for the analysis below.

The following analysis is cumulative, reviewing the 2020-2023 figures in total.



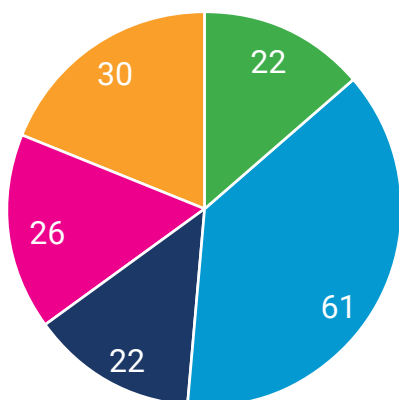
## Thematic Balance

For each thematic area, at least 22 concept notes were received and at least 11 included in the pipeline since inception of the Fund. This thematic diversity enabled the Migration MPTF to abide by

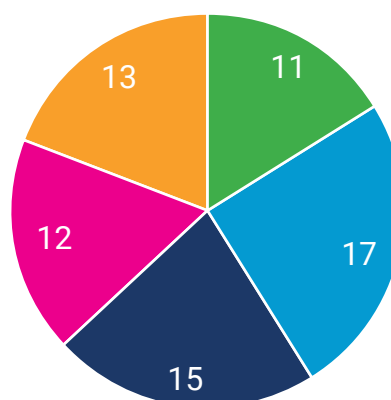
the 360-degree principle. Any discrepancy between the thematic areas at the submission stage was significantly reduced through the pipeline selection process, as the pie charts below show.

MMPTF Concept Notes (CNs) Submissions 2020-2023	Total CNs received and reviewed in 2020-2023	Total approved (at CN stage)	Status of approved CNs		
			Funded	Withdrawn from pipeline <sup>10</sup>	Currently in pipeline
Thematic Area 1	22	11	5	2	4
Thematic Area 2	61	17	4	4	9
Thematic Area 3	22	15	3	3	9
Thematic Area 4	26	12	5	3	4
Thematic Area 5	30	13	4	2	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>33</b>

Total CNs received and reviewed per thematic area (2020-2023)



Approved CN's per thematic area (2020-2023)<sup>11</sup>



In 2023 alone, out of 41 new concept notes, at least 4 were reviewed under each thematic area, and at least 1 was included in the pipeline. An additional 14 were added during the year.

It is also interesting to note that at the end of 2022, Thematic Area 3 had the lowest number of submissions (12.5 per cent) and the smallest share of approved programmes<sup>12</sup> (16.7 per cent). To address

this imbalance, the Steering Committee instructed the Fund Management Unit to actively encourage submissions under Thematic Area 3. These outreach efforts paid off: Thematic Area 3 was second only to Thematic Area 2 in the number of concept notes reviewed in 2023. This increase translated into the inclusion of five new Thematic Area 3 concept notes in the pipeline, representing 36 per cent of all 2023 inclusions.

<sup>10</sup> Concept notes can be removed from the pipeline at the initiative of the submitters if they no longer seek funding for the initiative because it has been funded from other sources, because the national/regional context changed significantly or because it is no longer considered a national priority. Concept notes can also be removed if the full-fledged Joint Programme document submitted at the request of the Steering Committee is not approved. Finally, this category includes the Afghanistan Joint Programme that could not be implemented after the change in the political/security context and was therefore terminated.

<sup>11</sup> This graph includes the Joint Programmes that have withdrawn from the pipeline, the ones that were rejected at the priority stage, and the JP from Afghanistan that was terminated.

<sup>12</sup> Funded programmes and programmes in the pipeline.

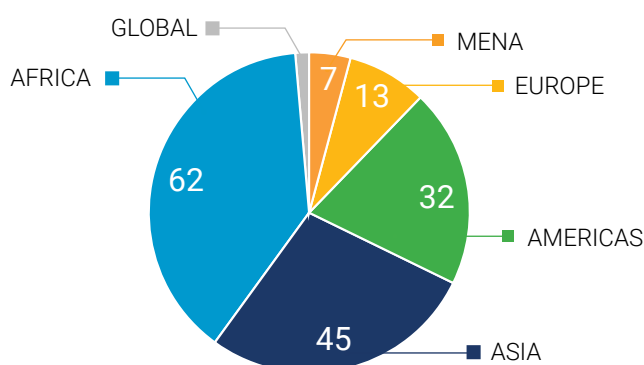
## Geographic Diversity

Africa accounted for 38 per cent of the 62 concept notes submitted since the Fund's inception. Despite a degree of imbalance, enough concept notes were received from all regions to allow for the Migration MPTF portfolio of Joint Programmes to reflect the GCM's global nature. The only exception is the MENA region, which has submitted a surprisingly low number of proposals: seven since 2020 (4 per

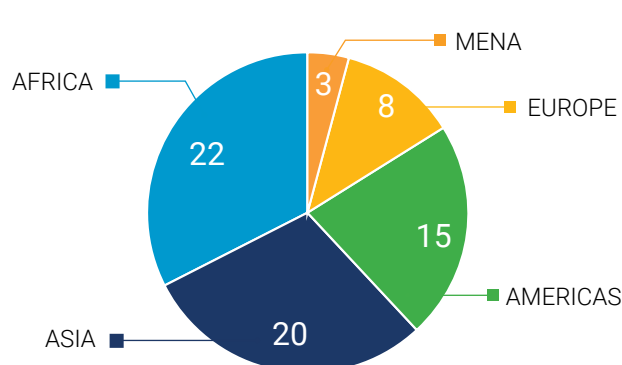
cent of the total). 2023 was no exception: while we saw a growing number of submissions from Asia and the Americas (almost two thirds of the 41 concept notes reviewed during the year came from these two regions), only one concept note originated from the MENA region, the least represented region in the Joint Programme pipeline.

MMPTF Concept Notes (CNs) Submissions 2020-2023	Total CNs received and reviewed in 2020-2023	Total Approved (at CN stage)	Status of approved CNs		
			Funded	Withdrawn from Pipeline <sup>13</sup>	Currently in pipeline
Africa	62	22	6	5	11
Asia	45	20	5	5	10
Americas	32	15	5	2	8
Europe	13	8	3	2	3
MENA	7	3	2	0	1
Global	2	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>33</b>

Total CNs received and reviewed per Region (2020-2023)



Approved CNs per Region (2020-2023)<sup>14</sup>



<sup>13</sup> Including: Concept Notes that were approved and then withdrew from the Pipeline; Concept Notes that were invited to submit a full Joint Programme document, which was not approved; as well as the Afghanistan Joint Programme which was launched and then terminated after a few months upon decision of the Steering Committee.

<sup>14</sup> This graph includes the Joint Programmes that have withdrawn from the pipeline, the ones that were rejected at the priority stage, and the JP from Afghanistan that was terminated.

### 3.3 The Priority Identification

In 2023, eight programmes from the Joint Programmes Pipeline were invited to submit a full-fledged Joint Programme document. Five were approved as priorities, and three were rejected, as they did not meet the requirements outlined in the Operations Manual. The rejected ones were:

- Thematic Area 1 “Supporting the Governments of Central Asian States in the implementation of the GCM” Joint Programme from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan;
- Thematic Area 3 “Strengthening protection and assistance mechanisms for vulnerable migrants and reducing the risks of human trafficking in the SAVA region” Joint Programme from Madagascar;
- Thematic Area 4 “Initiative for diaspora engagement and investment in Mali’s regions” Joint Programme from Mali.

Furthermore, the Joint Programme document titled “Strengthening government capacity to ensure safe, orderly, and regular migration (GCM)” from Nepal under Thematic Area 4 was invited to submit a full-fledged Joint Programme document in 2022, which was reviewed in 2023. It was assessed as not meeting the requirements outlined in the Operations Manual and was not approved by the Steering Committee.

Approved Priority Joint Programmes					
Thematic Area	Country, Countries, or Region	Region/ Sub-Region	Joint Programme Title	Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs)	Budget (USD)
1	MENA (Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon)	MENA	Harnessing synergies between climate change adaptation and risk reduction in migrant-inclusive health system responses.	IOM, WHO, UNDRR	3,200,000
2	India	Asia/ South Asia	Enhancing the resilience to climate change of migrant and vulnerable households in the coastal areas of Odisha State and drought-prone areas of Telangana State.	FAO, IOM	3,000,000
4	Türkiye	Europe	Supporting migrants’ inclusion in Türkiye’s transition to a green economy.	IOM, UNIDO	2,500,000
5	Brazil	Americas/ South America	Strengthening capacities of border municipalities in the Brazilian Amazon to face the challenges of migration, climate change and health.	IOM, WHO/PAHO	2,504,469
	Bangladesh	Asia/ South Asia	Addressing the medium- to long-term reintegration needs and strengthening social protection support mechanisms for the social inclusion of Bangladeshi migrants	IOM, ILO, UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF	2,568,521

## 3.4 The Funding Decision

In February 2023, resources were allocated to three Joint Programmes:

- Strengthening fact-based and data-driven migration governance and management in Nigeria;
- Strengthening law enforcement and criminal justice agencies' capacity to coordinate and exchange information to investigate and prosecute human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants in Costa Rica;
- Making migration work for all: improved social cohesion and fair access to services for migrants in Morocco.

In July 2023 the Steering Committee decided to fund 5 additional Joint Programmes:

- Promoting evidence-based migration governance for maximizing development potential of migration in Serbia;
- Enhancing the resilience to climate change of migrant and vulnerable households in the coastal areas of Odisha State and drought-prone areas of Telangana State in India;
- Provision of essential services, protection and economic empowerment to support the inclusion and integration of migrant street children, youths, and adolescents in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia;
- Leveraging the positive impact of migration on Moldova's development through improved policy evidence and better engaged diaspora in the Republic of Moldova;
- Strengthening capacities of border municipalities in the Brazilian Amazon to face the challenges of migration, climate change and health, in Brazil.

In November 2023, it was agreed to allocate resources to one regional Joint Programme in Middle East and North Africa (MENA), covering Jordan, Iraq, and Lebanon: Harnessing synergies between climate change adaptation and risk reduction in migrant-inclusive health system responses.

Detailed decisions are explained in the Steering Committee meeting decisions documents available here: <https://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/MIG00>.

Allocation of Resources to Joint Programmes					
Thematic Area	Country, Countries, or Region	Region /Sub-Region	Joint Programme Title	Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs)	Budget (USD)
1	Nigeria	Africa/ West and Central Africa	Strengthening fact-based and data-driven migration governance and management in Nigeria.	IOM, UNODC	2,000,000
1	Serbia	Europe	Promoting evidence-based migration governance for maximizing development potential of migration.	IOM, UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR	1,999,101

1	MENA (Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon)	MENA	Harnessing synergies between climate change adaptation and risk reduction in migrant-inclusive health system responses.	IOM, WHO, UNDRR	3,200,000
2	India	Asia/ South Asia	Enhancing the resilience to climate change of migrant and vulnerable households in the coastal areas of Odisha State and drought-prone areas of Telangana State.	FAO, IOM	3,000,000
3	Costa Rica	Americas/ Central and North America	Strengthening law enforcement and criminal justice agencies' capacity to coordinate and exchange information to investigate and prosecute human trafficking and the smuggling of migrants.	IOM, UNODC, UN Women	2,300,000
3	Ethiopia	Africa/ East Africa	Provision of essential services, protection and economic empowerment to support the inclusion and integration of migrant street children, youths, and adolescents in Addis Ababa.	UN Habitat, WHO, ILO	1,500,000
4	Republic of Moldova	Europe	Leveraging the positive impact of migration on Moldova's development through improved policy evidence and better engaged diaspora.	IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO	2,000,000
5	Brazil	Americas/ South America	Strengthening capacities of border municipalities in the Brazilian Amazon to face the challenges of migration, climate change and health.	IOM, WHO/PAHO	2,504,469
5	Morocco	MENA	Making migration work for all: improved social cohesion and fair access to services for migrants in Morocco.	IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF	1,999,972

## 3.5 Programmatic Alignment to GCM Principles

### 3.5.1 The 360-Degree Approach

#### Thematic Balance

Since the inception of the Migration MPTF, the number of funded Joint Programmes ranges from three to five under each thematic area.

As per RMF result 3.1, indicator 3.1.3, the percentage of resources allocated to each thematic area was monitored. In reviewing this cumulative indicator (2020-2023), the overall thematic balance has been achieved, with allocation of resources per thematic area ranging between 15 to 23 per cent (within the target range of 15-30 per cent).

It is important to note that the comparatively low number of resources allocated to Thematic Area 3 is due to the termination of the Afghanistan Joint Programme in 2022. As a result of the termination, the Thematic Area 3 share of resources allocated was just 11 per cent at the end of 2022. The Steering Committee restored a greater balance by deciding to fund two new Thematic Area 3 Joint Programmes (in Costa Rica and Ethiopia) during 2023.

	Fund allocated – cumulative 2020-2023	Share of total resources	Programmes funded
Thematic Area 1	10,400,000	23%	5
Thematic Area 2	10,150,000	23%	4
Thematic Area 3	6,586,280	15%	3
Thematic Area 4	9,000,000	20%	5
Thematic Area 5	8,772,381	19%	4

## Geographic Balance

While geographic balance is a longer-term goal, the Fund made every effort to have a balanced approach in its allocation of resources. By the end of 2022, all regions except MENA were represented in the funded Joint Programmes. This imbalance was resolved with the funding of two programmes from the MENA region in 2023.

The following table summarizes funded and pipeline Joint Programmes per region for the cumulative 2020-2023 period.

	Funded Joint Programmes	Pipeline Joint Programmes	Total Funded and Pipeline Joint Programmes
Africa	6	11	17
Americas	5	8	13
Asia	5	10	15
Europe	3	3	6
MENA	2	1	3
TOTAL	21	33	54

### 3.5.2 GCM Guiding Principles

This section on alignment of the funded Joint Programmes to the GCM guiding principles addresses a portfolio of 20 joint programmes, ongoing or completed

by the end of 2023, that are being considered: the MENA programme was not taken into consideration as implementation began in January 2024.

#### Human Rights

Upholding the principles of non-regression and non-discrimination, the GCM ensures effective respect, protection, and fulfilment of the human rights of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, across all stages of the migration cycle. It also reaffirms the

commitment to eliminate all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance against migrants and their families. In the Progress Declaration of the Global Compact's first International Migration Review Forum adopted in June 2022, Member States



reiterated the need to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their status, recognizing their role as agents of sustainable development and as rights holders.

The Migration MPTF Thematic Area 2 specifically focuses on protecting the human rights, safety and well-being of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration. However, programmes under other thematic areas also integrate human rights as a cross-cutting issue and adhere to human rights programming guidance. As such, all funded and pipeline Joint Programmes contribute to fulfil the human rights of migrants by strengthening the capacities of 'rights-holders' to claim their rights and of 'duty bearers' to meet their obligations.

With support from OHCHR, the Fund developed a specific Human Rights Marker to be included in all

proposals. In 2023, the Human Rights Marker Guidance Note was updated to align with the UN Sustainable Development Group practice. At the design phase of the Joint Programme, PUNOs should assess their compliance with the 4-point scale Human Rights marker: A (Principal contribution is to the realization of human rights), B (Significant contribution to realization of human rights), C (Limited contribution to realization of human rights) or N/A (Not expected to contribute to realization of human rights).

Joint Programmes largely achieved the Fund-specific Human Rights Marker approved by the Steering Committee in December 2020 and updated in 2023. With 14 Joint Programmes reporting A, and 6 reporting B (all 20 Joint Programmes reporting a Human Rights Marker of either A or B), the Fund has achieved its 2023 target under Result 1.2, indicator 1.2.1 (100 per cent Joint Programmes report A, B, or C, with minimum 90 per cent reporting for A or B).

## Gender-Responsive

Migration is a highly gendered process. Sex, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation and unequal relationships between different gender groups profoundly shape the individual migration experience in countries of origin, transit and destination. At every stage of migration, migrants can be exposed to multiple forms of discrimination and human rights violations, such as sexual and gender-based violence, risks to sexual and reproductive health, and exploitation and discrimination in the labour market. Gender-responsive migration governance is therefore crucial for the well-being of every individual who is on the move or left behind. Despite the vulnerabilities and challenges, migration can also have positive impacts by improving global migration governance, and be a driver to contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Gender-responsiveness is one of Global Compact's 10 guiding principles, and the Migration MPTF encourages partners to develop Joint Programmes that actively contribute to achieving gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE). As an overall principle, and as reaffirmed in the Fund's Results Framework, the Migration MPTF seeks to ensure that

most of its funding is allocated to Joint Programmes that make significant contributions to GEWE.

The Fund uses a Gender Marker to ensure that all Joint Programmes, both funded and in the pipeline, integrate GEWE throughout the project cycle. The Gender Marker is based on a four-point scale, aligned with the UNDG standard: gender marker score A (projects that have GEWE as the primary objective); B (projects that significantly contribute to GEWE); C (projects that make a marginal contribution to GEWE, but not significantly); and N/A (projects that are not expected to make a noticeable contribution to advancing GEWE).

One Joint Programme (Tajikistan) has GEWE as the primary or principal objective (gender marker A) and all others will make significant contributions to GEWE (gender marker B).

The Fund fully achieved its 2023 target under Result 1.3, indicator 1.3.1 (100 per cent Joint Programmes report A, B or C, with minimum 70 per cent reporting for A or B).

## Child-Sensitive

Child-sensitivity as one of the Global Compact's 10 guiding principles: *"The Global Compact promotes existing international legal obligations in relation to the rights of the child, and upholds the principle of the best interests of the child at all times, as a primary consideration in all situations concerning children in the context of international migration, including unaccompanied and separated children."*

The rights of every child should be upheld, and all children deserve protection, care and support in order to thrive. Yet, too often migrant children face numerous risks such as violence, abuse and exploitation, and are not provided with adequate services and support for integration or reintegration into the communities where they are living. These challenges are particularly profound for unaccompanied and separated children. Also, children with families may be overlooked when decisions about their families' futures are being made. Aside from "children on the move", millions of children are "left behind" by one or both parents migrating to find work, continue their studies, or seek a better life. The impact this has on a child's development, economic status, opportunities, and well-being can range from detrimental to beneficial. Moreover, children have the

right to consultation and participation, and should have the opportunity to be involved in decisions concerning them, with their best interests as a primary consideration. On this basis, Joint Programmes should be sensitive to the rights and needs of children, including through establishing the potential positive and negative impacts of the Joint Programmes on children, whether intended or unintended.

One Joint Programme's primary objective is to uphold the rights and address the needs of boys and girls under 18 (child sensitivity marker A). In addition, 12 Joint Programmes will make significant contributions towards upholding the rights and addressing the needs of boys and girls under 18; and the remaining 7 Joint Programmes were assessed as contributing in some way to upholding the rights and addressing the needs of boys and girls under 18.

The Fund fully achieved its 2023 target under Result 1.4, indicator 1.4, with 100 per cent of the Joint Programmes reporting A, B or C (target 60 per cent); and 50 per cent reporting A or B (target 20 per cent).

## People-centred

All 20 Joint Programmes<sup>15</sup> consulted with and explicitly reflected the needs and concerns of migrants and/or migration-affected communities in their design. The Fund has thus fully achieved the 2023 target under Result 1.1, indicator 1.1.1 (80 per cent of Joint Programmes reporting as such).

For instance, the Joint Programme in **Morocco** has been designed based on various studies and consultation processes led by UN agencies, with the participation of migrants and refugees, civil society organizations (CSOs) and governmental partners. These have shown that several barriers such as language, lack of or non-tailored information, administrative status, vulnerable situations, misinformation on their rights and obligations, or just the migratory situation and discriminatory perceptions may limit access to shelter, education, health (including sexual and reproductive

health), protection and assistance services and their effective use.

Additionally, the Joint Programme in **India** was designed based on consultations with government departments, NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs) as well as on focus group discussions with women, smallholder farmers, fisherfolk, youth groups, migrant workers and returnee migrants, in their villages. These in-person stakeholder consultations were complemented by an online survey tool co-designed by FAO and IOM to investigate the ground realities of the converging challenges of climate change, migration and agriculture in the targeted areas. The consultative process also provided the contextual background for the targeted areas, and therefore facilitated the identification of the most pressing needs and issues for the Joint Programme to address.

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<sup>15</sup> The MENA programme was not taken into consideration here, since its implementation actually started in January 2024.

## Whole-of-society

Fifteen out of 20 Joint Programmes (75 per cent) include non-UN and non-governmental stakeholders in their programme management and coordination mechanisms. The following are the types of stakeholders (per GCM definition) in order of the instances mentioned per Joint Programme: migrants (2); diaspora (1); local communities (4); CSO (9); academia (5); private sector (6); trade unions (3).

In addition, 12 out of 20 (60 per cent) Joint Programmes have entered into implementation or collaboration agreements with non-governmental stakeholders. These programmes entered non-financial (2) and financial (10) implementation agreements with non-governmental stakeholders, including: civil society (9), academia (3), private sector (2) and trade union (1).

The **Morocco** Joint Programme entered into financial agreements with several CSOs, including Fondation Orient Occident, the Organisation Marocaine des Droits Humains and the Association Marocaine de Planification Familiale. The **Ecuador** Joint Programme partnered with four community savings banks and five local cooperatives/financial institutions to facilitate access to credit lines for migrants and host

community members in Imbabura and Sucumbíos. The **Trinidad and Tobago** Joint Programme entered into financial agreements with several stakeholders such as Families in Action (FIA), Catholic Commission for Social Justice, Heroes Foundation, Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society (TTRCS), and the Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago (FPATT).

However, the Fund did not achieve its 2023 targets under Result 1.6.1 (90 per cent of Joint Programmes include non-UN and non-governmental stakeholders in programme management and coordination mechanisms) and 1.6.2. (70 per cent of Joint Programmes enter into implementation agreements with non-governmental stakeholders). The main reason is that out of the 20 Joint programmes only eight initiated implementation during 2023 (5 as late as September), and have thus not had sufficient time to fully set up their coordination mechanisms and enter close engagements with stakeholders. It is expected that once these relatively new Joint Programmes are fully operational, inclusion of stakeholders will strengthen and the results framework targets will be achieved.

## Whole-of-government

A whole-of-government approach to programming helps ensure both vertical and horizontal policy coherence, across sectors and at all levels of governance. Migration is a multidimensional reality that cannot be addressed by one government policy sector alone. Effective interventions must take a whole-of-government approach to ensure horizontal (various line ministries) and vertical coherence across all sectors and levels of government (national-provincial-local levels).

All 20 Joint Programmes include as partners more than one government line entity, allowing the Fund to fully achieve its 2023 target under Result 1.5, indicator 1.5.1 (90 per cent of Joint Programmes include more than one government line entity as partners).

In addition, 11 out of the 20 (55 per cent) Joint Programmes entered into implementation agreements (both financial and non-financial) with local government and related entities. This allowed the Fund to fully achieve its 2023 target under Result 1.5, indicator 1.5.2 (30 per cent of Joint Programmes enter into implementation agreements—financial or other—with local government and related entities).

Looking further at the types of agreements, of the 11 Joint Programmes that entered into implementation agreements, 7 had non-financial agreements, and 4 had financial agreements.

The full Joint Programme documents are available on the relevant projects' pages at <https://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/MIG00>.

### 3.5.3 Strengthening UN System Coherence

As stated in its Terms of Reference, a key objective of the Migration MPTF is to foster UN system coherence in the field of migration by supporting the work of the UN Network on Migration at regional and country levels. It is therefore important to assess the extent to which the Fund has contributed to rallying the UN system in support of GCM implementation, by taking stock of the

level of engagement of the broad membership of the UN Network on Migration and measuring how resources are distributed.

The table below provides a breakdown per UN organization of how many concept notes were submitted, how many were included in the pipeline and how many were funded.

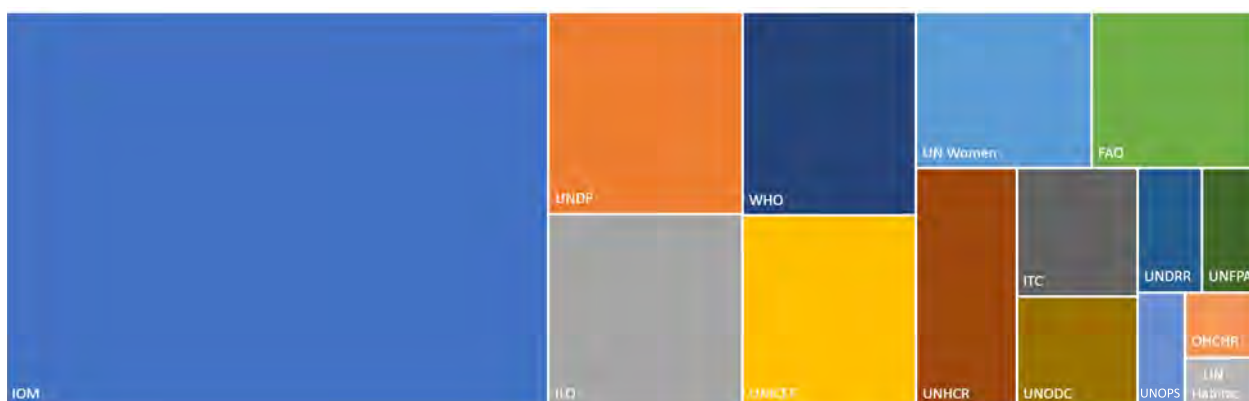
	Submitted	Pipeline	Funded
IOM	150	31	20
UNICEF	47	11	6
UNDP	43	7	7
ILO	42	12	5
UN Women	34	11	6
UNFPA	24	7	3
UNHCR	23	1	6
FAO	21	2	2
UNODC	20	7	2
WFP	17	1	0
WHO	13	1	5
OHCHR	12	3	1
UNESCO	10	2	0
UNOPS	5	0	1
UNAIDS	4	0	0
UNEP	4	0	0
UNIDO	3	1	0
ITC	2	0	2
UN Habitat	2	0	1
UNCDF	2	0	0
UNDRR	1	0	1
UNOCT	1	0	0

The data shows the Network is highly engaged: 22 UN entities participated in the submission of at least one Joint Programme concept note, and among them, 13 agencies participated in 10 or more.

Fifteen agencies are involved in the implementation of the funded Joint Programmes and three more included in the pipeline, reflecting the diversity of UN system involvement. It demonstrates the Fund's readiness

to provide support to the broad group of UN partners and, through them, a wide range of governmental and non-governmental partners associated with the design, implementation and management of the Joint Programmes.

The surface chart below illustrates how the USD 44.9 million allocated by the end of 2023 has been distributed amongst the participating UN organizations.



Finally, it is noteworthy that 76 per cent (50 out of 66) of countries that have a Joint Programme either currently funded or in the pipeline have established or are in the process of establishing a country-level Migration Network.

Looking at it from another angle, most of the countries that have established a local Migration Network

have successfully submitted a concept note to the Fund, demonstrating the very close link between engagement with the Migration MPTF and effective coordination of UN entities and their partners at country level.

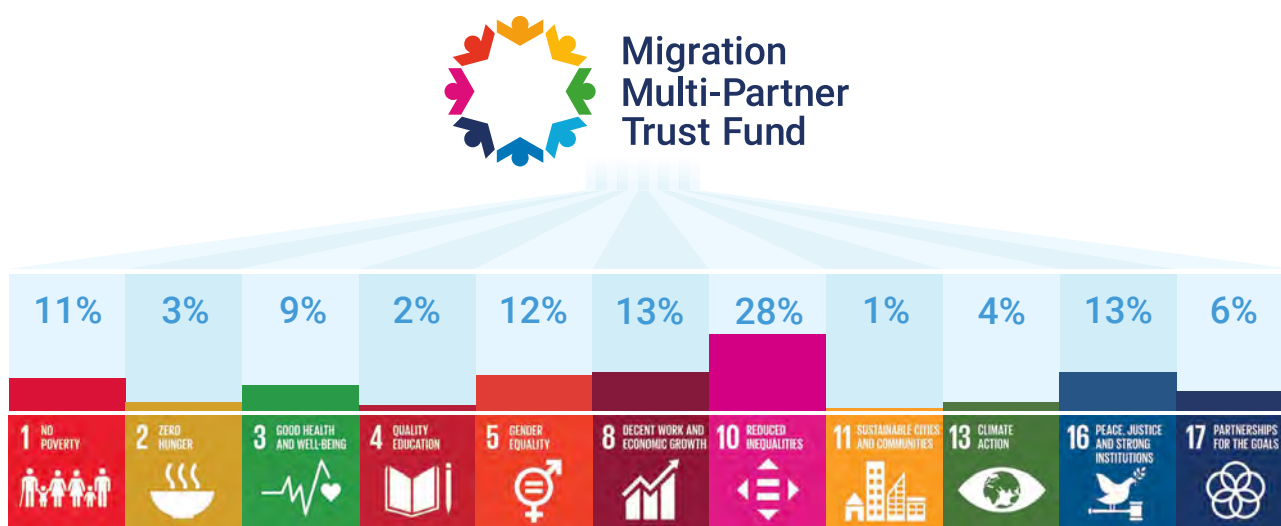
## Joint Programme Contribution to the SDGs

The Global Compact is rooted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and aims to leverage the potential of migration for the achievement of all SDGs, as well as the impact this achievement will have on migration in the future.

By requiring all Joint Programmes to identify which SDG targets and indicators they mainly contribute to, the Migration MPTF contributes to realizing the intrinsic link between the GCM and the achievement of the SDGs, beyond target 10.7 which calls on States to “facilitate orderly, safe and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies”.

This focus on the SDGs is also critical to further strengthening the alignment of the GCM-inspired programmes with the country-level UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks.

To participate in global efforts to track financial flows towards the 17 SDGs and with the support of the teams in charge of the implementation of the various Joint Programmes, the Migration MPTF tries to monitor what proportion of its programme budget contributes to which goal. Below is an overview of self-reported Joint Programme budgetary contribution towards relevant SDGs.



The Joint Programmes contribute towards 11 SDGs. The first is SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) towards which 28 per cent of the resources are directed. This was to be expected considering that SDG 10 includes target 10.7, calling on States to “facilitate orderly, safe and responsible migration and mobility of people”.

Both Decent work (SDG 8) and Peace, justice, and strong institutions (SDG 16) come second, with over 13 per cent of the resources. Gender equality (SDG 5) also features predominantly, with over 12 per cent of the resources, confirming the strong gender focus of the Migration MPTF and consistent with the Joint Programmes’ Gender Marker.

## Migration, Environment and Climate Change

Climate change and environmental degradation are increasingly affecting human mobility patterns, notably by magnifying existing socio-economic drivers of migration and exacerbating vulnerabilities. Extreme weather conditions severely impact livelihoods and disproportionately affect agriculture-reliant communities and rural households, particularly in least developed countries and small island states.

Aligned with the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, GCM Objective 2 calls on governments to minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their countries, including those linked to sudden- and slow-onset disasters, environmental degradation, and climate change. During the 28th Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the UN Network on Migration called upon all UNFCCC parties to mobilize resources and support inclusive initiatives with a focus on climate change adaptation and resilience strengthening.

In addition to the initiatives below, the Steering Committee approved funding allocation in late 2023 to the “Harnessing synergies between climate change adaptation and risk reduction in migrant-inclusive health system responses” (IOM, WHO and UNDRR) Joint Programme in the MENA region, in partnership with the Governments of Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon. The programme, which will initiate implementation in January 2024, is unique in its programmatic approach, addressing the intersections and synergies between climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, health and human mobility through a gender-sensitive lens.

### ➔ IGAD Region

#### **Addressing drivers and facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration in the contexts of disasters and climate change**



The Joint Programme contributed towards minimizing the risk of displacement in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters while facilitating pathways for regular migration and access to sustainable livelihoods. At the regional level, the programme built on its strong collaboration with IGAD, primarily through its Climate Predication and Application Center (ICPAC) and contributed to advancing [IGAD's Regional Migration Policy Framework](#) and the [IGAD Protocol on the Free Movement of Persons](#). The programme also developed disaster displacement risk profiles focused on sudden-onset hazards to support IGAD in assessing regional flood disaster-risk scenarios and improve access to quality data and evidence on disaster displacement risk and human mobility.

Achievements were also made at the national and local levels. In Kenya, the programme closely engaged with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and advocated for the inclusion of human mobility, environment and climate change considerations in the [GCM Implementation Plan for 2023-2026](#), and the [National Climate Change Adaptation Plan for 2015-2030](#). At the local level, the programme engaged ward climate change committees of Turkana West, Turkana North, and Kibish through trainings and consultations, resulting in the revision/development of sub-county climate change adaptation action plans, namely the [Turkana County Strategic Environmental Plan 2020-2024](#) and the [County Government of Turkana Sub-County Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan](#). The programme also supported Turkana County government in strengthening human mobility and gender aspects in the [County Integrated Development Plan 2023 - 2027](#).



## ➔ Regional Pacific

### Labour mobility for sustainable development and climate resilience



The Joint Programme enhances the benefits of safe and fair migration as a sustainable development and climate-resilience strategy in the Pacific by advancing effective labour migration governance. In partnership with PACER Plus, the programme organized the Pacific Annual Labour Mobility Meeting (PLMAM), focused on harnessing the development impact of migration. Held in Vanuatu, the event marked a milestone in the cooperative efforts of Pacific labour mobility stakeholders to strengthen labour migration governance in the region. Thematic products to equip policymakers were produced and disseminated, including the paper Good Labour Mobility Governance: Considerations for the Pacific Labour Mobility Annual Meeting, which outlined relevant international standards for seasonal workers in the Pacific and related principles of good labour mobility governance, providing recommendations to support effective and mutually beneficial labour migration governance.

## ➔ India

### Enhancing the resilience to climate change of migrant and vulnerable households in the coastal areas of Odisha State and drought-prone areas of Telangana State



Launched in September 2023, the Joint Programme strengthens rural households' resilience to climate change, reducing the pressure to migrate and improving migration outcomes. Acting on the intersecting challenges of migration, climate change and food insecurity, the programme aims to strengthen the climate-adaptive capacity of rural households to build resilient and sustainable livelihoods that enable them to prevent, mitigate or cope with climate stress and shock. Given the disproportionate impact of climate change on women and small farmers, particular attention is given to them and other vulnerable groups living in the coastal areas of Odisha state and drought-prone areas of Telangana state.

## ➔ Brazil

### Strengthening the capacities of border municipalities in the Brazilian Amazon to face the challenges of migration, climate change and health



Initiated in August 2023, the Joint Programme addresses the compound challenges posed by migration, climate change and health, by enhancing migrants' access to essential health services in border municipalities of the Brazilian Amazon region. It provides technical support to local public health authorities to strengthen their preparedness and response capacities at official points of entry in target municipalities. The programme engages the local health care system in strengthening capacities to assist migrants and identify climate change-related health outcomes. Building on an assessment of risks and needs conducted by the Ministry of Health, the programme also supports the development of plans for climate resilient health care facilities in border municipalities.







# 4 THE JOINT PROGRAMMES

Training the Community in Turkana County, Kenya, in an Agroforestry Production Site

Photo credit: ©IOM

By the end of 2023, 21 Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Joint Programmes were funded: 7 completed implementations during the year, 13 were ongoing and the last one was about to start<sup>16</sup>. This chapter provides a brief overview of each programme, highlighting the main achievements attained in 2023. For programmes completed in 2023, key achievements covering the entire programme period are included in the summary, as well as an additional outward-looking section reflecting on the programme's sustainability.

Among the Joint Programmes completed during 2023, all but one<sup>17</sup> undertook joint final independent evaluations, which assessed the degree to which the Joint Programmes met their objectives, with particular emphasis on the criteria of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. The evaluations also assessed the extent to which the programmes align with the GCM guiding principles by integrating human rights centred, gender-responsive and child-sensitive perspectives and by adopting whole-of-government, whole-of-society and people-centred approaches. Where relevant, insights emanating from the evaluation outcomes have been integrated in the programme summaries.

For more information on individual Joint Programmes, the full 2023 Annual Report for each programme, as well as the evaluation reports for those that finalized in 2023, are available on their respective [MPTFO](#) project fact sheet pages.



<sup>16</sup> The JP for the MENA region (Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon) titled "Harnessing synergies between climate change adaptation and risk reduction in migrant-inclusive health system responses" was approved for funding in November 2023. However, as implementation only commenced in January 2024, it is not included in this section.

<sup>17</sup> One Joint Programme will finalize the evaluation in 2024.

## Leveraging data to inform migration policy and action

If they are to be truly effective, migration policies and interventions should be based on accurate and reliable data, disaggregated by sex, age, migration status and other characteristics that capture the intersectional needs, vulnerabilities and experiences of migrants. Data also informs other policy areas such as education, health and employment that affect migrants' lives. Objective 1 of the GCM encourages States to collect and use accurate data for evidence-based policymaking on migration. It proposes actions to improve national data collection mechanisms by integrating migration-related topics in national censuses and strengthening cooperation on data exchange.

### ➔ North Macedonia

#### **Institutional support to enhance fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning**



Improving the availability of data is a precondition for evidence-based migration governance. Aside from foundational evidence generated through the Migration Profile, the Migration Governance Indicators Profile, and the Labour Force Survey (migration module), the Joint Programme piloted the use of “big data” for migration-led population analysis. Through a partnership with Southampton University, the programme produced “mirror statistics” to estimate migration flows to and from North Macedonia. This approach uses several macro-level sources of information reported on by both origin and destination countries—mirror statistics—to produce statistical models for estimating migration dynamics. Information sources include the Eurostat database, which yields data from an annual questionnaire from national statistical agencies across the European Union. This innovative approach has potential for scale-up and replication in other settings.



#### **Ms. Rossana Dudziak - UN Resident Coordinator, North Macedonia**

“The Migration MPTF was instrumental in addressing country-specific needs, strengthening capacities of a wide range of national stakeholders, facilitating inter-institutional cooperation, and developing new migration policy documents and Innovative data models and tools.”

| Photo: UNRCO, North Macedonia

### ➔ Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone

#### **Strengthening border management, social cohesion, and cross-border security in the Parrot's Beak area**



The Joint Programme used data to implement health control and community surveillance mechanisms, enabling the early detection of suspected cases and rapid intervention to contain the spread of infectious diseases. Twelve health-related risk mapping exercises were carried out to provide critical data on mobility patterns, health risk areas and vulnerabilities; and border posts were equipped with modern data collection systems, including communication systems using VHF radio to track migratory flows. The modernization of data collection systems, combined with risk mapping efforts, allowed for the identification of high public health risk areas, improving public health prevention, control and intervention for border communities.



## ➔ The Philippines

### Bridging Recruitment to Reintegration in Migration Governance (BRIDGE) | IOM, ILO, UN Women



The Joint Programme provided local data collection, reporting, and management tools, improving accountability, transparency, and learning in migration case management. The Quezon City Migrant Resource Center (MRC) developed and updated its data collection and reporting tools, enhancing services for their target population. MRC staff received database management training, improving case management capacity and defining local actions. The programme enabled the MRC to independently capture data on key aspects of migrant workers' protection, leading to Quezon City developing an online registry for overseas Filipino workers and providing more targeted services. Additionally, the BRIDGE programme offered technical support to reinforce Quezon City's data systems, resulting in faster and more comprehensive case management processes.



#### Maria Josefina Belmonte - Mayor of Quezon City, Philippines

"This is the first time that this Migrant Resource Center has been activated and is actually working... and serves its purpose, to provide services end to end. We had this dream, this is what we wanted to achieve but we didn't have the skills to do it, and the BRIDGE programme helped us learn the concepts of migration, the different aspects of it, and the different experiences our migrant workers go through."

| Photo: UNNM/William Shea

## ➔ South Africa

### Strengthening migrant integration and social cohesion through stakeholders' engagement, socio-economic activities and countering anti-migrant narratives



A key area of focus was to support the government's effort in the implementation of its [National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerances](#). In this context, the Joint Programme collaborated with the Department of Justice & Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD) to create a Framework for Disaggregated Statistical Data, focusing on measuring racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, and related intolerance. The programme's advocacy with the DoJ&CD also ensured inclusion of an indicator within the country's [Mid-Term Strategy Framework 2019 –2024](#) to collect appropriate data and establish a virtual data repository to measure racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerances by 2024. This will enhance South Africa's capacity to track xenophobic incidents, formulate appropriate responses and report to treaty bodies as necessary.

## ➔ Thematic Area 1

# Promoting fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning

## 4.1.1 Indonesia

<b>Project Title</b>	Migration governance for sustainable development in Indonesia
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	1,700,000
<b>Implementation Period</b>	December 2021 – June 2024 (30 months)
<b>PUNOs</b>	



### Joint Programme Background and Summary

While migration governance in Indonesia is emerging as a concerted, whole-of-government effort, it remains diffused across national and sub-national structures. The Joint Programme aims to strengthen evidence-based migration governance at national, sub-national and local levels, prioritizing

ownership and empowerment. It focuses on Central Java, West Nusa Tenggara and South Sulawesi provinces, addressing localized migration governance priorities, in close coordination with central/provincial government entities as well as local leaders and civil society partners.

### Achievements

**Migration governance:** To inform stronger migration governance responses within the framework of GCM implementation, national and provincial MGI assessments (national and Central Java), and policy gap assessments focusing on gender-sensitive migrant worker protection (Central Java, West Nusa Tenggara and South Sulawesi) were conducted. Then, 1,157 representatives from government, civil society, academia, media and the private sector were reached via capacity-building initiatives.

Intra-governmental coordination on data, as well as on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and trafficking were facilitated. First, in collaboration with the Central Bureau of Statistics, the Joint Programme facilitated discussions and consultations among relevant ministries and development partners to support the government’s One Data International Migration for Indonesia (SDMI) initiative, highlighting

the importance of cooperation and regular reporting to SDMI. Second, the Joint Programme consulted 184 representatives from government, law enforcement agencies and service providers on aspects linked to criminal justice practices in combating SGBV and trafficking. These consultations and the newly developed Policy Brief on Strengthening Integrated Criminal Justice System and Action Plan will inform strategies and practices in the coming years.

The Joint Programme also supported the drafting of the National Action Plan for GCM Implementation, incorporating rights-based, gender-inclusive and child-sensitive approaches in line with national strategic priorities, as well as ensuring that the process aligned with whole-of-government, whole-of-society and people-centred approaches. The plan is expected to be endorsed by the Government in 2024.

**Sub-national level migration governance:** To strengthen response at the sub-national level, the Joint Programme strengthened capacity of, and coordination among local authorities and stakeholders from the three target provinces, and finalized the Local Migration Governance Index (MGI) assessment in Central Java Province. In collaboration with MOFA and the Indonesia Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BP2MI) the Joint Programme built the capacity of 1,034 stakeholders across all three target provinces. Three Joint Migration Development Initiative trainings were held, enhancing sub-national governments' capacity to localize the GCM and SDGs, increasing

awareness among participants, and offering a platform for local governments to exchange on best practices. Various capacity building initiatives were implemented in across the provinces, enhancing safe migration skills, financial literacy among women, and SGBV case management. In close partnership with the Department of Manpower and Transmigration of **Central Java Province**, the Local Migration Governance Indicator (MGI) Assessment was conducted to support local authorities in evaluating existing migration strategies and identifying potential areas for enhanced local migration governance.



### Human Rights-Based and Gender-Responsive Implementation of the GCM

To date, the JP supported various interventions to strengthen a human-rights based and gender-responsive implementation of the GCM, resulting in the following:

- The capacity of the national and sub-national level government and civil society organizations, to apply a **human rights-based and gender-responsive implementation of the GCM, has been increased** through two batches of training, attended by 74 participants (70% women).
- The government's awareness of **gender-responsive public service for Indonesian migrant workers abroad has been improved** through a seminar, attended by 140 participants (72 women), including consular officials.
- The awareness of 61 participants representing civil society, government, academia and 5 development partners has been increased **on gender-based violence prevention among women migrant workers.**
- The government's **knowledge and capacities in providing quality services to women migrant worker victims of violence against women and trafficking have been increased** through six batches of training, participated by 147 consular officials and staff (67 women) from 59 Indonesian embassies and consulates in 37 countries.
- The knowledge and skills of 233 former and prospective women migrant workers, 59 administrators of Mitra Dhuafa Cooperative, and 139 male partners were increased through a series of capacity-building activities **on safe migration, gender equality and collective parenting, financial planning, and digital entrepreneurship.**
- A policy brief is being finalized and will be used to support advocacy to **strengthen referral and coordination mechanisms in Central Java and West Nusa Tenggara to handle cases of violence against women migrant workers.**
- Research design and tools were developed to identify **the needs of women migrant workers in better accessing information from the Safe Travel App.**



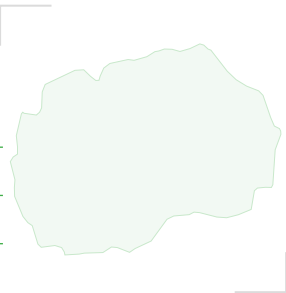
Skill-Building Activities, Indonesia | Photos: ©UNWomen

Lastly, **Migration Policy Gap Assessments** were completed for all three provinces, reaching 180 representatives and 286 survey respondents. The assessments identified gaps including limited inter-agency coordination, budgetary and human resource constraints, inadequate facilities/infrastructure, limited dissemination of labour market information, and the need to standardize information/training for prospective migrant workers. The assessments generated increased understanding and commitments by local entities in the three provinces and beyond. For example,

the Development Planning Agency of South Sulawesi committed to allocating funding for the protection of Indonesian migrant workers; the Government of Lombok Timur expressed its intention to issue a regulation on Indonesian migrant workers; and the Manpower and the South Sulawesi Transmigration Agency allocated funding for the repatriation of Indonesian migrant workers and committed to mainstreaming migration in the upcoming 2024 Regional Medium-Term Development Plan.

## 4.1.2 North Macedonia

<b>Project Title</b>	Institutional support to enhance fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning in North Macedonia
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	1,500,000
<b>Implementation Period</b>	October 2020 - October 2023 (36 months)
<b>PUNOs</b>	



### Joint Programme Background and Summary

North Macedonia has significant migration outflows, with more than 12.4 per cent of citizens estimated to be living and working outside the country in 2021. This includes high numbers of seasonal and temporary labour migrants. In recent years, the country has been affected by changes in migration flows along the Western Balkans Route, that have increased mixed migration movements and continuous transitory migration flows.

Limited data has been one of the main challenges for effective migration governance in North Macedonia. To address this, the Joint Programme worked towards improving the systematic collection and analysis of migration-related data; enhancing institutional data exchange mechanisms and collaboration; and increasing awareness and understanding around migration for more effective migration management.

## Achievements

**Evidence-based and coordinated migration policies:** In close cooperation with government entities, local and international universities, as well as data experts, the Joint Programme improved processes, tools and capacities for the collection and application of migration-related data, to support better informed policymaking. In particular, the data produced for the two migration tools, the first ever country Migration Governance Index (MGI) Report and the Country Migration Profile 2021, were used to develop the new Resolution on **Migration Policy 2021-2025 and its Action Plan**, adopted by the National Parliament. All tools and policies – the Migration Policy, Migration Profile, MGI Report, the Migration Module in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and its Guidelines – are fully in line with international and EU data management standards.

In addition, the following initiatives also contributed towards evidence-based migration policies and practices: The Comparative Analysis of Remittances in North Macedonia is being used by the National Bank of Republic of North Macedonia (NBRNM) for more accurate measurement of remittance inflows; The Population Projection informed the new National Development Strategy 2023-2040, providing invaluable insights into demographic changes and socio-economic impact; and a model for Anticipatory Migration Governance for North Macedonia and a Foresight Study on the Future of Migration in the Country was finalized in 2023, paving the way for institutionalizing anticipatory migration governance.

### Anticipatory Governance and the applications of Big Data

The application of Big Data analytics in North Macedonia represents an opportunity for non-traditional data generation relevant to evidence-based policy making in the field of migration. Taking steps towards identifying areas in which innovative approaches have the most practical use for research and policy-making in the country, the JP supported the work of the Southampton University team on the application of the “hierarchical Bayesian model” for estimating migration flows. The JP showcased how the model works and presented key results of its application in North Macedonia. Adopting a whole-of government approach that also leveraged the expertise of academic institutions, experts and civil society, the JP demonstrated how the model can generate data plots that estimate migration flows to and from North Macedonia.

Overall, the programme successfully piloted anticipatory governance, including through the application of Big Data to strengthen government-led migration population analysis. In that context, 169 national actors across different departments and other stakeholders increased their knowledge and capacity on (remittances and) Big Data, leading to tangible changes in the use of existing data for stronger migration governance. Some of the tools have strengthened the institutions’ ability to generate migration statistics and forecast estimates more accurately. As a result, a range of governmental entities including the NBRNM, State Statistical Office, Government Department for European Affairs, Ministry of Labor and Social Policy (MSLP), and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as civil society and international organizations, have expressed specific interest in the data provided and highlighted their potential to complement traditional approaches to migration statistics.

**Intra- and inter-institutional data exchange:** In strengthening national stakeholders' data management systems, tools and protocols were produced to improve intra and inter-institutional data exchange. Migration data management capacities were strengthened for the Ministry of Information Society and Public Administration (MIOA), the Ministry of Interior (MOI), and the NBRNM. Software donated to the NBRNM enabled the national bank to conduct data analysis and data exchange more effectively. By combining training, in-kind donations and socialization of effective data exchange tools, the Joint Programmes capacitated stakeholders to manage data more harmoniously while enhancing inter-institutional exchange.

**Perception of migrants and refugees among policymakers and the public:** Based on a comprehensive communication strategy for social change, awareness-raising campaigns and community events were conducted to shift community perceptions and foster positive narratives on migrants as agents of development. Of note, the Joint Programme targeted journalists and youth to facilitate accurate and evidence-based content creation. One successful partnership was with the Youth Educational Forum (YEF), whereby a media mentorship programme was launched, resulting in the creation of 15 media products, including films, interviews and articles.

## Looking Beyond

The North Macedonian government has embarked on a path towards more holistic approaches to data-management on migration. The Joint Programme enabled governmental stakeholders to leverage new data tools and methodologies that support data forecasting through anticipatory governance and rely on non-traditional data sets, including Big Data and remittance-related insights. The tools and capacities developed under the Joint Programme to generate, apply and analyse data more holistically, will help sustain data management approaches that inform future policymaking and needs-responsive practices for stronger migration governance. Anticipatory approaches to data have already raised specific interest for development processes of the

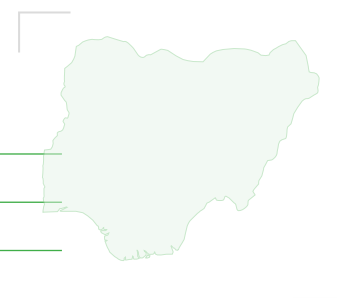
National Macedonian Development Strategy and the forthcoming National Strategy for Demographic Policies, a powerful indicator that forward-looking policymaking is valued by the government.

Acknowledging that the Resolution on Migration Policy already carved a path for stronger interventions that respond to data-informed needs on the ground, the next step would be for the policy to translate into practical interventions. The participatory processes adopted by the Joint Programme to formulate the Resolution have generated a level of political buy-in and ownership over the policy, increasing the likelihood of its implementation also being participatory and inclusive.

## 4.1.3 Nigeria

<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening fact-based and data-driven migration governance and management in Nigeria
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	2,000,000
<b>Implementation Period</b>	February 2023 - February 2025 (24 months)

**PUNOs**



## Joint Programme Background and Summary

As a major country of origin, transit and destination, Nigeria's mixed migration dynamics are complex and

often impact the entire West Africa region. Socio-economic drivers of migration continue to influence



young Nigerians' migration decision making. These decisions include the use of irregular migration paths, often facilitated by migrant smugglers. Nigerians who travel irregularly endure harrowing journeys to countries of destination. They are sometimes subject to abuse and exploitation. Despite efforts by the government to manage migration in the country, notably through its adoption of the first National Migration Policy (NMP) in 2015, effective migration governance remains a challenge.

The Joint Programme seeks to strengthen migration governance in Nigeria through the promotion of fact-based and data-driven migration policy and planning. It aims to do so by 1) strengthening capacities for research, data collection, analysis and dissemination, 2) reviewing the NMP in light of recent migration

events and trends and 3) developing a national GCM implementation plan.

The Joint Programme adopts a whole-of-government approach that engages nine governmental entities across different ministries and departments, strongly aligning with national priorities, and building on initiatives of the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants and Internally Displaced Persons (NCFRMI) and the Technical Working Group on Migration. The Joint Programme also takes a whole-of-society and people-centred approach, through consultations and engagements with migrant associations, diaspora representatives, and a range of other non-state actors, throughout the project cycle

## Achievements

**Launch of the programme and engagement with stakeholders:** Officially launched in May 2023, the programme strengthened engagement and coordination among key migration mandated ministries, departments and agencies, including the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Federal Ministry for Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Alleviation (FMHAPA), the NCFRMI, the National Agency for the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons (NAPTIP), the National Population Commission (NPC), National Volunteer Service, the Ministry of Labour and Employment and the National Bureau of Statistics. The launch was followed by a broader engagement with stakeholders via the existing Technical Working Group (TWG) on Migration and Development coordination framework, a platform to enhance coordination among partners and stakeholders and to ensure their expertise is streamlined into relevant interventions, ensuring a multistakeholder approach. Of note, focal points within migrant associations, high-return communities and CSOs working on migration were identified to ensure continued engagement and collaboration throughout implementation.

**Strengthened data migration governance and capacity:** In October 2023, a training curriculum to enhance capacity on managing irregular migration and combatting Trafficking in Persons was developed.

The training covers concepts, causes, and indicators of irregular migration and human trafficking. Importantly, the curriculum emphasizes ethical considerations in line with GCM guiding principles, including human rights-based approaches to data, gender responsiveness, safety protocols, and the use of technology in tracking and monitoring migration patterns. The expected rollout of the curriculum in 2024 aligns with national policy priorities, particularly on the development of local capacities for addressing trafficking issues as articulated in the [National Action Plan on Trafficking in Persons 2022–2026](#).

**Development of the National GCM Implementation Plan:** The Joint Programme took initial steps in laying the groundwork for the review of the NMP and development of Nigeria's National GCM Implementation Plan. In close collaboration with the NCFRMI and the FMHAPA, an inception meeting was held in December 2023 to discuss the government's expectations and technical support to be delivered, including on the content, methodology and timelines. A coordination meeting was also held with key programme stakeholders, including NAPTIP, NIS, and the Network of Civil Society Organizations against Child Trafficking, Abuse and Labour to jointly revise the work plan and to agree on rollout of the training series targeting data collectors.

## 4.1.4 Serbia

<b>Project Title</b>	Promoting evidence-based migration governance for maximizing development potential of migration
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	2,000,000
<b>Implementation Period</b>	September 2023 - September 2025 (24 months)
<b>PUNOs</b>	



### Joint Programme Background and Summary

Every year between 30,000 and 50,000 migrants and refugees transit through Serbia, with more than 5,000 hosted in reception centres in 2021. Migrant and refugee children, including unaccompanied migrant children who face uniquely high protection risks, made up 10-17 per cent of the mixed migration flows in 2020. In addition, Serbian returnees face challenges such as poverty, unemployment, discrimination and social exclusion. As such, there is growing recognition of the need to provide reintegration solutions for economic self-reliance through skills and jobs creation, improved social integration and psychosocial support.

The COVID-19 pandemic and ensuing regional economic crises affected local resources and capacities to address these challenges of mixed migration and returnees, leading to a decrease in the availability and quality of services. The social protection sector faced sizeable cuts in funding, disproportionately affecting those targeting migrant populations. Stakeholders and service providers require capacity strengthening to effectively address various issues ranging from the protection of migrants, including children, assisted voluntary returns, migrant health to facilitating the sustainable reintegration of returnees. While Local Migration Action Plans (LAP) exist in every Serbian community, their impact is often limited due to lack of data, as well as capacities

to assess, evaluate, use, and analyse this data for informed decision making among policymakers in the Local Migration Councils (LMC).

To tackle these challenges, the Joint Programme promotes data-driven migration policy and planning. It aims at strengthening national and local capacities and expertise in comprehensive migration data collection and analysis, combining migration policy with sustainable development planning. The programme also supports academic cooperation at the national and regional levels to enhance knowledge on migration and improve migration governance. Aligning strongly with national priorities, the Joint Programme engages with the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (SCRM) and its Migration Training Centre (MTC) to reinforce SCRM's role in capacity-building and knowledge management for improved local migration policy planning and implementation. At the local level, the programme collaborates with the LMCs to address diverse and ever-changing migration dynamics, including those linked to return and reintegration, stigma and discrimination, health and social protection, youth unemployment, labour market shortages, and diaspora engagement.

### Achievements

Since its inception in September 2023, the programme revisited its work plan and operational activities, established management structures, and initiated the recruitment process of technical experts and partners.

Once these are in place, the Joint Programme will work closely with the SCRM and MTC in rolling out capacity-building initiatives, including the design and delivery of new migration training curricula. Existing curricula, such as the one on child protection, will

be updated, with additional thematic curricula on safeguarding, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, facilitation skills, and gender-based violence. Other training curricula will focus on statelessness, internal displacement, and refugee integration.

It was agreed that Training of Trainers (ToT) sessions will be conducted to familiarize trainers with effective training facilitation methodologies and defined thematic areas. In addition to MTC representatives, the ToT will target other government representatives, including from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veterans, and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Health.

The programme also coordinated with the law faculties in Belgrade and Novi Sad to link them with the Migration Training Centre and create synergies.

To ensure the institutionalization and sustainability of the curricula, the programme and MTC will align created curricula with the accreditation requirements established within the National Academy for Public Administration. This will allow the participants to obtain a certificate, and thus enhance participants' motivation to engage in training activities.

## ➔ Thematic Area 2

### Protecting the human rights, safety and well-being of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration

#### 4.2.1 India

<b>Project Title</b>	Enhancing the resilience to climate change of migrant and vulnerable households in the coastal areas of Odisha state and drought-prone areas of Telangana state
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	3,000,000
<b>Implementation Period</b>	September 2023 - August 2026 (35 months)



**PUNOs**



#### Joint Programme Background and Summary

According to the Global Climate Risk Index, in 2019 India was the world's seventh most vulnerable country to the impacts of climate change.<sup>18</sup> Large-scale migration historically related to socio-economic factors has been increasingly exacerbated by climate change impacts and environmental degradation that are affecting traditional mobility patterns and worsening the vulnerability of rural households. As

agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy, being the primary sector of employment especially for women, the impact of sudden and slow-onset climatic events on agriculture has significantly adversely affected agriculture-dependent rural households.

Households in **Odisha and Telangana states** experience particularly severe impacts. Being a

<sup>18</sup> See [https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/2021-01/cri-2021\\_table\\_10\\_most\\_affected\\_countries\\_in\\_2019.jpg](https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/2021-01/cri-2021_table_10_most_affected_countries_in_2019.jpg)



cyclone-prone region, coastal communities in **Odisha** experiencing frequent high intensity floods and soil salinization, negatively impacting crop production. There has been an upward trend in international migration from these coastal districts, with an estimated 83,000 migrating from Odisha to the Gulf States and other destinations between 2012 and 2022. The southern state of **Telangana** is a semi-arid region, with more than half of the population depending on agriculture. In the last decade, erratic rainfall, heatwaves, and dry spells have led to losses in crop, livestock, and income, as well as water scarcity. This in turn has led to increasing numbers choosing to migrate, with the 2011 census indicating 1.5 million going to the Gulf States. More recently, the state experienced Covid pandemic-induced reverse migration, of approximately 75,000 returnees. Although both regions have existing district-level plans, they need integrated climate-responsive,

migration-inclusive, long-term socio-economic planning, which addresses the needs of migrants, families and communities.

The Joint Programme aims to strengthen rural households' resilience to climate change to reduce the pressure to migrate out of distress, and to improve migration outcomes. Jointly acting on the intersecting challenges of migration, climate change and food insecurity, the Joint Programme i) strengthens the capacity of rural households to build resilient and sustainable livelihoods to counter climate stress and shocks; ii) empowers rural communities to make informed and safe migration decisions; and iii) enhances policy and programme coherence in the areas of migration, agriculture and climate change. Given the disproportionate impact of climate change on women and small farmers, particular attention is given to them and other vulnerable groups.

## Achievements

Since its inception in September 2023, the Joint Programme established its governance and management structures and engaged with national and state-level stakeholders, adapting to recent developments in India's political landscape. For example, in the State of Telangana, changes in the state government required the Joint Programme team to engage with the relevant departments in the newly formed government to fortify their political support. The new government expressed its commitment to develop a new agriculture policy that considers the climatic conditions, with the aim of making farming more profitable. The Joint Programme foresees capitalizing on this development to advance its objectives and promote climate-resilient agriculture in the state.

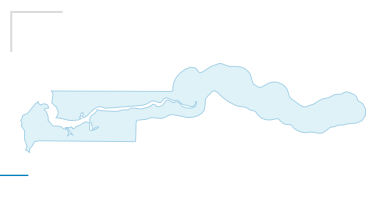
The Joint Programme consulted a range of local stakeholders in both states to reconfirm key needs on the ground, identify potential novelties, and select target districts for implementation. Climate change scenarios, agricultural and vulnerability trends were collected, and state-specific strategies

were formulated in preparation for the vulnerability, risk assessments and baseline studies. Preliminary findings on climate trend data and migration and agriculture-relevant criteria will be used to develop the sampling strategy in the potential implementing districts. To facilitate coordination and collaboration, the Joint Programme Project Steering Committee and state level Technical Steering Groups were established. This process engaged the respective state government agencies and identified nodal officers in relevant departments as contact points.

Finally, the Joint Programme organized a hybrid event in November 2023 to officially launch the programme. The event was chaired by the Joint Secretary from the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare and attended by the UN Resident Coordinator in India and key government officials, including representatives from the Principal Secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture (DoA) in Odisha and Telangana and the Special Commissioner for Agriculture in Telangana.

## 4.2.2 The Gambia

<b>Project Title</b>	Addressing the drivers and causes of migration-related vulnerabilities among border communities along the Trans-Gambia transport corridor
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	2,350,000
<b>Implementation Period</b>	December 2021-December 2024 (36 months)



### PUNOs



## Joint Programme Background and Summary

The Trans-Gambia transport corridor has seen a significant increase in migration in recent years, particularly with the 2019 opening of the Senegambia Bridge, which crosses the Gambia River and connects northern and southern Gambia. While migration dynamics may boost socio-economic development, they can also exacerbate vulnerabilities for migrants and communities.

The Joint Programme aims to increase safety and prosperity among women and youth living and

working along the transport corridor. By protecting and empowering border communities, the programme will enable members to reap the benefits without exposing them to risk related to irregular migration and organized crime. It will achieve this by supporting border authorities to effectively facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration; increasing awareness on rights and access to protection services and mechanisms; and strengthening life skills and access to livelihood opportunities.

## Achievements

**Safe, orderly and regular migration:** A key highlight is the completion of the renovation and technological upgrade of the Misera border post, including the integration of the Migration Information Data Analysis System (MIDAS). This development has crucially strengthened migration management and border security, reducing the incidence of cross-border crimes. The integration and operationalization of MIDAS have markedly enhanced data collection processes at this crucial border crossing with Senegal, empowering the Gambia Immigration Department to efficiently analyse migration data. It also improved overall migration management capabilities, including data collection efficiency, and facilitation of traveller processes.

**Protection services and mechanisms:** The Joint Programmes made strides in raising awareness about rights and obligations under ECOWAS Protocols and the African Continental Trade Agreements with a targeted approach to support small-scale cross-

border traders with essential life skills and economic opportunities. In support of the Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration and Employment, the Joint Programme developed a guide consolidating the regional instruments and tools, then undertook initiatives to raise awareness.

Related to protection of children, youth and women, the Joint Programme supported the revitalization of Regional Child Protection Committees, disseminated information on safe migration options and integrated social and child protection services. In collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Welfare, border officials were trained in sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) support, care and case management. These efforts have been crucial in building a robust framework for the protection of vulnerable children on the move, ensuring their safety and well-being through improved referral mechanisms and direct support.





**Life skills and livelihood opportunities:** To strengthen women and youth's life skills and access to livelihood opportunities, the Joint Programme undertook several capacity-building initiatives. A pilot entrepreneurship training on digital/financial literacy also offering coaching and mentorship was provided for small-scale female cross-border traders. Most (80%) of the trainees formally registered their businesses, and 18 participated in the 2023 Youth and Women Trade Fair hosted by the Gambia Youth Chamber of Commerce and the Gambia Women Chamber of Commerce, providing them with a valuable platform for showcasing their businesses and networking with private sector entities.

Moreover, the Joint Programme supported several infrastructure initiatives including the construction of a hygiene facility at the Misera border post and the rehabilitation of the Gambia Songhai Initiative's facilities, directly contributing to improving public health and agricultural training capacities. Lastly, the establishment of the One Stop Shop Entrepreneurship Center and the hospitality centre in Mansakonko further fosters regional trade, supports small-scale businesses and enhances employment opportunities.

### The Mansoakonko Hospitality Center: empowering migrants in the hospitality sector

Co-funded by the UN Human Security Trust Fund and in partnership with the Mansakonko Local Area Council and the Gambia Hospitality Training Institute, a hospitality center was established in the Lower River Region. This training centre specializing in hospitality management for local youth and women plans to offer three-month catering courses to 20 food vendors who were displaced due to the construction of the Senegambia bridge. The JP supported the development of the training design and expects to roll out trainings in early 2024. Adjacent to the training centre, a conference hall and guest house are both managed by the Mansakonko Area Council. The Hospitality Institute, which oversees the hospitality centre's operations, will be tasked with supplying catering and staff for the guest house, ensuring sustained employment opportunities for migrants trained by the hospitality centre.

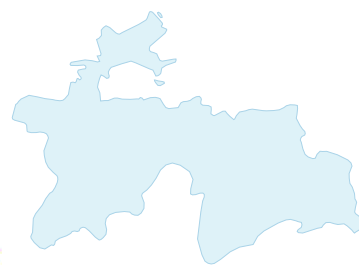


The Mansoakonko Hospitality Center, The Gambia | Photos: ©UNICEF



## 4.2.3 Tajikistan

<b>Project Title</b>	Empowerment of ‘families left behind’ for improved migration outcomes in Khatlon, Tajikistan
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	2,200,000
<b>Implementation Period</b>	October 2020 - November 2023 (37 months)
<b>PUNOs</b>	 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  IOM UN MIGRATION  unicef  UN WOMEN



### Joint Programme Background and Summary

Approximately 10 per cent of Tajikistan’s working age population, out of which 85 per cent are men, has migrated to Russia. Conservative societal values and gender roles underscore women’s strong dependence on men, often leaving the women who are left behind abandoned and vulnerable, with unequal access to property, land, and credit. Lack of access to legal remedies and discrimination in the application of law often further exacerbate these situations for women.

To address the migration-related vulnerabilities of Tajik families left behind, the Joint Programme applied a combination of top-down protection and policy initiatives, with bottom-up empowerment interventions.

### Achievements

**Well-being of families left behind:** Through evidence-based responses and capacity-building initiatives, the quality of and access to health care and social services for families left behind improved. Of the families left behind interviewed in the programme’s endline assessment, 83 per cent reported receiving satisfactory access to services, representing an increase of 69 per cent compared to the baseline assessment. Maternity ward staff in public services also received training on preventing child abandonment, while para-social workers were equipped with tools and training to manage cases, deliver services and refer families in difficulty. Caregivers and children received direct counselling and emotional support to address distress and mental health challenges. By the end of the programme, 200 children and 290 women received social support services in Khatlon. These efforts collectively improved the well-being of targeted women and children left behind.

**Economic resilience and inclusion:** Initiatives included effective use of land and water resources, and

expanding access to value chains through farming, retail, marketing and small-scale processing initiatives. Economic inclusion was fostered by increasing financial literacy among women, supporting labour market entry via independent agricultural start-ups, and providing skills-based vocational trainings. 719 women left behind received financial literacy trainings while 310 attended skills-based vocational trainings. One noteworthy accomplishment was the introduction of mushroom cultivation under artificial conditions, an innovative venture that proved to be a successful cash crop for the communities. The distribution of mushroom spores, along with the training, generated excitement among women beneficiaries, offering them a non-seasonal source of income. The programme’s endline survey results indicate higher income streams and increased financial literacy among participating women. The proportion of surveyed beneficiaries able to save capital for a business or farm expansion increased from 1.2 per cent to 10.8 per cent.

**Protection of rights:** The intervention enhanced access to legal services for families left behind and strengthened referral mechanisms for sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). A combination of raising awareness and building capacity contributed to improved knowledge among target beneficiaries on their rights, and enhanced capacity among local government to facilitate access to rights and services. The programme strengthened capacity and knowledge of journalists and social media influencers in the Khatlon region to report on SGBV and other issues affecting Tajik women. Achievements included:

- More than 500,000 individuals reached to foster awareness on women’s rights, protection, social inclusion, and SGBV prevention;

- 50 district local authority officials trained by Supreme Court judges;
- 660 individuals accessed legal assistance; 23 service providers and CSOs trained to improve access and quality of services for women;
- More than 1,200 women referred to services by the local Committee of Women and Family Affairs (CWFA).

Overall, the programme evaluation indicates that the awareness of women’s rights and willingness to seek support increased considerably.

### Empowering vulnerable communities and fostering financial inclusion through green skilling and holistic farming

The JP established a total of 16 Farmers Field Schools, empowering 619 women from the Dusti district and Kulob area to carry out farming activities, training and field study exchanges. Eight demonstration plots inclusive of equipment, materials and seeds were also created. Exchange visits across plots and exchange of innovative practices were facilitated, bringing the communities closer in mutual empowerment.

One successful outcome was the formation of a full-fledged, non-seasonal mushroom production facility, involving over 30 women. Other notable outcomes include the adoption of high-yielding potato cultivation techniques, creation of backyard nurseries, and establishment of rooftop rainwater harvesting and drip irrigation systems. To help multiply these positive experiences and inspire other women, the programme organized additional study visits across both districts, further catalysing learning and innovation. In view of promoting replication and sustainability, a cohort of 20 motivated beneficiaries from the two districts were selected to undergo Training of Trainers, and become Farmers Field Facilitators and Master Trainers. The trainings will play a vital role in ensuring the sustainability of women’s engagement in agriculture, the success of the Farmers Field Schools and the active use of demonstration plots. Finally, 50 Junior Field Schools were established in selected secondary schools, and four greenhouses in schools were procured, to encourage farming and empower vulnerable communities with green skills from a young age.



Farmer Field School, Tajikistan | Photos: ©FAO

**Policy planning:** The programme mainstreamed gender and streamlined the voice and needs of vulnerable women and their families in the National Migration Strategy for 2030. Officials from the Ministry of Economic Development, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of Population were trained in gender-responsive budgeting before it's rollout in Tajikistan.

## Looking Beyond

Overall, the programme raised the awareness of Tajik communities on the challenges of families left behind and fostered buy-in from local and national bodies to sustain systemic responses to the needs of families left behind in Tajikistan. In view of the results observed at the local level, the Government of Tajikistan and other partners have expressed interest in scaling this pilot project to other parts of the country, integrating lessons and good practices generated by the programme.


To foster the economic and financial resilience of Tajik women and families left behind, the programme established Farmers Field Schools and plots that will outlive the programme's end date. To guarantee the continued operations of such structures, the programme adopted a bottom-up approach that focused on connecting and empowering women to

Additionally, a gender budget analysis report and data collection algorithm were developed to support gender budget analysis. In all, through technical support, awareness raising, and training initiatives, the Joint Programme helped improve capacities on designing and implementing enabling policies.

inspire one another while also capacitating the most skilled and motivated women in cascading down the acquired knowledge acquired. This ToT approach that capitalizes on Tajik women as agents of change will help sustain the work set in motion, reaching more women and families within the target communities and beyond.

Finally, the programme's efforts to localize the SGBV referral mechanism will continue benefiting Tajik women so they can seek out adequate support in a manner that is safe and inclusive of their specific needs. The various capacity-building interventions targeting CSOs, social services, judges and journalists under the programme will help generate more awareness around protection concerns and women's rights beyond the context of the programme.

## 4.2.4 Trinidad and Tobago

<b>Project Title</b>	Access, Support and, Coordination (ASC) Programme: a collaborative approach to support survivors of human trafficking
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	2,600,000
<b>Implementation Period</b>	July 2021-June 2024 (36 months)
<b>PUNOs</b>	



## Joint Programme Background and Summary

The massive flows of Venezuelan migrants and refugees into Trinidad and Tobago has led to a surge in human trafficking cases, leading to increased risks of abuse, violence and exploitation, especially for young women and unaccompanied and separated

children (UASC) and putting additional pressure on existing protection systems.

The Access, Support and Coordination (ASC) Joint Programme focuses on strengthening the capacities

of national and community-based partners, caring for and empowering survivors and coordinating efforts in response to the needs of victims of trafficking (VoTs). The goal is to enhance the well-being, resilience and protection of migrants, including those, particularly women and children, who are vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse. By strengthening, modernizing and integrating national and community-based systems, the Joint Programme provides support at each stage of the care continuum, from case identification and screening to direct support.

## Achievements

**Screening, identification and assistance to VoTs and UASC:** In 2023, the Joint Programme continued its efforts to strengthen systems and capacities for screening, identifying, assisting and integrating/reintegrating survivors of trafficking and UASC. An introductory curriculum on Trafficking in Persons (TiP) and Victim Care was developed and delivered to 308 public and private sector representatives. Capacity-building sessions on Victim Care, Psychological First Aid and Programme Monitoring were also conducted for more than 350 representatives of national and regional stakeholders, including intergovernmental agencies and CSOs. These sessions improved support from national and regional actors for newly identified VoTs and ensured a rights-based and victim-centred approach to psychosocial care. The programme also enhanced the capacity and knowledge of more than 47 frontline workers from immigration, national security, the judiciary and child protection sectors on Age Assessment Practices and Principles to improve case management of undocumented children and adopt more child-centric approaches.

The programme builds on strong partnerships with both government and civil society, incorporating the GCM's whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches. It has a strong potential for replicability and/or scalability, including in other Caribbean countries, which often face similar challenges resulting from the migration dynamics linked to the Venezuela crisis.

**Collaboration among government, CSOs and UN agencies:** In line with the National Plan of Action Against Trafficking Persons, the ASC programme continues to support increased coordination among stakeholders. Following the completion of a Situational Assessment on Assistance Efforts to Survivors of Human Trafficking in 2022, the Joint Programme developed a Guidance Document on Trafficking in Persons targeting the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and Central American Integration System (SICA) countries to support their TiP and anti-smuggling operations. In collaboration with the Ministry of National Security's Counter Trafficking Unit, a Referral and Resource Map for Victim Care is being developed and will be completed in early 2024. These tools are expected to improve understanding among stakeholders of the care ecosystem on TiP and to strengthen coordination. To bolster this, referral pathways and SOPs for alternative care of UASC and child friendly spaces were also updated to adapt to local needs.



Trafficking Training, Trinidad and Tobago



Government Representatives Attending a TiP Training, T&T

| Photos: ©IOM



**Raising awareness:** The programme organized the first ever Walk Against Trafficking in Persons in the country, which gathered more than 800 migrants and members of the broader community. The event addressed xenophobia and discrimination by

showcasing the talents and skills of migrant and host communities, highlighting their contributions to society while also creating opportunities for income generation and social cohesion.



5K Walk Against Trafficking | Photos: ©IOM

Furthermore, the programme produced and circulated a video highlighting the protection and support provided to VoTs at the national level that was viewed by more than 90,000 people. At the regional level, the ASC programme supported the design and dissemination of posters in Spanish, English and French, to raise awareness on TiP at ports of entry/exit for over 20 CARICOM and SICA countries. As a result of these campaigns, the

number of calls received to report possible cases of trafficking increased. VoT cases were identified and referred to the Counter Trafficking Unit for further intervention.

Additionally, in 2023, more than 3,100 persons were also reached with awareness activities and community mobilization interventions on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

## Addressing xenophobia in school through the Love Languages Programme

In partnership with NGOs and the CEDAW Committee of Trinidad and Tobago, the programme rolled out the **Love Languages Programme**, aiming at addressing xenophobia and discrimination in schools and promoting cohesive societies. This evidence and relationship-based programme provided a space for youth members to interact with each other in ways that encouraged examination and self-reflection on who they are and how they behave in relationships. Overall, 20 young adults successfully graduated from the programme in December 2023. The school principal reported a positive impact on students' interaction with one another.

**Direct support:** The Joint Programme enabled government and CSOs to provide mental health, psychosocial and other forms of direct assistance to VoTs, UASC and others. In 2023, 605 children and caregivers were provided with direct mental health and psychosocial support through group and individual sessions, and art therapy workshops.

Additionally, 64 VoTs and persons at risk of trafficking received psychosocial support, 82 received direct assistance and 52 benefited from short-term accommodation. Furthermore, 40 beneficiaries received vocational skills training on various skill sets including micro-entrepreneurship.



### Combatting SGBV and promoting sexual reproductive health through direct support

In 2023, 90 well-being kits were provided to support the recovery of survivors of SGBV, through a partnership with the SGBV Unit of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. The Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago (FPATT) also continued their work to enhance the well-being, resilience and protection of migrants, including those vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse, by building their capacity in life skills and comprehensive sexuality education to support independent living. The training focused on eight useful life-skills for migrants, including language learning and confidence-building. In 2023, FPATT engaged 129 beneficiaries in 37 activities. The project also included a community-building activity for Spanish-speaking migrant community members.

To improve access to direct services and accurate information, FPATT strategically implemented remote SGBV services and operated a helpline which received close to 700 calls in 2023. Beyond SGBV, the helpline assisted individuals with suicidal ideation, mental health issues, and loneliness.



## ➔ Thematic Area 3

Addressing irregular migration, including through managing borders and combatting transnational crime

### 4.3.1 Costa Rica

<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening coordination and exchange of information between law enforcement in prosecution of smuggling of migrants and human trafficking transnational crimes
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	2,300,000
<b>Implementation Period</b>	March 2023 - September 2024 (18 months)
<b>PUNOs</b>	



#### Joint Programme Background and Summary

Migrant smuggling and human trafficking present major security and humanitarian challenges in Central America. In 2021 alone, 130,000 migrants crossed the Darien Gap from Colombia to Panama accounting for more than a tenfold increase over 2020. The influx of irregular migrants combined with the economic downturn in the region created opportunities for criminal networks to exploit migrants, especially women and girls, who are doubly vulnerable to exploitation and sexual violence.

To address these challenges, this Joint Programme supports the Costa Rican government in combatting the smuggling of migrants (SoM), Trafficking in Persons (TiP) and other transnational crimes. Given that women and girls account for 80 per cent of all identified victims of trafficking in North and Central America and the Caribbean, the programme adopts a rights-based and gendered approach throughout its interventions. Additionally, extensive consultations with extra-regional and Central American migrants at

sites along the border of Costa Rica have informed proposed activities to ensure needs-responsive actions.

Adopting a multistakeholder approach with sustainability in mind, the programme is implemented in close partnership with a variety of government partners and fosters cross-border collaboration to support future replication in other Central American countries. The Joint Programmes contributes to Costa Rica's national priorities on SoM and TiP and closely aligns with the regional pluriannual Counter-Smuggling Workplan 2019-2025 to implement medium- and long-term counter-smuggling policies and protocols coordinated by the Liaison Officer Network to Combat Migrant Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons.

## Achievements

**Capacity of criminal justice institutions:** Extensive consultations with more than 20 stakeholders across various government entities were conducted and actionable recommendations were shared with key stakeholders. This supported the development of activities to strengthen the data management and information exchange capacities of the various agencies under the national coalition against TiP and SoM. The Programme also supported the efforts of the Judicial Investigation Police in disseminating information on TiP/SoM among northern and southern border communities.

**Migrants' access to health and financial services:** The programme initiated a diagnostic assessment and a stakeholder mapping of service providers and financial products available to migrants in target communities. Based on the findings, the programme is designing a strategy to engage both financial service providers and migrants themselves.

In this context, the programme built the capacity of 35 staff members of the financial service provider AIRPAK, including 20 women, to address access barriers to financial services for migrants. The capacity of 31 health care providers was also enhanced on the intercultural dimensions of health care services and raised health care personnel's awareness of human trafficking and migrant smuggling. These capacity-building sessions have the potential to amplify the vital role that health care personnel can play in identifying and referring victims of TiP and/or SoM.



Border Police Training, Costa Rica



Migrants Awareness Raising, Costa Rica



Health Care Providers Awareness Raising, Costa Rica

| Photos: ©IOM

## 4.3.2 Ethiopia

**Project Title** Innovative approaches to address inclusion and integration, through health and economic empowerment of migrant street children and youth in Addis Ababa

**Budget (USD)** 1,500,000

**Implementation Period** September 2023 – March 2025 (18 months)

**PUNOs**



International  
Labour  
Organization

UN HABITAT  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



World Health  
Organization



### Joint Programme Background and Summary

With a population of around 107 million inhabitants, Ethiopia represents a hub for outward and inward migration. In addition to being one of the major labour sending countries, it is also in the top three largest refugee hosting countries in Africa<sup>19</sup>. The population in Addis Ababa, was estimated at three million in the 2007 census, rose to almost six million in 2023. The increased inflow of migrants, including a large proportion of irregular migrants, returning migrants and children, to the city has placed immense pressures on local authorities. With the city administration facing challenges in registering migrants and providing sufficient protection and services, many children, youth, and adolescents end up in precarious situations -- living on the streets and exposed to exploitation and substance abuse.

Building on consultations with local NGOs, beneficiaries and other stakeholders, this Joint Programme aims to support the federal government, Addis Ababa city administration and local organizations in providing reintegration support to returning migrants, focusing on the areas of health, housing, social protection,

livelihoods and employment. It also seeks to reduce vulnerability to trafficking and smuggling among migrants and communities.

To ensure the success of this intervention, the Joint Programme relies on the engagement of Addis Ababa City Administration, as well as civil society and partners, adopting a whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach throughout its implementation.

The Joint Programme contributes to the sustainable reintegration of returned migrants in Addis Ababa City by addressing the different dimensions of reintegration and supporting coordination efforts and knowledge sharing among service providers. The Joint Programme focuses on providing government and non-state actors with the tools and support needed to deliver essential services for vulnerable returned migrants. At the policy level, the programme will also facilitate the integration of migration into relevant policies and strategies.

### Achievements

After the Joint Programme was developed, the Government of Ethiopia underwent structural reforms, with the former Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs splitting into two, establishing a new Ministry of Labour and Skills (MOLS). This created the need for

the programme to engage MOLS to introduce its objectives and gain implementation support. The Joint Programme also reestablished engagement at the city level, confirming partnerships with the Addis Ababa City Administration, its Justice Bureau, and

<sup>19</sup> UNHCR Ethiopia, Refugees and Asylum Seekers Statistics as of September 2023 (October 2023), available [here](#).



various local service providers. Adopting a bottom-up and localized approach, the Addis Ababa City Administration will, for instance, be closely engaged for beneficiary selection.

The Joint Programme was officially launched in December 2023 in the presence of the MOLS' State Minister and more than 30 participants from relevant government departments within the Addis Ababa City Administration, social partners, developmental partners and CSO representatives.

Furthermore, interventions to provide gender-responsive socio-economic reintegration support to 700 returnees and improve access to finance through cash transfer and loan provision to 100 vulnerable returnees were agreed upon. The programme will

strengthen the entrepreneurial and financial capacity of returnees, including through business development, mentorship and skills training. The cash transfers and loans will extend access to micro-financing, promote formal employment and reduce poverty.

Lastly, the Joint Programmes undertook a desk review of existing health care services, initiatives and approaches to identify appropriate implementing partners. Mental Health Gap Action programme, an initiative that focuses on delivering and scaling care to address mental, neurological and substance use disorders was identified as the primary partner to address migrants' psychosocial needs, in alignment with Ethiopia's National Mental Health Strategy 2020-2025.

### 4.3.3 Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone

<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening border management, social cohesion, and cross-border security in the Parrot's Beak area
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	2,786,280
<b>Implementation Period</b>	November 2020 - August 2023 (33 months)

**PUNOs**



#### Joint Programme Background and Summary

Parrot's Beak is a region in the southwestern part of Guinea, where the respective territories of Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia converge in a curved point of land between the Meli and Mokona Rivers. The movement of people and goods in this region has increased considerably in the last two decades. In the lead up to the Joint Programme, it appeared that criminal networks were exploiting the lack of coordination among States and the vulnerability of border communities to carry out TiP and migrant smuggling.

In response to such challenges, the programme addressed irregular migration and supported vulnerable groups by strengthening border management, social cohesion, and cross-border security in the area. The intervention promoted

integrated border management approaches to address security, development and humanitarian concerns while facilitating intra- and inter-country exchanges to better control illegal activities, human trafficking, SGBV and the spread of infectious diseases – risks to which border communities are particularly vulnerable.

The results achieved under this programme have contributed to the goals of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) in the three countries, as well as to the fight against human trafficking; health security; social cohesion and the improvement of border infrastructure for more effective management of cross-border movements.

## Achievements

**Integrated border management:** Capacities of border authorities, security forces and health officials were strengthened to identify and manage SGBV, human trafficking and migrant smuggling cases and to detect and respond to health threats. As a result, over 300 survivors of trafficking were successfully identified and referred for social support. Additionally, over 725 border and health officials were equipped with the capacity and skills to respond to complex border management challenges inherent to the Parrot's Beak region. Of the migration and health personnel, 85.5 per cent reported having significantly improved their border management skills in the areas of security, public health and trade. Health control and community surveillance mechanisms were implemented and enabled early detection and rapid intervention to contain the spread of infectious diseases.

The programme also facilitated inter-governmental coordination, communication and collaboration among bordering countries to enable subregional exchange and joint response in containing outbreaks. These efforts help to protect the health of cross-border communities and effectively manage epidemics.

### **Migrants and community trust in state institutions:**

The intervention built the capacity of institutions to support community reintegration and improve referral mechanisms that ensure access to health services, psychological first aid and assistance to victims of human trafficking. Seventy-eight members of the National Committee for the Fight against Trafficking and SGBV were trained in border areas to ensure a more responsive approach to communities' needs. Victims of trafficking and SGBV also received direct support in the form of medical aid and psychosocial assistance from state institutions. The programme increased trust among communities vis-à-vis state institutions by forging better connections and enhancing the quality of support systems.

Additionally, the programme improved the identification rate of illegal activities, including through trainings for cross-border trade monitoring agencies. This resulted in stronger rule of law and more confidence in existing monitoring mechanisms of illegal cross-border activities.

### **Enhancing healthcare facilities and service provision to vulnerable populations in target communities through structural support**

As part of its objective to enhance health care service provision in view of supporting trust building between vulnerable communities and state institutions, the programme offered structural and material support to various health centres and local service provision entities, including the Koundou Health Center and Prefectural Health Directorate of Gueckédou.

To better identify areas of engagement and support, the programme conducted a comprehensive assessment of the Koundou Health Centre's strengths, capacities, weaknesses and needs regarding delivery of health services and management of community health threats. Based on the assessment's outcome, the programme invested over USD 70,000 to enhance the infrastructure and capacity of the centre. The funds were used to provide medicines, specialized maternity medical equipment and the installation of a solar panel system to ensure sustainable power at the facility.

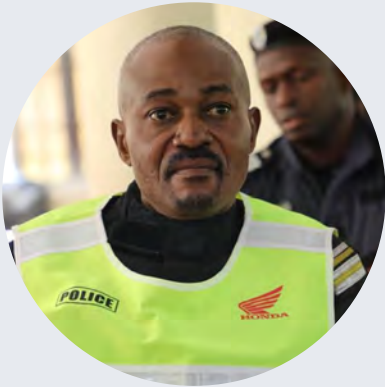
The programme also worked closely with the Prefectural Health Directorate of Gueckédou to coordinate the provision of essential medicines to 13 health facilities in the prefecture, improving health care services in the nearby sub-prefecture, which directly benefited communities along the borders of Parrot's Beak.





**Amadou Kaba, President of the Health and Hygiene Committee of Koundou**

“I am pleased to testify to the considerable impact of the Migration MPTF project... through the strengthening of the healthcare system by purchasing medicines and maternity equipment, as well as installing solar lighting, we have been able to better meet the needs of our community.”



**Colonel Mohamed Condé - Chief Commissioner of OPROGEM Gueckédou**

“Thanks to this support, we received special training to better identify trafficking victims, and we received new computer equipment that allows us to process the files of each victim and transmit them in real-time to the justice system and to social workers.”



**Colonel Moussa Condé - Perfect of Gueckédou**

“This project has been of great importance to our community and our region. The close collaboration between the actors demonstrate our common determination to comprehensively strengthen social cohesion, security, and border management. We are proud to contribute to such a project that aims for a promising and safe future for all.”

| Photos: ©IOM

**Cross-border social cohesion:** The programme fostered cross-border harmony and social cohesion within and between Parrot Beak communities through community meetings, awareness raising sessions and training of local NGOs and community leaders. The capacity of 60 community leaders was built and 15 village surveillance committees were established to empower communities and solidify leaders’ roles in supporting and advocating for migrants. Through an event targeting communities along the Makona River and local authorities from Guinea and Sierra Leone, 80,000 people were reached and gained awareness on the benefits of peaceful cohabitation

and the importance of upholding health and security measures for the common well-being of border communities.

To foster the financial inclusion of women in the region, the programme also established two cross-border community credit unions in collaboration with banks that support women and young people’s access to loans, savings and other financial products. Seven financial support mechanisms targeting youth and women were established and 50 small and medium-sized enterprises were given financial assistance.





Women's Soap Production Workshop, Guinea



Renovated Border Post Building, Sierra Leone

| Photos: ©IOM

## Looking Beyond

The regional, subregional and community partnerships nurtured under the programme will help ensure the continuity of collaborative cross-border actions. The infrastructural, material and technical support provided to border posts, local service providers and community groups outlive the intervention's lifespan and will likely continue supporting their capacity to contain security and health threats, deliver appropriate services and foster community cohesion. The health control and community surveillance mechanisms established, and the data generated on health risks and mobility patterns, will continue enabling the early detection of suspected cases of illness and rapid intervention at national and subregional levels.

The establishment of community-led village surveillance groups and the training of existing community leaders to promote coexistence and advocate for migrants will contribute to sustained cohesion in the Parrot Beak's region beyond the programme.

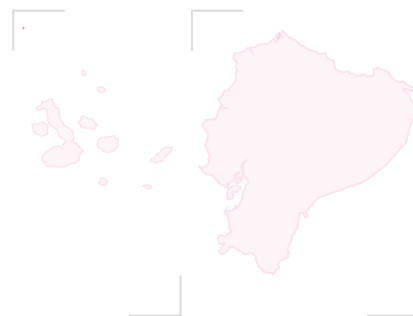
Finally, support provided to foster economic empowerment and financial inclusion of women and at-risk communities will likely continue to have a positive impact on community development. The empowerment of women collectives and enhanced access to loans and credit is expected to stimulate local economic development. The establishment of business ventures could also potentially lead to the creation of jobs and further empowerment of community members through employment, catalysing further growth.

## ➔ Thematic Area 4

# Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility

## 4.4.1 Ecuador

<b>Project Title</b>	Socio-economic integration of migrants and host communities focused on national and local governments and innovation projects
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	1,500,000
<b>Implementation Period</b>	December 2021- March 2024 (27 months)
<b>PUNOs</b>	



### Joint Programme Background and Summary

In recent years, the Government of Ecuador advanced public policies on human mobility and socio-economic integration to improve migration governance and integration outcomes for migrants. Nevertheless, regularization remains an issue for thousands of migrants and refugees who lack access to complete information on regularization opportunities or lack the economic resources to obtain visas. The economic downturn experienced by Ecuador has also led to increased xenophobic sentiment vis-à-vis migrant populations, particularly those who have no regularized status, who are at heightened risk of socio-economic exclusion.

The Joint Programme works towards the socio-economic integration of migrants, returnees and local communities in Ecuador, in the context of the Venezuela crisis and other regional mixed migration flows. It aims to enhance the positive effects of human mobility, particularly women and youth, among migrant and host community members,

focusing on socio-economic integration, well-being, and local development in the Imbabura and Sucumbíos regions.

The programme follows a two-pronged approach to secure stronger participation and equitable access to livelihood opportunities among migrants and host communities, and strengthen local governments and other public stakeholders' capacities in promoting the integration of migrants in their respective territories. It envisages close engagement with the private sector in the generation of new skills for the future of work, information tools, digital livelihoods and alternative financing mechanisms and instruments, with potential for future replication in other parts of the nation and beyond.

The programme is firmly rooted in the GCM guiding principles and aligns with Ecuador's strategic priorities on mobility, decent work and sustainable livelihoods, economic inclusion and gender equality.

### Achievements

The Joint Programme contributed towards realizing the positive effects of human mobility for women and youth's socio-economic integration, well-being, and

local development. The programme strengthened the capacities of local and national governments as well as CSOs. Via a range of interventions including

financial education programmes, seed funding and access to credits through community-based savings banks and local cooperatives, the Joint Programme improved financial inclusion and access to decent work, employment and entrepreneurship. It also raised awareness on regular migration, regularization procedures, and contributed to reduce xenophobia and discrimination through advocacy and communication campaigns.

**Sustainable livelihood opportunities:**

- A labour market study in 2022 improved the knowledge on market dynamics in the target regions of Imbabura and Sucumbíos. It also informed the design and implementation of livelihood and entrepreneurship-related interventions.
- The programme enhanced the business skills of 251 people and provided seed funding and mentorship for 129 business plans.
- The Joint Programme also fostered digital inclusion through the digital livelihood programme and delivery of IT equipment to support business owners’ access to digital technologies and facilitate application of skills learned. Seventy-five per cent of participating business owners reported an increase in their sales volume.

**Addressing vulnerabilities:** The programme also built the capacity of 68 representatives of local governments, private companies, and CSOs on ethical

and gender-sensitive recruitment and employability for people in human mobility. Additionally, the programme assessed vulnerabilities and patterns of violence against women in Imbabura and Sucumbíos to identify high-risk areas and inform the design of responsive policies. The assessment’s findings were presented to local authorities and partners, leading to the development of a local plan to prevent violence against women and girls in public transportation in the municipality of Ibarra.

**Social integration and well-being:** Local stakeholders’ capacities were enhanced, to promote equitable social integration and access to well-being opportunities for women and youth. In 2023, the capacity of the childcare centres in the municipalities of Lago Agrio and Ibarra was strengthened, to deliver equitable and adequate services to vulnerable children, including from migrant communities. A total of 200 community care members, including coordinators, caregivers and parents were trained on issues related to social organization of care, childcare centre management, streamlining gender in care, early stimulation techniques and child health and nutrition.

**Regularization:** Awareness was raised on visa procedures and regularization requirements through information points, distribution of brochures and educational audiovisual materials. Furthermore, online campaigns were conducted in close collaboration with local governments, the private sector and civil society organizations and reached over three million people in Ecuador.



Sustainable Livelihood and Entrepreneurship Training Beneficiaries, Imbabura, Ecuador | Photos: ©IOM



### Beneficiary, Ecuador

"I was humiliated a lot at work [being a migrant], but I had to endure it because of the need I had. But then, I started selling my own things because I was taught how to cook. Now I make money and am not humiliated anymore."



### Beneficiary, Ecuador

"I experienced psychological violence for being a foreigner. The father of my child used to tell me that because I was undocumented, I had to do whatever he told me. He wouldn't allow me to work, wouldn't let me leave the house... I found the shelter in Tulcán. I decided to break free from that vicious circle and lived there for 6 months. There I received psychological therapy, left the shelter, and started my own business because of the help I got."

| Photos: HUMANO Campaign

## Fostering financial resilience and inclusion of migrants through local partnerships with financial institutions

419 individuals, including migrants and host communities, 84 per cent of whom were women, benefited from a financial education programme.

The programme developed partnerships with five financial institutions located in Imbabura and Sucumbíos to promote migrants' access to financial services and products. Thanks to these efforts, the programme connected 210 individuals in Imbabura and in Sucumbíos with financial products.

The capacity of banks in both localities was enhanced to deliver financial services in an inclusive manner. The socio-organizational composition of banks was improved by integrating women migrants and emphasizing a gender focus in the banks' management and operations. The programme also built the capacity of 102 community savings bank members of the two localities on women's leadership, economic empowerment, organizational management, accountability, social skills and gender-focused governance. This led to a significant increase in female representation within the community savings banks, with 67 per cent female staff in the Ibarra community bank and 70 per cent in Lago Agrio. Finally, seed capital was provided to purchase office equipment and support women in opening accounts so they could join savings banks and gain access to credit.

An end-of-programme survey showed a vast improvement in the Ecuadorian financial system and credit product management. It also showed that 64 per cent of the surveyed beneficiaries developed a saving plan and 94 per cent of them accessed credit lines.



## 4.4.2 Moldova

### Project Title

Leveraging the positive impact of migration on Moldova's development through improved policy evidence and better engaged diaspora

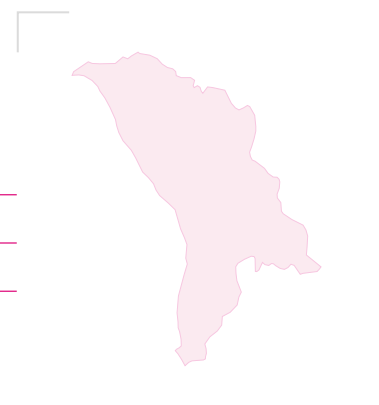
### Budget (USD)

2,000,000

### Implementation Period

September 2023 - September 2026 (32 months)

### PUNOs



## Joint Programme Background and Summary

According to the Moldovan National Bureau of Statistics, approximately 720,000 Moldovan nationals reside abroad, corresponding to a quarter of the total Moldovan population. Outward migration has already caused severe shortages of professionals in essential sectors including health and education or those necessary to operationalize investments and sustainable economic growth. Emigration of the Moldovan workforce has caused brain drain in the country as well as the de-skilling of professionals. However, lack of adequate information and analysis of the actual and potential factors driving migration limit the ability of the Moldovan Government to devise appropriate migration policies, including those targeting groups left behind and highly skilled migrants.

To address these challenges, the Joint Programme aims to leverage the positive impact and minimize the negative effects of migration on Moldova's socio-economic development. It will build the capacities of public authorities to ensure effective migration policy design and management and will strengthen diaspora engagement through innovative approaches. This will include the establishment of participatory platforms for outreach and consultation to capitalize on diasporic

skills, knowledge and expertise for development initiatives. In addition, the programme plans to attract diaspora investments to Moldova and develop trade and business partnerships in high-potential sectors such as tourism. To address labour shortages, the programme will also pilot a mechanism for temporary return of highly qualified practitioners in priority areas.

The intervention was developed in close collaboration with the Diaspora Relations Bureau (DRB) of the Government of Moldova and draws on a series of consultation workshops engaging diaspora representatives, including women diaspora leaders. The Programme closely aligns with the national government's agenda to engage diaspora in homeland development and will leverage its renewed commitment for diaspora participation in decision making and governance processes. Following the decision of the European Council on 14 December 2023 to open accession negotiations with the Republic of Moldova, the launch of the Joint Programme also comes at a timely moment for the country to support the EU's agendas on integration and diaspora engagement.

## Achievements

Since its inception in September 2023, the programme engaged with relevant stakeholders and government interlocutors, such as the State Secretary of the State Chancellery, responsible for coordinating the

country's diaspora engagement portfolio, the Head of the DRB, the State Secretary of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the Ministry of Education and Research as well as the Ministry of Health. During

these meetings, relevant focal points within the government institutions were identified and engaged in the programme’s activities.

The programme held its formal launch event in December 2023. The terms of the operational partnership between the participating organizations, stakeholders and programme beneficiaries were agreed upon and a Project Steering Committee and Technical Working Group were established to ensure smooth and regular coordination.

The programme also put together a core thematic team to support the State Chancellery and the DRB

in establishing a platform to facilitate diaspora’s engagement in public governance. The Diaspora Engagement Platform will provide a robust framework for inclusive dialogue and problem-solving by Moldovan diaspora representatives, empowering them to contribute to the country’s socio-economic and cultural progress. At this early phase of implementation, the programme produced a draft concept note outlining the platform’s objectives, structure and operational setup, which will go for consultation with diaspora members and other relevant stakeholders for their validation before further development.

### 4.4.3 The Philippines

<b>Project Title</b>	Bridging recruitment to reintegration in migration governance: Philippines (BRIDGE)
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	1,500,000
<b>Implementation Period</b>	October 2020 - June 2023 (32 months)
<b>PUNOs</b>	



### Joint Programme Background and Summary

The Bridging Recruitment to Reintegration in Migration Governance (BRIDGE) Joint Programme supported Philippine Government initiatives for fair and ethical recruitment and sustainable reintegration that are evidence-based, gender-responsive and coordinated, and overall contributing to strengthen the implementation of the GCM and allowing the Philippine Government to be responsive to the needs and protection of overseas Filipino workers (OFWs). Through a 360-degree approach, BRIDGE also established mechanisms to translate evidence into policy and best practices for recruitment and reintegration throughout the migration cycle.

The BRIDGE Joint Programme was designed before the COVID-19 pandemic and thus underwent changes

in activity design and cost allocations in 2021 to overcome the challenges in mobility and modality as the Philippines experienced one of the longest and toughest lockdowns. In 2022, the Philippine labour migration governance began its structural transition with the establishment of the Department of Migrant Workers (DMW), with newly elected officials assuming office. The programme responded accordingly by taking advantage of opportunities presented by the transition and by adjusting the timeline and target stakeholders, supporting the DMW as it took form.





## Achievements

Throughout the 32 months of implementation, the programme accomplished the results originally envisaged, with a few minor adjustments. It strengthened partnerships and collaboration with various stakeholders in ensuring that fair and ethical recruitment and sustainable and gender-responsive reintegration are evident in migration governance and in practice. The expertise, knowledge and information garnered through BRIDGE contributed to evolving policy change, particularly the new legislation (the Republic Act 10022) that established the DMW and its Implementing Rules and Regulations, as well as the revised Rules and Regulations of Land Based Overseas Filipino Workers, in which the State's commitment to fulfil the 23 objectives of the GCM has been included.

BRIDGE also supported the capacity development of migration actors on recruitment and reintegration, covering the different components of labour migration governance and targeting the various rights-holders and duty-bearers involved. Lastly, BRIDGE contributed to the repository of knowledge products, tools, and information, education, and communication (IEC) materials on fair and ethical recruitment and sustainable and gender-responsive reintegration to raise awareness and build on the evidence base.

**Fair and ethical recruitment and sustainable reintegration:** BRIDGE focused on gauging current understanding and practices on data systems, sensitizing on issues related to data, developing knowledge products, and helping enhance knowledge and skills in migration data governance and monitoring and evaluation. Following the whole-of-government

approach, the capacities of migration agencies at national and local levels were strengthened. The DMW is incorporating the Joint Programme's inputs on gender-responsive data governance strategy and data ethics into their data systems infrastructure and operations manual. To improve service delivery for migrant workers and their families, the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration enhanced their case management system. Leaving no one behind, BRIDGE also engaged with migration actors in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, fostering better awareness on issues and recommending initiatives to strengthen data coordination mechanisms with the national government. Moreover, as an example of the whole-of-society approach, the programme brought together private recruitment agencies to support the establishment of a code of conduct and monitoring tools contributing to harmonization and accountability.

**Evidence-based policies and practices:** Migration duty-bearers at national, regional, and local levels enhanced their programming and service delivery on recruitment and reintegration through improved inter-agency coordination and through knowledge and skills gained from capacity-building initiatives. A notable national level development was the establishment of the Technical Working Group for the National Action Plans (NAPs) on Fair and Ethical Recruitment and Sustainable, Gender-Responsive Return and Reintegration. It assumed oversight of the implementation and monitoring of the two NAPs and provided stakeholders with a platform to discuss issues across agencies, and coordinate plans and actions for service delivery and policy proposals.



**Estrella Mai Dizon-Anonuevo - Atikha civil society partner, Philippines**

“What I appreciated about the project is that it provided us with a platform so that we will be able to bring our advocacy to the national level and scale it up. Because we are a small NGO working in the community, this project gave us a door opener... to bring what we are doing to the attention of the national government.”

| Photo: UNNM/William Shea

At the national policy level, the programme was instrumental in formulating the framework and roadmap for DMW's multi-dimensional Full-cycle National Reintegration Program. Notably, it promotes access to social protection and financial services, and support for survivors of violence and trafficking. At the sub-national level, the Joint Programme contributed towards including migration in the regional development plan of Western Visayas. Among other things, the region committed to establishing a migrant resource centre or help desks for OFWs. Lastly, the Reintegration Advisor and Referral Pathways, online reintegration support tools developed by the programme, were endorsed and have since been institutionalized within the DMW's reintegration services.

**Alignment to the GCM:** Thanks to the Joint Programme, policies and practices pertaining to labour

migration, including recruitment and reintegration, are more deeply anchored in the Global Compact. This is most tangible in the DMW, whose founding law references the GCM, and whose early stages of development were significantly influenced and supported by BRIDGE. The NAPs incorporate GCM language, and officials are increasingly referring to 'fair and ethical recruitment' and 'sustainable reintegration' in public appearances, indicating positive shifts in conceptualizing migration in line with the GCM. Building on GCM roundtable discussions held under the programme, a group of civil society organizations issued a joint Unity Advocacy Statement for fair and ethical recruitment and for sustainable and gender-responsive return and reintegration. The statement, which was addressed to key government officials, called for transformative reforms in Philippine's labour migration governance, and affirmed the CSOs' commitment.

### Sustainable Reintegration through Agroforestry Training

In partnership with Atikha Overseas Workers and Communities Initiative, the BRIDGE programme provided training to 95 female OFWs and their families in agroforestry, agribusiness, and data annotation. The aim was to pilot a reintegration initiative, enhancing participants' skills in agroforestry business management and boost their income. A multi-stakeholder, gender-inclusive training programme successfully imparted knowledge and skills necessary for implementing agroforestry projects to beneficiaries. Moreover, the Durarog Hills Agroforestry Center (DHAC) was established as a business model for OFWs, their families, and communities. It aims to mobilize resources for production, processing, marketing, and services. This will involve processing the produce and connecting the crops and finished products to markets through organic weekend markets, as well as online and direct sales channels.



#### Welyn Dela Torre, Financial Literacy and Sustainable Farming Beneficiary, Philippines

"For me, out of all the trainings I took part in, the one that changed my life was understanding how to make money [financial literacy training], how to spend money, and how to spend less of it."

Welyn dela Torre, a 42-year-old, was an OFW in Singapore. Upon returning to the Philippines, while her seafarer husband was away, she took on the responsibility of caring for their land and raising their children single-handedly.

| Photo: UNNM/William Shea

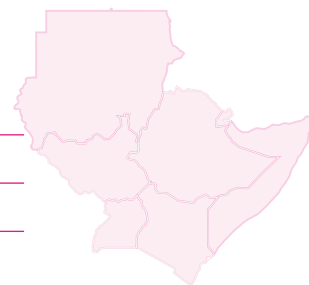
## Looking Beyond

The overall implementation of BRIDGE led to institutional developments and practice changes for improved labour migration governance that is more gender-responsive and evidence-based. In addition to the BRIDGE knowledge products already incorporated, the mechanisms and tools developed are positioned towards adoption and sustained implementation by migration actors, as they have been included in their

planning and programming. While the most notable was BRIDGE's engagement with the DMW during its transitional period, the wide partnership established with government partners (both at national and regional/local levels) and stakeholders (CSOs, academia, private sector, and migrants) constitutes a solid basis for a lasting impact.

### 4.4.4 IGAD (Regional)

<b>Project Title</b>	Addressing drivers and facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration in the contexts of disasters and climate change in the IGAD region
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	2,150,000
<b>Implementation Period</b>	February 2021 - August 2023 (30 months)
<b>PUNOs</b>	



## Joint Programme Background and Summary

The Joint Programme briefly known as **Migration, Disasters and Climate Change (MDCC)** addressed the pressing challenges at the crossroad of climate change and human mobility in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) region, consisting of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.

In close collaboration with the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC), MDCC contributed towards facilitating pathways for regular migration and minimizing displacement risk in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation.

The Joint Programme builds on ongoing work, programmes and action plans of IGAD, UN agencies and other partners. It also supports existing global policies and frameworks that address displacement related to climate change, notably the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement, the Global Compact, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It also takes into consideration the IGAD protocol on Free Movement of Persons, which was adopted by the IGAD Member States in June 2021.

## Achievements

**Data and knowledge:** In close collaboration between ICPAC, PDD and the International Center for Environmental Monitoring (CIMA) Research Foundation, the Joint Programme enhanced the access to quality data and evidence on disaster displacement risk and human mobility in the IGAD region. Interventions

contributed to minimizing displacement risks by leveraging information for early warning systems, policymaking and operational planning. Two detailed disaster displacement risk profiles focused on sudden-onset hazards were developed, with one analyzing cyclones in Somalia and the other assessing regional

floods. In addition, eight future scenarios focused on sudden-onset disasters in the region were developed, and a decision-making model was developed to simulate displacement behaviours in flood scenarios across various policy areas. To better identify and develop anticipatory actions to address the different needs of affected communities, the model integrated key socio-economic characteristics of vulnerability. The methodologies and tools significantly contributed to building the evidence and capacities of IGAD/ICPAC.

**National and regional policy frameworks:** Working closely with the Kenyan Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Somali Directorate of Environment and Climate Change and with local authorities and communities, this component focused on Kenya and Somalia. Vertical and horizontal policy coherence were strengthened, informed by policy reviews ([Analysis of Human Mobility in the National and County Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Frameworks in Kenya](#) and [Environmental Migration in Climate Change Policy in Somalia](#)) and pilot community interventions in Turkana and Mogadishu. The [National Climate Change Adaptation Plan 2015-2030](#) of Kenya was revised to incorporate human mobility, environment and climate change aspects. [Turkana West](#) and [North-Kibish](#) revised their 2023-2027 Sub-Country Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans, incorporating human mobility. Lastly, Kenya's [GCM Implementation Plan for 2023-2026](#) integrated considerations of disaster displacement and climate change.

**Disaster displacement preparedness:** MDCC enhanced preparedness, operational readiness and regional/bilateral cooperation on climate-related

disasters, and cross-border disaster displacement. Two Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on admissions and stay in cross-border disaster displacement contexts were developed – one for the Ethiopia-Kenya border and the other for the Kenya-Uganda border. The development process was based on extensive consultations and simulation exercises engaging the IGAD Secretariat, the three States sharing the borders and civil society. The SOPs cover entry and reception, registration and stay, and assisted return or extension of stay, integrating gender-specific needs. They outline the relevant policy and hazard context in each country and the roles and responsibilities of the specific government agencies on each side of the border, before identifying specific steps for each stage of the process. Based on the above SOPs and exercises for Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, IGAD developed a study titled 'Policies, Laws and Practices on Admission and Stay in Disaster and Climate Change Contexts in the IGAD Region: A case study of Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda' which includes regional policy recommendations.

**Regular migration pathways:** Collaborative community events and localized radio campaigns raised public awareness about regular migration pathways, the rights of migrants and available protection services, climate change as a driver of migration and positive climate change adaptation strategies.

Pilot community initiatives on green jobs and sustainable livelihoods were implemented in partnership with local NGOs, improving employability prospects of communities while increasing their livelihoods and awareness around climate change and



**Naima - Solar energy workshop beneficiary, Mogadishu, Somalia**

“The training in solar energy systems was a great opportunity to acquire new skills. I can now look for a job to help my family,”

Naima, a 24-year-old, couldn't start her graduate studies because her parents lost their livelihood due to the drought.

| Photo: IOM

migration. In **Mogadishu, Somalia**, local communities were engaged in skills building as a core component of promoting the engagement of migrants in green economy development and durable solutions. Local communities in selected areas of **Turkana County, Kenya** participated in initiatives that enhanced access to sustainable development and income generation through agroforestry, and climate-smart agriculture,

including rangeland management. A market system analysis on green jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities in disaster and climate change-affected areas in **South Wollo, Ethiopia** was conducted to address the impact of climate change on livelihoods opportunities as a driver of irregular migration.

### Improving sustainable livelihoods through green skills in the IGAD region

Adopting a multistakeholder approach, the programme facilitated the co-design of value-chain intervention models that promote green job opportunities through skilling, coaching, sharing information and access to finance.

In **Ethiopia**, 105 businesses were established in three value chains identified as offering potential for green job creation: renewable energy, small ruminant fattening, and mung bean production. One hundred and twenty people benefited from life skills and entrepreneurship training incorporating both business theories and green practices. As a result, beneficiaries leveraged the skills acquired through their training to establish 105 businesses. Local authorities in Ethiopia were particularly engaged in the pilot projects and have committed to continue activities by providing refresher trainings and carrying out business monitoring efforts.

In **Somalia**, Mogadishu, the programme empowered over 90 local community members on green skills, renewable energy and waste management. The community members gained knowledge and skills to maintain and repair solar panels, manage waste effectively, and contribute to plastic recycling initiatives. Beneficiaries of the trainings on plastic recycling and waste management established business operations, gaining a sense of autonomy. Other beneficiaries, including those who completed an apprenticeship on renewable energy, gained employment. These initiatives improved beneficiaries' livelihoods and fostered a sense of ownership and pride in taking care of their environment, shifting perceptions on conservation and environmental preservation.

In **Kenya**, the JP partnered with a local NGO, Lotus Kenya Action for Development Organization (LOKADO), to engage communities in a range of agro-focused activities including renovation/solarization of boreholes and animal watering points, and establishment of climate-smart agriculture farms. Water tanks for farm water supply and storage facilities were also installed to improve available farming infrastructure. By the end of the programme, more than 60,000 trees, vegetables, and fruit seedlings were planted. These initiatives and overall community awareness raising led to positive perceptions among community members on livelihood diversification in the context of climate change.



Agroforestry Production Site in Turkana County, Kenya  
| Photo: ©IOM



## Looking Beyond

MDCC promoted regional approaches and policy coherence, particularly concerning regular migration pathways related to human mobility in the context of disasters, the adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation. As indicated in the final evaluation, the programme offered proof of concept for programming related to migration, disasters, and climate change in the region. There is a demand to build on the four pillars and replicate these approaches across and beyond the region. Many activities showed promise for scaling up.

The displacement data gathered is already being integrated into ICPAC's data services, while IGAD has started working towards the formal endorsement of the SOPs on cross-border mobility and disaster management. The uptake and rollout of these SOPs at various border points within the region is also helps to strengthen border management approaches and effective migration governance. The success of interventions centred on green skilling and entrepreneurship also shows promise for sustainability as well as replication in other communities within the region.

### 4.4.5 Pacific (Regional)

<b>Project Title</b>	Labour mobility for sustainable development and climate resilience in the Pacific
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	1,850,000
<b>Implementation Period</b>	August 2022 - July 2024 (24 months)
<b>PUNOs</b>	 International Labour Organization  IOM UN MIGRATION



### Joint Programme Background and Summary

The Pacific region is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of environmental pressures, including climate change and natural hazards, recognized as key factors in displacement and migration. While climate-related mobility was perceived as largely negative in the past, policymakers and affected communities are increasingly regarding mobility as a potential climate adaptation strategy. Over the past decade, seasonal labour mobility opportunities have increased in the Pacific, with more than 100,000 Pacific Islanders participating in labour mobility schemes in the region. Pacific countries now recognize labour mobility as an effective coping strategy that fosters climate resilience by generating higher earnings that labour migrants can save, pool and/or invest to improve their living conditions and that of their communities.

The Joint Programme aims to enhance the benefits of safe and fair migration as a sustainable development and climate resilience strategy through improved labour migration governance, promotion of decent work principles and standards, promotion of safe and regular labour mobility programmes, and improved reintegration support. While the programme is regional in scope, implementation is contextualized to the specific needs of local communities and structures, taking into consideration distinct characteristics and cultures of the programme countries, Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.





## Achievements

Despite a series of climate-induced disasters affecting the Pacific region in 2023, the programme made strides in advancing its objectives, demonstrating flexibility in adapting to challenging circumstances. The programme promoted labour migration governance, through its contributions to the 2023 Pacific Annual Labour Mobility Meeting (PLMAM); provided technical support to governments in reviewing and/or drafting policies to promote decent work standards and principles for migrants; facilitated the exchange of good practices among governments on labour mobility practices to enhance pre-departure processes; and assessed the needs of returning migrants to feed into evidence-based sustainable return and reintegration policies.

**Improving labour migration governance:** In partnership with PACER Plus Implementation Unit and the World Bank, the Joint Programme supported the organization of a two-day regional workshop on sustainable reintegration, held during the first two days of the PLMAM 2023: “Harnessing the Development Benefits of Labour Mobility”. The event brought together over 300 stakeholders, including trade unions, employers, origin and destination governments and international organizations, from across the Pacific, Australia, New Zealand and Timor-Leste. The workshop enhanced stakeholders’ understanding of existing return and reintegration measures to facilitate sustainable development in the Pacific as well as good practices to improve workers’ welfare and well-being in the framework of labour mobility pathways. The [2023 PLMAM Outcomes Document](#) reflects the joint commitment of stakeholders to advance effective labour mobility and harness its potential development impacts in the region. The Joint Programme provided background material and recommendations that were formally captured in the PLMAM outcome document.

**Decent work principles and standards:** To foster exchange and coordination on shared labour mobility priorities among employers and employer organizations, the programme supported the organisation of the Pacific Workers’ Organizations and Employer and Business Membership Organizations Regional Coordination Meeting on Labour Mobility. Held in Fiji in July, the meeting gathered 20 union and employer participants from 11 Pacific Island Countries.

It resulted in an agreement to strengthen employers’ coordination for improving regional labour migration outcomes. During the same event, the programme facilitated coordination between trade union federations in programme countries and counterparts in Australia and New Zealand to develop joint action plans on the protection of migrant workers, leading to a coordinated position paper. The paper includes development of a regional pre-departure orientation curriculum for Pacific unions, and increased engagement with national unions on migrant worker resource centres and related services.

At the national level, the Joint Programme is engaged with Government counterparts in Fiji and Vanuatu to support policy development and legislation review. **Fiji’s** Ministry of Employment, Productivity and Industrial Relations is in the process of developing a National Labour Migration Policy (NLMP), to promote well-managed labour migration governance. The **Vanuatu Seasonal Employment Act No. 23 of 2007** is under review. While the Act was initially intended to regulate seasonal employment to New Zealand, the intention is to expand the scope to include the Pacific Australia Labour Mobility (PALM) schemes as well as migration to other destination countries.

**Safe and regular labour mobility:** Aiming for effective labour mobility in the region, the programme promotes good practices among governmental partners and stakeholders. Following engagements at the PLMAM, the Joint Programme began supporting the Fiji government to adapt the ongoing Family-focused Pre-departure Programme implemented in Vanuatu. The curriculum will be contextualized to Fiji and the training will be rolled out in 2024.

**Sustainable return and reintegration:** To inform existing strategies and practices, surveys on returning migrants were conducted in the **Solomon Islands** and Vanuatu. In the Solomon Islands, data collection tools and methodologies were developed in consultation with PACER Plus Implementation Unit, the Pacific Labour Facility and UNCDF. In **Vanuatu**, the Labour Migrant Reintegration Assessment was finalized, and the findings will feed into upcoming consultations on the development of a National Reintegration Strategy.

## ➔ Thematic Area 5

### Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants

#### 4.5.1 Brazil

<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening the capacities of border municipalities in the Brazilian Amazon to face the challenges of migration, climate change and health
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	2,500,000
<b>Implementation Period</b>	August 2023 – August 2025 (24 months)
<b>PUNOs</b>	 



#### Joint Programme Background and Summary

The Brazilian Amazon experiences significant cross-border movements. In recent decades, the region received Haitian, Colombian, Venezuelan and Cuban nationals who often enter the country through the Amazon and move on to states in the south and southeast of the country. International borders in the Brazilian Amazon are home to more than 20 recognized indigenous lands. While indigenous peoples have traditional systems for sustainable forest management, they are faced with new challenges posed by climate change as rainfall and drought cycles are disrupted. These hazards impact a variety of health outcomes including food security, mental health and others.

Against this backdrop, the Joint Programme aims to strengthen the capacities of eight border

municipalities in the Brazilian Amazon to address the intersecting challenges posed by migration, climate change and health. The programme focuses on strengthening 1) coherence between migration, environment and health policies, 2) the capacity of the national public health care system to face challenges related to climate change and international migration; and 3) community resilience in border municipalities, including cross-border indigenous lands.

The programme employs a “One Health” approach that balances and optimizes human, animal and ecosystem health sustainably. It contributes to a full understanding of co-benefits, risks, trade-offs and opportunities to advance health solutions that are equitable and holistic, consequently addressing a variety of adverse drivers of international migration.

#### Achievements

In 2023 the programme team officially launched the Joint Programme, established lines of collaboration and communication among programme partners and

formed its Project Steering Committee cochaired by the UN Resident Coordinator Office and the Ministries of Health and the Environment and Climate Change.

The Joint Programme also used this inception phase of the programme to map existing policies and identify potential partners to build synergies across programme interventions. Based on initial research, the programme started preparations for an upcoming seminar on migration data, climate change and health in line with key focus areas that align with national priorities. The programme also identified potential academic partners for forthcoming research to produce new evidence on the intersections between

migration, climate and health in the Brazilian context.

To foster resilience in cross-border communities facing climate-induced challenges, the programme took initial steps to assess their needs and information gaps. These initial insights will support the Joint Programme in designing awareness-raising sessions and interventions to enhance communities' ability to cope with challenges.

## 4.5.2 Chile, Mexico

### Project Title

Capacity building of local governments in Santiago (Chile) and Mexico City (Mexico) to strengthen the socioeconomic integration of migrants and refugees through access to decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and social dialogue

### Budget (USD)

1,702,370

### Implementation Period

November 2020 – May 2023 (30 months)

### PUNOs



International  
Labour  
Organization



UN  
MIGRATION



The UN  
Refugee  
Agency



## Joint Programme Background and Summary

Cosmopolitan Santiago and Mexico City draw migrants and refugees from all over the world. These two important urban centres offer protection and various economic opportunities attractive to migrants and refugees searching for better job prospects. As important poles of attraction in Latin America, these two cities have developed local migration governance mechanisms, but migrants and refugees in both cities still face many barriers to formal employment, affecting their prospects for socio-economic integration.

This Joint Programme focused on improving migrant workers and refugees' access to decent work and sustainable livelihoods by enhancing their employability and access to networks and

social protection programmes in Mexico City and Santiago de Chile. It built public-private synergies that engaged social actors and stimulated social dialogue between them. Fully aligned with Member States' call for strengthened partnership with local governments in the context of GCM implementation, the Joint Programme forged partnerships horizontally among local institutions and stakeholders in both countries, and vertically between local and national governments.

Completed in May 2023, the programme contributed to improved socio-economic integration of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in Mexico City and Santiago de Chile.

## Achievements

**Employment and social protection:** The programme enhanced capacity of local authorities to carry out employment and social intervention programmes

that are more effective and inclusive of migrant populations. Indeed, 185 professionals across nine municipal departments were trained on the

intercultural needs of migrants, to support more culturally sensitive service delivery at the local level. The Migrant and Refugee Route in Chile and the Migrant and Refugee Resource Centre in Mexico were established by the programme, and serve as a one-stop shop in respective cities to facilitate migrants' access to information on their rights and on the services available to them.

Migrants' employability and skills were also strengthened, including through the implementation of a fellowship programme, labour intermediation services (reaching 3,895 migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers); and women-inclusive job fairs. Over 1,200 individuals were also certified in a wide array of skill profiles in the hospitality, domestic and IT sectors. Overall, these interventions strengthened

migrants' networks while improving their employment prospects and increasing their awareness of human and labour rights.



Migrant and Refugee Route Workshop, Chile | Photo: ©IOM

## Empowering migrants through entrepreneurship skills and stronger business ecosystems

The programme implemented entrepreneurship initiatives in Santiago and Mexico City to support migrants in building businesses and engaging in entrepreneurial endeavours. Support was delivered in the form of training, job fairs, networking and financial investments.

In **Chile**, an entrepreneurship and social mobility programme was developed in collaboration with Vicarage of the Social Pastoral, a civil society partner. In 2023, it organized a fair for women entrepreneurs and institutions that offer services to migrants and refugees, convening entrepreneurs, civil society organizations, the private sector and UN representatives. A virtual platform was also created to showcase migrant workers' contribution to the business ecosystem and to socio-economic development. This platform has proven useful in improving business reach and sales as well as creating a network of migrant, refugee and local entrepreneurs in Chile to mutually learn and innovate.

In **Mexico**, the programme built the capacity of public officials on cooperatives and solidarity enterprise management through a recurring series of trainings. Forty-three entrepreneurs were also trained to start and improve their businesses. Twenty of them received start-up capital and mentorship by a CSO incubator. Overall, more than 115 people on the move received targeted entrepreneurship services. In 2023, the programme also established a formal "Network of entrepreneurial migrant workers and refugees" to further promote business and entrepreneurship among migrant and refugee communities in Mexico. The network facilitated access to information on procedures and job vacancies that comply with ILO decent work standards and Mexican legislation. The network experienced an exponential growth rate of over 200% since its launch in January.



Demand-Driven Skills Training, Mexico | Photo: ©IOM

**Social dialogue:** The programme enhanced social dialogue within both target cities. In **Mexico**, a tripartite dialogue was implemented with representatives of the Government of Mexico City, the National Union of Workers, the NGO INTRARE and the Ibero-American University to identify the main labour inclusion challenges faced by migrants and refugees living in Mexico City. This led to recommendations for labour inclusion at city level.



Civil Registry Information Session, Chile | Photo: ©IOM

In **Chile**, the programme collaborated with the Municipality of Santiago, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and CSOs to promote the integration of migrant and Chilean children through a series of sports, intercultural events and summer

camps organized in 2023. Additionally, trainings on interculturality targeting municipal officials helped services adapt to migrants' differing intercultural needs, adopting a culturally sensitive approach to inclusion.

**South-South and city-to-city cooperation:** The programme facilitated south-south and city-to-city exchanges to enhance cooperation in urban areas while fostering mutual learning on good practices. Five joint actions were organized between Santiago and Mexico City to exchange good practices for the socio-economic integration of migrants and refugees, including one regional exchange between key actors from five different cities (São Paulo, Medellín, Buenos Aires, Santiago, and Mexico City). As a result, 19 stakeholders, including local government entities, worker unions, trade confederations, and civil society organizations improved their knowledge on the services available to migrant populations and their capacity to deliver adequate services and referrals in their own contexts. Additionally, the programme facilitated Mexico City and Santiago de Chile's active participation in the local Migration Governance Index (MGI) exercise and co-creation of action plans that identify priority areas of action.

### Fostering innovation in local governance

In January 2023 the project team in Mexico implemented the first "Laboratory of Innovation and Good Practices in Local Migration Governance" with the participation of local governments from Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, and Argentina. Each participating local government used innovative methodologies to rethink and generate new proposals for innovative public policies to effectively overcome existing barriers to the socio-economic inclusion of people on the move in their cities. In this context, participating local governments proposed and collectively agreed to set up a coordination mechanism to facilitate regular exchange and sharing of good practices to strengthen their respective local migration governance processes and approaches.

### Looking Beyond

In January 2023 the Joint Programme developed a set of recommendations to strengthen the labour inclusion of people on the move and included

proposals for national and local action. The participatory nature of the exchanges among national and city officials and other stakeholders in the lead-up




of these recommendations have generated a sense of ownership over them that will likely help materialize recommendations beyond the programme’s lifespan.

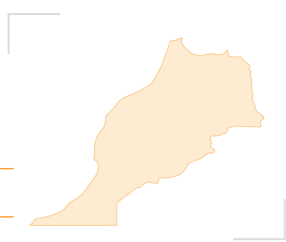
The municipality trainings on interculturality held under the programme have already been replicated elsewhere, supporting local authorities’ efforts to streamline inclusivity in service delivery. Since the ToTs were held in January 2023, trained trainers cascaded down the curriculum to municipal officials and plan to continue doing so in the future.

Building on discussion outcomes among participating cities and stakeholders, a methodological guide on

good practices in human mobility and socio-labour integration was developed in Spanish and English to support efforts in replicating and scaling proven practices to promote the socio-economic inclusion of migrants at the local level. Good practices on the integration of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in Latin America were also showcased in the form of an interactive map to further promote intraregional and intercity exchanges. These tools that outlive the programmes’ lifespan offer fertile ground for integration actors in Latin America and beyond to inspire novel practices in their own contexts.

### 4.5.3 Morocco

<b>Project Title</b>	Making migration work for all: improved social cohesion and fair access to services for migrants in Morocco
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	2,000,000
<b>Implementation Period</b>	March 2023 – August 2025 (30 months)
<b>PUNOs</b>	



#### Joint Programme Background and Summary

Since the launch of Morocco’s 2013 National Strategy on Immigration and Asylum, migrant and refugee integration remains a priority for the Moroccan Government. The strategy commits to supporting initiatives that ensure migrants’ and refugees’ integration and social inclusion. More than 80,000 irregular migrants transit through Morocco every year. Furthermore, the number of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) is on the rise, representing approximately 10 per cent of the total migrant population, and 36 per cent of the refugee population. Of particular concern are vulnerabilities faced by women and youth, especially those related to health and exposure to violence.

In line with the National Strategy, the Joint Programme works with a broad range of government ministries and civil society partners to improve social cohesion in three regions of Morocco. The programme promotes inclusive access to basic services and facilitates integrated multicultural socio-economic activities and dialogue. It supports local protection mechanisms and enhances their capacity to promote the rights of migrants and deliver inclusive services to vulnerable populations.





## Achievements

### Awareness raising and referral to existing services:

Three studies on refugees' health needs and medical care were initiated across targeted regions. While these are still under development, the study outcomes are expected to feed into a model framework for quality health services tailored to refugees. The programme also enhanced intragovernmental coordination on the protection of children by facilitating a tripartite convention between the Presidency of the Public Prosecutor's Office (PMP), the Ministry of Youth, Culture and Communication (MJCC) and the Ministry of Solidarity, Social Integration and Family (MSISF). An

existing case management system managed by the CSO Fondation Orient Occident was also updated to enhance its effectiveness and strengthen considerations linked to cases of SGBV. Additionally, several meetings were held to improve coordination among civil society actors to reinforce the identification of vulnerable migrants and improve their access to social assistance. Furthermore, the awareness of 124 refugees was raised on migration risks and services available to refugees, and 41 children on the move participated in educational events promoting awareness of children's rights.



'Art for Peace': Awareness-Raising Sessions on Children and Youth Rights, Morocco | Photos: ©UNICEF

**Capacity-building of service providers:** A series of events, trainings and workshops were held in 2023 to enhance the knowledge and capacity of an array of stakeholders on migrants' rights, child protection, and health. In collaboration with the PMP, a national conference centred on effective and integrated care for children in contact with the law was organized, gathering over 200 institutional stakeholders, including representatives from the Ministry of Justice, the MJCC and the MSISF OSCs. The event facilitated exchanges on coordination needs between social and justice actors as well as the role of social workers and protection centres in childcare. It culminated in a set of policy recommendations aimed to advance children's protection in Morocco.

The programme enhanced the capacity of 739 law enforcement and civil registry agents on asylum law and refugee rights through training sessions addressing trafficking in persons, refugee status determination, alternatives to detention and identification of refugees

in mixed migration contexts. Women peer educators also improved their knowledge and skills in addressing migrants' sexual and reproductive health needs.

### Protection of vulnerable migrants through direct support and services:

Direct assistance was provided to 1,176 vulnerable migrants through the distribution of blankets, food kits, access to health care and protection services, as well as cash assistance and emergency housing. Five hundred fifty-one people, including 305 children on the move, benefited from a continuum of protection services starting from identification to socio-economic integration, including access to emergency services, formal and non-formal education, health, justice, residential care, and socio-economic integration programmes. In the forest of Tangier, an HIV/STI screening took place in partnership with the Organization Panafricaine de Lutte contre le Sida, and medical services to pregnant women were provided, thereby offering medical care to migrants in underserved areas.

## 4.5.4 South Africa

### Project Title

United Nations pilot project for strengthening migrant integration and social cohesion through stakeholders' engagement, socio-economic activities and Countering Anti-Migrant Narratives in South Africa

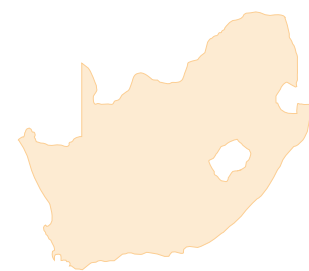
### Budget (USD)

2,565,570

### Implementing Period

October 2020 - September 2023 (35 months)

### PUNOs



## Joint Programme Background and Summary

As the main country of destination for migrants from southern Africa and beyond, South Africa faces challenges of integration and social cohesion, with a recent history of xenophobic violence. Aligned with the [National Action Plan to combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance 2019 \(NAP\)](#), the Joint Programme contributed towards strengthening integration, social cohesion and positive relations with host communities. It focused on three xenophobia-affected provinces: Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal and Western Cape. These provinces contain

some of the largest cities, where tensions between migrants and host communities have been evident, and where xenophobic violence frequently occurs. The programme implemented targeted engagement and facilitated participation of government counterparts, migrants and host communities through community action. It also supported ongoing national efforts to reduce vulnerabilities and strengthen resilience of communities in crisis contexts, including COVID-19 recovery.

## Achievements

**National and local systems:** The interventions enhanced the capacities of state and non-state actors to prevent and respond to violence using contextualized tools and methodologies on human rights, rights and responsibilities of migrants, non-discrimination, xenophobia, community conflict prevention and social cohesion. At the national level, in close cooperation with the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DOJ & CD), the multistakeholder Protection Working Group (PWG) was revived. The PWG plays an important role in bringing threats and incidents of violence to the notice of relevant authorities, and coordinating responses. The Joint Programme also bolstered contingency planning, identifying xenophobia hot spots and monitoring anti-migrant sentiments on social media.

Local communities were engaged to raise awareness on migrants' rights, prevent conflict and improve access to social services. For example, community

focal points were identified in Western Cape to work with law enforcement authorities; a web-based platform reached more than 200,000 individuals with information on available services for survivors of violence; and a protection hotline helped refer more than 6,000 people to appropriate services. Collectively, these initiatives have not only reinforced national and local mechanisms but also strengthened ownership by local authorities and community groups.

**Social cohesion and peaceful coexistence:** Awareness campaigns, community dialogue, and social media advocacy contributed towards positive narratives on migration. In partnership with local authorities, migrant associations and civil society, the #Living Ubuntu Campaign included a host of interventions throughout the country, and reached a wide audience via community radio, TV broadcasts, print media and social media.

Capitalizing on local peace mediation sessions, the programme brought together community peacebuilding monitors, traditional leaders, and women with a peacebuilding role, to reinforce efforts that promote peaceful coexistence in high-risk communities. Of note, close to 3,000 women community leaders were reached via training on traditional conflict resolution and mediation/peacebuilding approaches. The Joint Programme also promoted socio-economic empowerment through business support and legal registration

of businesses for migrants and local community members, and conducted trainings on hope-based narratives in the context of migration, using the OHCHR toolbox on migration narrative change. These efforts collectively contributed to strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities.

### Innovative approaches and partnerships to foster social cohesion

Innovative approaches and partnerships with local authorities, schools, and grassroots organizations were conducted to effectively and creatively engender social cohesion.

**Social mixing approaches** that use sports and the arts as vessels were employed to convene migrants and host community members to share experiences and engender a common culture of acceptance. Partnering with local authorities in different locations, the JP organised a series of sociocultural events including football matches for children, Reed Dance in the KZN province, migrant-led netball and fashion shows conducted in Richards Bay; and a pop-up market in Cape Town to promote migrant-owned businesses. Overall, 62 such social cohesion and peacebuilding activities were conducted throughout the programme, reaching close to 5,000 individuals.

The **#LivingUbuntu awareness campaign** in 2023 targeted learners, teachers and school staff, using an industrial theatre production followed by facilitated discussions. This approach proved to be highly engaging, offering space for participants to listen and critically examine harmful narratives about migrants. Feedback from learners, teachers and other staff in the 46 participating schools across the three target provinces indicated higher awareness on social cohesion, demonstrated understanding of xenophobia, and higher acceptance of migrants in their communities.

Also in 2023, as part of its broader capacity-building strategy, the JP collaborated with the **GALA Queer Archive on the 'Rainbows over Borders'** workshop, which centred on hope-based narratives related to migration, focusing on LGBTQI+ individuals. It actively engaged participants in developing narratives as well as emphasizing empowerment and inclusivity within LGBTQI+ communities.

**Causes and dynamics of crisis and violence:** By mapping existing early warning and rapid response mechanisms and assessing social networks/resources/initiatives, the Joint Programme informed new interventions and strengthened stakeholders' ability to tackle xenophobia.

The programme worked with Rapid Response Technical Task Teams to strengthen contingency planning; strengthened the role of community police boards and forums in early warning, conflict

management and peacebuilding; created the Framework for Disaggregated Statistical Data, focusing on measuring Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia, and Related Intolerance, to monitor online hate speech and detect patterns of xenophobic behaviour; and supported the revision of the Social Cohesion Strategy and Implementation Plan, which took into consideration the impact of COVID-19 and social unrest in 2021. The plan is expected to be submitted to the South African Cabinet for approval at the end of 2024.

## Looking Beyond

Building on the programme's Mapping of Existing Early Warning Systems in South Africa, national and local authorities are committed to continue identifying high-risk communities and rolling out early warning systems to better address outbreaks of xenophobic hostilities. The various advocacy and coordination efforts contributed towards generating political buy-in around the implementation of the National Action Plan to combat xenophobia and violence. The Social Cohesion Strategy reviewed under the Joint Programmes is expected to be presented to the South African Cabinet for approval in 2024. It

offers strategic guidance and renewed impetus to further advance community-centred initiatives. The strategy proposes to audit existing social cohesion initiatives; build research capacity and expertise; and dedicate a regular budget for social cohesion efforts. If adopted, it may contribute towards social harmony at all levels years to come. Collectively, these outcomes demonstrate a consultative and collaborative approach at provincial and national level with the aim of cascading this to the grassroots and local levels.



**Alphoncine Kiza, Visual Media Workshop Beneficiary**

"The visual media workshop provided me with a lot of tools on taught me how to capture and tell stories in a coherent manner that everyone can understand... With the equipment and knowledge I gained from the workshop, I am now able to share these skills and knowledge with others, enabling them to voice their concerns and make positive changes in their lives."



**Kanza Mayinga, Welding Workshop Beneficiary**

"I arrived in South Africa in 2011. Before the training, my life wasn't going well because I didn't have a job. However, after the training, I have my own job and business because I now have the skills. My dream is to expand my welding business, make more stuff, and have more people, including foreigners in South Africa, working with me."



**Pamela Ntomboyise Maseti, Baking Workshop Beneficiary**

"When I first started, we were all different, some from South Africa, some from Congo, and Kenya. However, during the course, we all blended together and became like a family... I had never had friends from other countries before, but now I do. I call them my sisters, and they call me their sister."

| Photos: IOM



## Empowering migrants through skills development

The development and recognition of migrants' skills are essential to their well-being, socio-economic integration and empowerment, and contribute to host country development. However, migrants may face obstacles to access business and entrepreneurship opportunities due to lack of financial education and inclusion. GCM Objective 18 calls for investments in innovative solutions that, among others, promote demand-driven skills development to optimize the employability of migrants in formal labour markets in both countries of destination and origin.

### ➔ The Gambia

#### Addressing the drivers and causes of migration-related vulnerabilities among border communities along the Trans-Gambia transport corridor



The Joint Programme addresses vulnerabilities in border communities along the Trans-Gambia transport corridor by ensuring safety and strengthening livelihoods of women and youth. Thirty small-scale cross-border female traders benefited from a pilot programme that delivered entrepreneurship training on digital and financial literacy and offered business coaching and mentorship. Twenty-four participants registered their businesses, and eighteen showcased their businesses at the "2023 Youth and Women Trade Fair" hosted by the Gambia Youth Chamber of Commerce and the Gambia Women Chamber of Commerce. Following the fair, the traders significantly increased their revenues, securing contracts with new clients.

The programme also enhanced the agricultural skills of 54 women and youth from Upper Baddibou and Jarra West District, in collaboration with the Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration, and Employment, the Gambia Songhai Initiative and the National Enterprise Development Initiative. Through a seven-week on-campus training, the women and youth were empowered with new skills in market gardening and poultry. They also received start-up support through in-kind donations.

### ➔ Tajikistan

#### Empowerment of 'families left behind' in Khatlon, Tajikistan



To foster economic resilience and inclusion of families left behind, the Joint Programme empowered communities on green skills and enhanced their access to and use of land and water resources. Families expanded access to value chains through farming, retail, marketing and small-scale processing initiatives. In Dusti and Kulob districts, 619 women benefited from farming activities, training and community field study exchanges in green skills. This facilitated mutual learning and exchange of innovative practices in farming, while bringing the community closer in an effort of mutual empowerment. In collaboration with District Education Offices, the programme established 50 Junior Field Schools across Dusti and Kulob to offer theoretical and practical training on innovative farming approaches, water conservation techniques and mushroom breeding. To date, these schools reached more than a thousand students. The community- and school-based green skilling approach ensured spillover to the broader community and contributed to sustainable and innovative livelihoods at the community level.

## ➔ Ecuador

### Socio-economic integration of migrants and host communities



To foster socio-economic integration, well-being, and local development of women and youth, the Joint Programme implemented livelihoods and entrepreneurship initiatives. These included the rollout of entrepreneurship training and skills development in product photography and digital marketing through the “En Marcha Digital” livelihood programme, fostering digital inclusion of 205 business owners and aspiring entrepreneurs, including 123 women. Most business owners reported an increase in their sales volume through online promotion and sale. To foster financial resilience, the Joint Programme also reached 493 beneficiaries with financial education, with 94 accessing credit at the end of the programme. In partnership with five local financial institutions and “Red Panas”, a network of community savings banks, the programme increased female representation among community bank members, enhanced women’s financial literacy and promoted migrants’ access to financial services and products.

## ➔ IGAD Region

### Addressing drivers and facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration in the contexts of disasters and climate change



Complementing the broader regional initiative, pilot initiatives in Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia allowed vulnerable groups to set up environmentally sustainable enterprises in high-potential green sectors. Through building capacity on green skills such as renewable energy and waste management, these initiatives empowered vulnerable community members, including migrants and climate-affected populations. In **Somalia**, community members acquired the knowledge and skills to effectively manage waste, maintain and repair solar panels and contribute to plastic recycling initiatives. In **Ethiopia**, the programme supported the establishment of businesses in key value chains identified as offering potential for green job creation, renewable energy, small ruminant fattening, and mung bean production. Ninety-five percent of participants and stakeholders indicated that the programme improved livelihoods and green entrepreneurial opportunities. In **Kenya**, the programme partnered with local NGO LOKADO, engaging communities in agri-focused activities including renovation of boreholes and animal watering points and establishing climate-smart agriculture farms.







# 5 OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

5K Walk in Trinidad and Tobago To Raise Awareness Against Trafficking

Photo credit: ©IOM

This section provides an overview of the financial situation. It first presents the capitalization target adopted by the Steering Committee at the beginning of 2023 and the overall results achieved. It then reflects on the breadth and diversity of the donor base and on the Fund's performance with respect to the key indicators and targets on earmarking. Finally, it considers the Fund's disbursement rate and its approach to fund allocation. For additional

financial information, please refer to the consolidated annual financial report for the period 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023, prepared by the Administrative Agent, the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, in Annex C<sup>20</sup>.

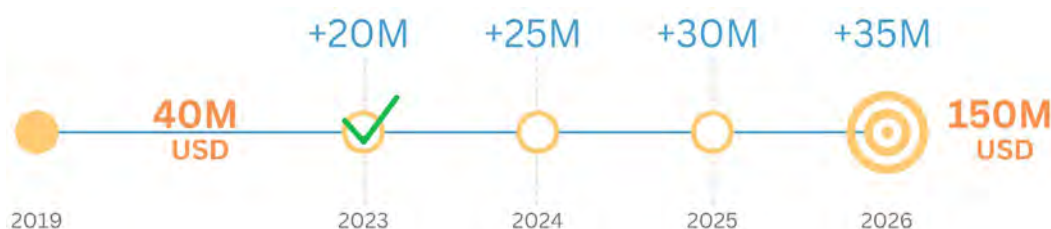
## 5.1 Setting the capitalization target

As of end 2022, the Migration MPTF total capitalization reached USD 37.2 million, falling significantly short of the USD 70 million target set by the Steering Committee. The resources mobilized over three years were sufficient to finance four new Joint Programmes per year on average, a number that enabled the Fund to demonstrate its capacity to deliver but remained small considering the strong demand. Insufficient capitalization was unsurprisingly identified as the main challenge by the external evaluation, and the result indicator on annual volume of resources mobilized was the only results framework indicator target that the Fund repeatedly failed to reach.

This represents approximately an additional USD 110 million over the four years covered by the new 2023-2026 Investment Plan and is expected to be reached incrementally with annual funding targets of USD 20 million in 2023, USD 25 million in 2024, USD 30 million in 2025 and USD 35 million in 2026. Gradually reaching and surpassing USD 30 million per year would allow the Fund to finance approximately two Joint Programmes under each of the five thematic areas per year. This would in turn enable the Fund to constitute a diversified and balanced portfolio of Joint Programmes and maintain a sustained interest in GCM joint implementation.

Taking into consideration the Fund's performance against the targets outlined in the 2021-2022 Investment Plan, and the needs expressed by Members States, the Steering Committee, at its February 2023 meeting, set a new total capitalization target of USD 150 million by 2026, the year of the second International Migration Review Forum (IMRF).

The funding target clearly requires growth, a challenge given the prevailing financial constraints. Still, it remains modest for a funding mechanism called for by a UN General Assembly resolution. As stated by the external evaluation report: "Growing the Fund is vital to its ultimate success".



## 5.2 Meeting the annual target

For the first time since the Fund's establishment, the annual funding target was met: USD 20.1 million mobilized against the USD 20 million 2023 target. This

success is particularly notable considering that the amount raised in 2023 is more than double the USD 9.2 million mobilized the previous year.

<sup>20</sup> All figures provided in this section have been fully reconciled with the information provided by the Administrative Agent. However, should there be a discrepancy, please note that it is Annex C, prepared by the Administrative Agent, that constitutes the official financial report.

		Commitments made between 1 Jan. and 31 Dec. 2023 (USD) <sup>21</sup>	Total contributions (USD)
	Germany	4,898,240	19,569,912
	United States of America	5,000,000	10,000,000
	Denmark	4,353,858	6,588,103
	United Kingdom	1,426,012	6,275,985
	France	1,641,930	3,849,601
	Netherlands	2,000,000	3,781,000
	Norway		3,776,692
	Spain	484,607	1,082,303
	Sweden		938,159
	Portugal	55,275	610,203
	Mexico	100,000	450,000
	Philippines	75,000	126,402
	Ireland		55,569
	Cyprus	16,500	39,720
	Luxembourg		26,307
	Thailand		25,000
	Turkey		20,000
	Bangladesh		12,007
	Morocco	10,000	10,000
	Azerbaijan		5,000
		<b>TOTAL</b> 20,061,422	<b>TOTAL</b> 57,241,963

<sup>21</sup> The information contained in this table includes all commitments received in 2023, even if their payment was not expected before the end of the year. This means that donor multi-year commitments are fully reflected here while the consolidated annual financial report prepared by the Administrative Agent and provided in Annex C considers only commitments up to the end of the reporting period, excluding amounts due in subsequent years.



## 5.3 Improving the burden sharing

Dependence on the Fund's largest donor was a concern during the early years. At the end of 2020, contributions from Germany represented 57 per cent of total capitalization, putting the Fund in a very fragile situation should this generous donor stop contributing or reduce its commitment. Since then, this proportion

kept diminishing: 50 per cent at the end of 2021, 39 per cent at the end of 2022 and 34 per cent at the end of 2023. This is a very positive trend, as it was not due to Germany decreasing its contributions, but the result of significantly improved burden sharing and an increase in the overall capitalization level.

## 5.4 Further diversifying the donor base

Beyond the record amount mobilized in 2023 and the improved burden sharing, it is important to underline that the Migration MPTF donor base is remarkably broad and diverse. The donor list includes 20 Member States, more than any other development global fund administered by the UNDP MPTF Office (including some that have been established long before the Migration MPTF), with the sole exception of the UN Secretary-General's Peacebuilding Fund. Moreover, these 20 Member States from all continents constitute a very diverse group, which appropriately reflects the partnership around the GCM.

As further broadening the donor base would be beneficial from both a political and financial perspective, efforts were made throughout 2023 to secure new contributions from non-traditional donors. In particular, the Fund promoted the "joint

contribution initiative", an innovative approach to North-South and South-South cooperation. Existing donors making new contributions are invited to partner with a new donor contributing for the first time and jointly announce their contribution. By associating modest contributions of new donors with potentially larger contributions made by existing donors, the joint pledge can significantly increase the perceived value of the modest contribution and so offer greater visibility.

The first such joint announcement was made on 26 April 2023 by Germany and Morocco in the presence of the Chair of the Steering Committee. While it remained the only case by the end of 2023, the event drew significant attention and one can hope other countries will follow this example in subsequent years.





## Germany and Morocco Joint Contribution

In April 2023, the permanent representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany and Kingdom of Morocco jointly announced their contribution to the Fund. By associating their financial contributions, both countries renewed their commitments made back in 2018 at the Intergovernmental Conference in Marrakesh to promote safe, orderly and regular migration.

"Today is the starting-point for an even more diverse and broad funding of the Trust Fund," said H.E. Katharina Stasch, Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany in Geneva. "We are demonstrating, together with the Kingdom of Morocco, that existing donors can team up with donors contributing for the first time and help strengthen cooperation among countries," she added.

"This joint announcement is a strong political message of cooperation and successful multilateralism, fully aligned with the spirit of the Global Compact," said H.E Omar Zniber, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Morocco in Geneva. "This is an innovative example of inter-regional cooperation between Morocco, host of the Marrakech Global Compact on Migration and GCM Champion country, and Germany, the largest donor to the fund MPTF, working together towards safe, orderly and regular migration," he added.

"Today's announcement sends a strong signal: Together, we can deliver on migration," said IOM Director General and Chair of the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund Steering Committee, António Vitorino. "One year after the first global review of GCM implementation, it is crucial to renew our commitment to revitalizing global and regional partnerships in pursuit of safe, orderly and regular migration," he concluded.



| Photos: UNNM

## 5.5 Adhering to the 360-Degree Approach

Consistent with the principles outlined in the Funding Compact, contributors to the Migration MPTF are encouraged to provide unearmarked contributions. Such contributions that can be freely programmed under any of the five thematic areas are required for the Steering Committee to balance the allocations in line with the 360-degree vision of the GCM. However, mindful of the constraints donors may face (such as parliamentary restrictions on the use of funds) and the need to facilitate alignment with their strategic priorities, the Terms of Reference of the Fund allow for earmarking at the thematic level.

This ability to earmark to a specific thematic area is crucial for mobilizing resources but, if excessively used, it may hamper the Steering Committee's ability to deliver on its commitment to abide by the 360-degree approach. To ensure full transparency on donor earmarking and mitigate the associated risks, two indicators and targets were included in the Migration MPTF Result Monitoring Framework. The first target sets the maximum proportion of earmarked resources at 60 per cent (no less than

40% should remain unearmarked). This target was met by the Fund for the second consecutive year in 2023, as only 24.4 per cent of the funds mobilized during the year were earmarked by donors. Thanks to the low level of earmarking in 2022 and 2023, the target was also met on a cumulative basis: Out of a total income of USD 57,241,963 since inception<sup>22</sup>, USD 31,724,058 (55 per cent of total received) remained unearmarked.

To further assess whether the risk of failing to abide by the 360-degree approach materialized, the earmarking data needs to be disaggregated by thematic area. A target of maximum 25 per cent of the resources earmarked to a specific thematic area, cumulatively, was set by the Results Monitoring Framework. As shown in the table below, this target was met as no thematic area reached the ceiling cumulatively, since the inception of the Fund. Even Thematic Area 4 which received the highest portion of earmarked funding remains comfortably below the ceiling.

Category	Amount Received <sup>23</sup> (in USD)	%
Earmarked TA1	2,794,203	5
Earmarked TA2	8,029,649	14
Earmarked TA3	5,025,517	9
Earmarked TA4	8,654,236	15
Earmarked TA5	1,014,299	2
Unearmarked	31,724,059	55
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,241,963</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>22</sup> The total income considered for these calculations includes all funds committed by donors (Standard Administrative Arrangements signed before the end of 2023) whether transfers were already made or still pending at the end of the 2023. Accordingly, exchange rate fluctuations for funds committed in a currency other than USD and not yet transferred by the donor may affect the value of these contributions upon payment.

<sup>23</sup> 4 As the GCM Follow-up and Review Window cannot be used to finance Joint Programmes, the calculations on earmarking ratio per thematic area do not include the contributions made to this separate window (amounting to USD 213,121 as of 31 December 2023). Also, for the purpose of this table, the contribution from Norway has been divided equally between Thematic Areas 2 and 3. However, while strictly earmarked towards these two thematic areas, the Government of Norway did not specify the breakdown, thus allowing the Steering Committee to allocate these resources towards the two thematic areas as it deemed most appropriate.

## 5.6 Efficiently allocating resources



Since the Fund began, the Steering Committee's policy has been to use resources as they become available rather than conservatively keep a reserve. 2023 was no exception and the Steering Committee's approach remains unchanged. However, as most donor contributions are received towards the end of the year, end-of-year financial data often shows relatively large amounts of unprogrammed resources, which the Steering Committee swiftly allocates early the following year. Again, 2023 was no exception as only approximately 25 per cent of the total funds mobilized during the year were received during the first three quarters.

Nevertheless, the use of resources received late in 2022 compensated for the inability to programme the late 2023 contributions and the total allocations made in 2023 (USD 20.5 million) match very closely the amount mobilized during the year (USD 20.1 million). This is in line with the Steering Committee's approach to programming and reflects positively on the Migration MPTF's efficiency as a funding mechanism.

### The GCM Follow-up and Review Window

In 2020, to support the participation of stakeholders and representatives of the Least Developed Countries to the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) and subsequent GCM-related processes, the Migration MPTF established a separate funding window dedicated to this purpose (the "GCM Follow-up and Review Window"). While no activity under this window were was funded in 2023, a new contribution was received ahead of the 2024 GCM Regional Reviews. These funds will be used in 2024 to support the inclusiveness of the review process.

Contributions received for the GCM Follow-up and Review Window are shown separately as they are not pooled with the Fund's other resources. As shown in the table below, contributions received to date all came from non-governmental entities.

		Commitments made between 1 Jan. and 31 Dec. 2023 (USD)	Total contributions (USD)
	United Methodist Committee on Relief	50,000	150,000
	Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH		63,121
		<b>TOTAL</b> 50,000	<b>TOTAL</b> 213,121





# 6

## LOOKING FORWARD

Empowering Migrants in Morocco to Foster Inclusive Communities and Active Participation

Photo credit: ©UNHCR/ Hagouchi



## 6. Looking Forward

2023 saw the completion of the first seven Joint Programmes, an achievement that validated the vision behind the Fund and confirmed it is fit for purpose. This, however, is only the beginning as six additional Joint Programmes are expected to conclude in 2024 alone. They will undoubtedly deliver progress towards achieving the Global Compact objectives and serve as good practices for others. Building on the growing corpus of Joint Programme evaluations, the Fund will endeavour to compile and disseminate lessons learned to further strengthen the capacity-building mechanism called for in the GCM.

Proposals selected for Joint Programme funding in 2024 will reflect the priorities identified during the 2022 International Migration Review Forum and listed in the [2023-2026 Migration MPTF Investment Plan](#). Given the cross-border nature of migration and the spirit of international cooperation at the heart of the GCM, multi-country programmes should continue to constitute a share of all financed programmes. Attention to improving access to health services for migrants will also be sustained, and programming gaps (such as addressing the particular needs of child migrants or preventing loss of life in transit), addressed.

Five Joint Programmes addressing the impact of climate change and environmental degradation on migration were funded by the end of 2023, illustrating the special attention already dedicated to this topic. This emphasis will continue in 2024 and, considering its importance, the Steering Committee will explore the possibility of enabling donor earmarking in this sector.

The Fund will also ensure that attention to any specific priority will not be at the expense of its foundational 360-degree approach.

The coming years should see further growth of the multi-dimensional partnership around the Fund. The Migration MPTF will actively seek to partner with other funding mechanisms such as the Internal Displacement Solutions Fund dedicated to climate action and other aspects of human mobility. Adherence to the guidance on civil society engagement adopted in 2023 will be closely monitored. The number of United Nations Network on Migration entities participating in the programmes, 15 to date, will continue to grow and, most importantly, so will the number of countries benefiting from the Fund's support.

To deliver on these promises, the number of countries actively supporting the Fund needs to grow, and 2023's records (highest number of new Joint Programmes funded; highest number of resources mobilized during the year) must be broken. The 2024 funding target is USD 25 million, an exciting challenge to all current and prospective supporters of the Fund.

We can be proud of what has been achieved in a short period of time. Equally, there is no room for complacency. Ninety-nine countries and regions had sought support by the end of 2023. Demand outstrips the Fund's current capacities. Closing this gap must be our collective focus so that, together, we deliver a world where migration benefits all.



## 7. Annexes

Annex A	Results Monitoring Framework
Annex B	Pipeline of Joint Programmes
Annex C	Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Administrative Agent for the Migration MPTF Fund

## Annex A: Results Monitoring Framework

Migration MPTF Results Monitoring Framework						2023 Results	
RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET <sup>24</sup>		MOVs	NOTES	Results	Notes
		Year 4 (2023)					
<b>Results Area 1: The Joint Programmes and Initiatives funded by the Migration MPTF are aligned to key Global Compact Guiding Principles</b>							
1.1) JPs funded by the MMPTF are people-centred	1.1.1) % of JPs that consulted with, and explicitly reflect the needs and concerns of migrants and/or migration-affected communities in its design.	90%		JP docs	JPs are those that were funded during the target year. The information will be qualitatively assessed from JP documents.	100%	All 20 JPs have indicated that they consulted with, and explicitly reflected the needs and concerns of migrants and/or migration affected communities in its design (self-reporting per JP document).
1.2) JPs are founded on international human rights law and its principles, and take a rights-based approach to programming.	1.2.1) % of JPs that self-report as: a) Primary or principal contribution of the JP is towards the realization of human rights; or b) JP makes a substantial contribution towards the realization of human rights; or c) JP makes a limited contribution to realization of human rights.	100% for a, b, c Min 90% for a, b		JP docs	MMPTF Human Rights Marker Guidance Note updated Nov 2023.	100% for a, b	A: 14 JPs B: 6 JPs C: none
1.3) JPs are gender-responsive.	1.3.1) % of JPs that: a) Have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective; or b) Make a significant contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls; or c) Contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly.	100% for a, b, c Min 70% for a, b		JP docs	MMPTF Gender Marker Guidance Note was finalized in Dec 2020.	100% for a, b	A: 1 JPs B: 19 JPs C: None

<sup>24</sup>

Please note that the baseline for all indicators is not applicable (N/A). Targets are cumulative unless otherwise mentioned.

RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET <sup>24</sup>		MOVS	NOTES	Results	Notes
		Year 4 (2023)					
1.4) JPs are child-sensitive.	1.4.1) % of JPs that: a) Have advancing children's rights and meeting children's needs as the primary objective; or b) Significantly contribute to advancing children's rights and meeting children's needs; or c) Make a marginal contribution to advancing children's rights and meeting children's needs, but not significantly.	60% for a, b, c Min 20% for a, b		JP docs	MMPTF Child Sensitivity Market Guidance Note was finalized in Feb 2023.	100% for a, b, c 65% for a, b	A: 1 JP B: 12 JPs C: 7 JPs
	1.5.1) % of JPs that include as partners more than one government line entity.	90%		JP docs	Disaggregate by horizontal (line ministries at central level) vs vertical (national-regional-local) engagement.	100%	All JPs include more than one government line entity as partners. 16 out of 20 JPs also work with local government and related entities (provincial, municipal, district agencies).
1.5) JPs take a whole-of-government approach	1.5.2) % of JPs that enter into implementation agreements (financial or other) with local government and related entities (provincial, municipal, district agencies).	30%		JP reports	Disaggregate by type of agreement (financial or non-financial).	55% (20% financial; 35% non-financial)	11 out of 20 (55%) JPs entered into implementation agreements with local gov/related entities. Out of the 11, 4 (20%) entered into financial and 7 (35%) non-financial agreements.



<p>1.6) JPs take a whole-of-society approach.</p>	<p>1.6.1) % of JPs that include non-UN and non-governmental stakeholders in their programme management and coordination mechanisms.</p>	<p>90%</p>	<p>JP docs and reports</p>	<p>Disaggregate by type of stakeholders per the GCM definition.</p>	<p>75%</p>	<p>15 out of 20 (75%) JPs include non-UN/govt stakeholders in their PM/coordination mechanisms. Disaggregation (counted as instances mentioned per JP): Migrants (2); Diaspora (1); Local communities (5); CSO (10); Academia (5); Private sector (7); Trade unions (3). Note that this low performance is because 8 Joint Programmes (40% of the entire portfolio) started implementation during 2023 (5 as late as September) and coordination mechanisms were not all fully in place at the time of reporting. Assurances that non-UN and non-governmental stakeholders will be included were received.</p>
	<p>1.6.2) % of JPs that enter into implementation agreements with non-governmental stakeholders.</p>	<p>70%</p>	<p>JP reports</p>	<p>Disaggregate by type of agreements; and disaggregated by partner type.</p>	<p>65%</p>	<p>13 out of 20 (65%) JPs entered into implementation agreements with non-gov stakeholders. 11 (55%) were financial, and 2 (10%) were non-financial agreements. Disaggregation (counted as instances mentioned per JP): civil society (12); academia (3); private sector (4); and trade union (1). Note that, similar to comment made on indicator 1.6.1, this low performance is due to the fact that many JPs started late in 2023 and all implementation agreements had not yet been entered into at the time of reporting.</p>

RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET <sup>24</sup>		MOVs	NOTES	Results	Notes
		Year 4 (2023)					
<b>Result Area 2: The Joint Programmes and Initiatives funded by the Migration MPTF are sustainable and complementary to other development initiatives</b>							
<b>2.1) Expected results of the JPs have been achieved and are sustainable.</b>	2.1.1) % of completed JPs outcome results achieved by end of project.	75%	JP docs, reports, evaluation reports; FMU qualitative assessments	7 JPs funded in 2020 completed implementation in 2023. All but one submitted evaluation reports when this report was prepared.	82%	Of the 7 JPs completed, on average, 82% of outcomes were achieved.	
	2.1.2) % of JPs that are positively evaluated by an independent external evaluation as achieving sustainable results.	75%	JP eval reports	Reference: OECD/DAC evaluation criteria (see: <a href="https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/">https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/</a> )	100%	All 6 JPs that submitted evaluation reports have been positively evaluated as achieving sustainable results. Note: One JP did not complete an evaluation report, and this JP was not included in the calculations.	
	2.2.1) % of JPs that are positively evaluated by an independent external evaluation as having contributed to UNSDCF and/or relevant regional frameworks.	70%	JP eval reports	Common definition of "Mutually reinforcing" will be included in Evaluation TOR	100%	All 6 JPs that submitted evaluation reports have been positively evaluated as having contributed to UNSDCF and/or relevant regional frameworks. Note: One JP did not complete an evaluation report, and this JP was not included in the calculations.	
<b>2.2) JPs are complementary to other development projects and initiatives.</b>							

Result Area 3: The Migration MPPTF is managed efficiently, coherently, and consistently.						
	3.1) Volume of resources mobilized annually (in million USD) – Annual, non-cumulative targets.	USD 20m	AA financial reports	Disaggregate by type of donor	USD 20.1m	Bilateral donors (100%)
3.1) Financial resource mobilization and utilization	3.1.2a) % of resources mobilized that are earmarked – Cumulative.	Less than 60% earmarked	AA financial reports		45% earmarked	Total resources mobilized as of end 2023: \$ 82,759,860 Earmarked: \$ 25,517,901 (45%) Unearmarked: \$ 57,241,959 (55%)
	3.1.2b) % of total contributions earmarked to a specific thematic area (TA) - Cumulative.	No earmarking to a specific TA over 25%	AA financial reports	Disaggregate by thematic priorities	No earmarking to a specific TA over 15% of total contributions received	Earmarked per TA: TA1 \$ 2,794,203 (5%); TA2 \$ 8,029,648 (14%); TA3 \$ 5,025,516 (9%); TA4 \$ 8,654,235 (15%); TA5 \$ 1,014,298 (2%) Unearmarked: \$ (44%)
	3.1.3) % of resources allocated to each thematic priority – Cumulative targets.	Bracket 10-40% per TA	Steering Committee (SC) decisions documents	Disaggregate by funding cycle	15%-23%	For JPs funded in 2020+2021+2022+2023 TOTAL 44,908,661 TA1 \$ 10,400,000 (23%) TA2 \$ 10,150,000 (23%) TA3 \$ 6,586,280 (15%) TA4 \$ 9,000,000 (20%) TA5 \$ 8,772,381 (19%)
3.2) The approval process of JPs is facilitated in an efficient and consistent manner.	3.2.1) % of concept notes (CNs) and JP documents submitted to the MMPTF that are reviewed per transparent criteria and assessed in a timely manner - Annual targets.	100%	CN and JP FMU reviews; SC decision documents; SC coordinator letters to RC		100%	All CNs and JPs submitted were reviewed per transparent criteria and assessed in a timely manner.

RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET <sup>24</sup>		MOVs	NOTES	Results	Notes
		Year 4 (2023)					
3.3) Implementation of JPs is monitored.	3.2.2) % of JPs that initiate implementation within 20 working days of approval of the final proposal by the SC and confirmation of availability of funds - Annual targets.	100%		Confirm with AA	Implementation is deemed to be initiated when the AA transfers the funds to the PUNOs.	25%	Out of total 9 JPs approved for funding during 2023, 8 initiated in 2023. Out of these, only 2 (25%) initiated implementation within 20 days. 2 JPs approved in February initiated implementation within 20 days. 1 JP approved in February and 5 in July experienced delays due to delays in PUNO signing of the updated MOU. 1 JP approved in November did not start until January 2024 due to delays experienced over the holidays (this JP was not included in the 2023 Annual Report).
	3.3.1) % of Annual JP reports and mid-year progress updates submitted on time, or within 10 working days of the deadline - Annual targets.	90%		FMU records		100%	8 Mid-Year Updates received. 13 Annual Reports for 2023 received. 7 End of Project (include 2023 achievements) combined reports received.
	3.3.2) % of JPs that complete joint final independent evaluations within 6 months of completion of project activities - Annual targets.	100%		FMU records		85.7%	All except one JP (6 out of 7) submitted evaluation reports within 6 months of completion. The missing evaluation report will be submitted in 2024.

<p><b>3.4) Decisions made by the SC are implemented in a timely and comprehensive manner.</b></p>	<p>3.4.1) Number of SC Meetings organized as planned in the MMPTF Operational Manual, with participation of the quorum of members - Annual targets.</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>FMU records; SC meeting notes</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Three SC meetings were held in 2023, in February, June (programmatic only); and November. The February meeting was a postponement of the Dec 2022 meeting, which was postponed because the SC wanted to discuss the findings of the external evaluation of the Fund, only completed on 31 December.</p>
	<p>3.4.2) Annual Consultative Forum organized</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>FMU records; Consultative Forum notes</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The Consultative Forum was postponed to January 2024 to align with the UNNM Annual Meeting.</p>
	<p>3.4.3) % of SC decisions implemented within the agreed timelines - Annual targets.</p>	<p>90%</p>	<p>FMU records; SC mtg notes</p>	<p>100%</p>	
	<p>3.4.4) MMPTF annual consolidated narrative and financial reports submitted to the SC and donors by agreed deadlines.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>FMU records; SC mtg notes</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Annual Report 2022</p>
	<p>3.5) Risks related to the management of the MMPTF are monitored and managed.</p>	<p>MMPTF Risk Management Strategy in place and reviewed annually.</p>	<p>Yes Yes Yes</p>	<p>FMU records; SC mtg notes</p>	<p>Yes</p>

## Annex B: Pipeline of Joint Programmes



Country / Region	Region, Sub-Region	Title	PUNOs	Budget Total (USD)	Duration (months)	SDGs	GCM objectives	HR Marker	Gender Marker	Child Marker
<b>Thematic Area 1</b>										
Botswana	Africa, Southern Africa	Strengthening of migration data collection, analysis and management systems in Botswana	IOM, ILO, UNDP	1,700,000	36	8, 10, 17	1	Yes	B	B
Kyrgyz Republic	Asia, Central and North Asia	Strengthening national capacity to collect, process, analyse and use migration data and statistics for evidence-based policy development in the Kyrgyz Republic	UNFPA, ILO, IOM, UN Women, WFP	2,675,000	24	8, 10, 16, 17	1	Yes	B	B
Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand	Asia, East and Southeast Asia	Safe Labour Migration and Decent Work for Climate Change adaptation and Resilience in the ASEAN Region	UNDP, ILO	2,700,000	24	1, 8, 10	2, 6	A	B	N/A
Vietnam	Asia, East and South-East Asia	Promoting data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning in Viet Nam	IOM, ILO, UN Women	1,500,000	36	8, 10, 17	TBC	Yes	B	C

Country / Region	Region, Sub-Region	Title	PUNOs	Budget Total (USD)	Duration (months)	SDGs	GCM objectives	HR Marker	Gender Marker	Child Marker
<b>Thematic Area 2</b>										
Bolivia	Americas, South America	Addressing the adverse environmental drivers of forced migration in the northern Amazon region of Bolivia through gender, child sensitive and rights-based sustainable solutions and enhancing protection for vulnerable persons on the move	IOM, UN Women, ILO	2,537,291	30	1, 5, 10	2, 5, 7	A	B	B
Chad	Africa, West and Central Africa	Supporting Better Transhumance	IOM, WFP, UNFPA	3,400,000	24	2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 16	3, 7, 8, 12, 14, 18, 21, 23	B	B	B
El Salvador	Americas, Central and North America	Strengthen the government capacities in protection and reintegration of migrant persons and their families for a holistic approach with a human rights focus	IOM, WFP, UNFPA	3,400,000	24	2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 16	3, 7, 8, 12, 14, 18, 21, 23	B	B	B
Ethiopia	Africa, East Africa	Joint Programme to Protect and Assist Children on the Move	IOM, UNICEF	2,000,000	18	5, 10, 16	2, 10, 15, 21	Yes	B	A
MENA (Djibouti, Egypt, Libya)	MENA, MENA	Initiative to support appropriate care and reception models for unaccompanied migrant children	UNICEF, IOM	2,850,000	24	5, 10, 16	7, 12, 13, 17, 21	A	B	A
Namibia	Africa, Southern Africa	Strengthening protection and assistance services to migrants, including children in vulnerable situations in Namibia	IOM, UNICEF, FAO	2,800,000	36	1, 5, 16	7, 12, 13	B	B	A
Sierra Leone	Africa, West and Central Africa	Addressing Drivers of Irregular Migration among Youth in Sierra Leone	IOM, UNESCO	1,500,000	24	1, 5, 16	TBC	Yes	B	B

South Africa	Africa, Southern Africa	Making Migration Safe for Women	UN Women, IOM, OHCHR, UNFPA	2,000,000	24	5, 10, 16	TBC	Yes	A	N/A
Zimbabwe	Africa, Southern Africa	Strengthening Protection, Safety and Well-being of Unaccompanied Minors and Separated Children in Zimbabwe	IOM, UNICEF	2,483,375	24	1, 10, 16	2, 7, 8, 12	A	B	A
<b>Thematic Area 3</b>										
Argentina	Americas, South America	Strengthening of border management and capacities of local communities to prevent human trafficking and migrant smuggling with a rights-based approach and gender and childhood perspective	IOM, UN Women, UNHCR, UNICEF	2,627,500	24	5, 8, 10, 16	9, 10, 11	A	A	A
Bangladesh, India, Nepal	Asia, South Asia	Strengthening responses to the modus operandi of human traffickers and migrant smugglers in environmental crises due to climate change	IOM, UNODC	5,000,000	36	5, 8, 16, 17	9, 10	A	B	C
Colombia	Americas, South America	Integrated, secure and human rights-based border management: Addressing the risks and vulnerabilities associated with irregular migration especially Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and Smuggling of Migrants (SoM)	IOM, UNODC, UNICEF	2,000,000	24	5, 8, 10	9, 10, 11	B	B	B

Country / Region	Region, Sub-Region	Title	PUNOs	Budget Total (USD)	Duration (months)	SDGs	GCM objectives	HR Marker	Gender Marker	Child Marker
Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso	Africa, West and Central Africa	Enhance Border Management and Combat Transnational Crime at the Northern Border of Côte d'Ivoire and Cascades region of Burkina Faso	IOM, FAO, UN Women, UNODC	4,000,000	36	5, 8, 10	TBC	Yes	B	C
Gabon, Togo	Africa, West and Central Africa	Addressing irregular migration and combating transnational crime in human trafficking along maritime and land routes from Togo to Gabon	UNODC, UNICEF	2,200,550	36	5, 10, 16	9, 10, 11	A	B	B
Honduras	Americas, Central and North America	Enhancing protection and empowerment of children, young and women on the move	IOM, UNICEF	3,000,000	24	4, 5, 10, 16	2, 10, 15, 21	A	B	B
India	Asia, South Asia	Addressing the risk of cyber-enabled trafficking and exploitation in international migration with a special focus on youth in select states of India	UNODC, IOM	2,700,000	36	4, 5, 8, 10, 16	1, 7, 10	B	C	C
Malawi	Africa, Southern Africa	Making migration safe and regular for migrants in Malawi and Malawians abroad	IOM, UNODC, OHCHR, UN Women	1,600,000	36	1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17	8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 21	B	B	B
Pakistan	Asia, South Asia	Strengthening Response to Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants in Pakistan	IOM, UNODC	2,700,000	24	5, 8, 16	10	Yes	B	B

Thematic Area 4										
Lesotho	Africa, Southern Africa	Facilitating regular migration and decent work through implementation of labour migration policy targeting Basotho seasonal labour in Ceres farms (place of destination) and youth in Quthing (place of origin)	IOM, UNDP, ILO	1,700,000	24	8, 10, 17	TBC	Yes	B	B
Tajikistan	Asia, Central and North Asia	Safe and Skilled Migration for Young Tajiks Abroad	IOM, UNDP, UNICEF	1,600,000	18	4, 8, 10	5, 6, 18	Yes	C	A
Türkiye	Europe	Supporting Migrant's inclusion in Türkiye's Transition to a Green Economy	IOM, UNIDO	2,500,000	36	1, 4, 13	5, 18, 19	B	B	N/A
Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia)	Europe	Leveraging the positive impact of migration on Moldova's development through improved policy evidence and better engaged diaspora.	IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO	2,000,000	36	8, 10, 17	1, 3, 18, 19, 20	B	B	B
Thematic Area 5										
Bangladesh	Asia, South Asia	Addressing the medium to long-term reintegration needs and strengthening social protection support mechanisms for the social inclusion of Bangladeshi migrants	IOM, ILO, UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF	2,568,521	24	1, 8, 10	5, 7, 10, 17, 21, 22	A	B	B

Country / Region	Region, Sub-Region	Title	PUNOs	Budget Total (USD)	Duration (months)	SDGs	GCM objectives	HR Marker	Gender Marker	Child Marker
Chile	Americas, South America	Integration of migrant youth in host communities through climate resilience and adaptation in Chile	IOM, ILO, UNDP	1,761,440	24	8, 10, 13	6, 7, 16, 17, 19	B	B	N/A
Kyrgyz Republic	Asia, Central and North Asia	Enhancement of social cohesion and inclusive development processes in Kyrgyzstan by promoting safe reintegration of returned migrant workers, with special attention to women and youth	UN Women, UNESCO, UNFPA, IOM	2,950,000	24	3, 4, 8, 10, 16	15, 16, 22	Yes	A	B
Peru	Americas, South America	Strengthening socioeconomic inclusion and access to comprehensive quality healthcare and protection of refugees and migrants and receiving communities in the COVID-19 context in the district of San Juan de Lurigancho-SJL, Lima, Peru	IOM, WHO, UNFPA, ILO	2,053,568	24	3, 8, 10	15, 16	A	A	B
Sri Lanka	Asia, South Asia	Sri Lanka: Support for socio economic recovery and strengthening resilience of migrant communities	IOM, ILO, UNDP	1,600,000	30	8, 10	6, 15, 18, 21, 22	Yes	B	C
Türkiye	Europe	Improved social cohesion for Persons under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection in two provinces	IOM, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women	4,000,000	24	1, 3, 10	4, 15, 16	B	B	A
Uruguay	Americas, South America	Labour Inclusion of Migrants in Latin America and Covid-19 Socio Economic recovery	IOM, UN Women, ILO	1,638,180	24	5, 8, 10	TBC	Yes	A	A





Annex C: Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Administrative Agent for the Migration MPTF Fund



# CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT of the Administrative Agent

## Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund

for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023

**UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office**  
United Nations Development Programme  
**GATEWAY:** <https://mptf.undp.org>

May 2024



United Nations  
MPTF Office

## DEFINITIONS

### **Allocation/Total Approved Budget**

Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme. The total approved budget represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

### **Approved Project/Programme**

A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee for fund allocation purposes.

### **Contributor Commitment**

Amount(s) committed by a contributor to a Fund in a signed donor agreement with the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office), in its capacity as the Administrative Agent. A commitment may be paid or pending payment.

### **Contributor Deposit**

Cash deposit received by the MPTF Office for the Fund from a contributor in accordance with a signed donor agreement.

### **Delivery Rate**

The percentage of funds that have been utilized, calculated by comparing expenditures reported by a Participating Organization and Non-UN Organization against the 'net funded amount'. This does not include expense commitments by Participating Organizations.

### **Donor Agreement**

Standard Administrative Arrangement and/or European Commission contribution agreement between contributor/donor and MPTF Office.

### **Net Funded Amount**

Amount transferred to a Participating Organization less any refunds transferred back to the MPTF Office by a Participating Organization.

### **Participating Organization**

A UN Organization or other inter-governmental Organization that is a partner in a Fund, as represented by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

### **Project Expenditure**

The sum of expenses and/or expenditure reported by all Participating Organizations for a Fund irrespective of which basis of accounting each Participating Organization follows for donor reporting.

### **Project Financial Closure**

A project or programme is considered financially closed when all financial obligations of an operationally completed project or programme have been settled, and no further financial charges may be incurred. MPTF Office will report a project financially closed once the financial report(s) has been received and any balance of funds refunded.

### **Project Operational Closure**

A project or programme is deemed operationally closed once all activities funded for Participating Organization(s) have been concluded, and the Steering Committee has approved the final narrative report.

### **Project Start Date**

Project/ Joint programme start date as per the programmatic document.

### **US Dollar Amount**

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars.

### **Transferred Funds**

Funds transferred to Participating Organizations by the Administrative Agent in accordance with the Steering Committee's request.

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2. Partner Contributions

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8. Direct Cost

## INTRODUCTION

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the **Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund** is prepared by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF Office) in fulfillment of its obligations as Administrative Agent, as per the terms of Reference (TOR), the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the UNDP MPTF Office and the Participating Organizations, and the donor agreement signed with contributors/donors.

The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent, is responsible for concluding an MOU with Participating Organizations and donor agreements with contributors/donors. It receives, administers and manages contributions,

and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations. The Administrative Agent prepares and submits annual consolidated financial reports, as well as regular financial statements, for transmission to stakeholders.

This consolidated financial report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the **Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund**. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (<https://mptf.undp.org/fund/mig00>).



## 2023 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the **Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December **2023**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/mig00>.

### 1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December **2023**, **22** contributors deposited US\$ **48,288,182** and US\$ **579,012** was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ **48,867,792**.

Of this amount, US\$ **35,432,683** has been net funded to **15** Participating Organizations, of which US\$ **20,889,594** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ **482,882**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund** as of 31 December 2023.

**Table 1 Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2023 (in US Dollars)**

	Prior Years up to 31 Dec 2022	Financial Year Jan-Dec 2023	Total
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Contributions from donors	37,343,662	10,944,520	48,288,182
<b>Sub-total Contributions</b>	<b>37,343,662</b>	<b>10,944,520</b>	<b>48,288,182</b>
Fund Interest and Investment Income Earned	238,196	340,816	579,012
Other Income	-	598	598
<b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>37,581,858</b>	<b>11,285,934</b>	<b>48,867,792</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	22,196,039	14,547,149	36,743,188
Transfers to Participating Organizations for Direct Cost - Fund Secretariat etc	266,162	425,860	692,022
<b>Sub-Total Transfers</b>	<b>22,462,201</b>	<b>14,973,009</b>	<b>37,435,210</b>
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	-	(2,002,527)	(2,002,527)
<b>Sub-Total Refunds</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,002,527)</b>	<b>(2,002,527)</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	373,437	109,445	482,882
Bank Charges	699	370	1,070
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>22,836,337</b>	<b>13,080,298</b>	<b>35,916,635</b>
<b>Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>14,745,521</b>	<b>(1,794,364)</b>	<b>12,951,157</b>
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	9,595,852	14,745,521	-
<b>Closing Fund balance (31 December)</b>	<b>14,745,521</b>	<b>12,951,157</b>	<b>12,951,157</b>
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	22,462,201	12,970,482	35,432,683
Participating Organizations Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	10,639,745	10,249,849	20,889,594
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>	<b>11,822,457</b>	<b>2,720,633</b>	<b>14,543,090</b>

## 2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this fund as of 31 December **2023**.

The **Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund** is currently being financed by **22** contributors, as listed in the table below.

**Table 2. Contributions, as of 31 December 2023 (in US Dollars)**

Contributors	Total Commitments	Total Deposits
Government of Azerbaijan	5,000	5,000
Government of Bangladesh	12,007	12,007
Government of Cyprus	39,720	39,720
Government of Denmark	3,694,165	3,694,165
Government of France	3,849,601	3,849,601
Government of Germany	19,569,912	19,569,912
Government of Ireland	55,569	55,569
Government of Luxembourg	26,307	26,307
Government of Mexico	450,000	450,000
Government of Morocco	10,000	10,000
Government of Netherlands	3,781,000	3,781,000
Government of Norway	3,776,692	3,776,692
Government of Philippines	126,402	126,402
Government of Portugal	610,203	610,203
Government of Spain	808,693	808,693
Government of Thailand	25,000	25,000
Government of the United Kingdom	5,276,630	5,276,630
Government of Turkey	20,000	20,000
Government of United States of America	10,000,000	5,000,000
Government Offices of Sweden	938,159	938,159
Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH	63,121	63,121
United Methodist Committee RfI	150,000	150,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>53,288,182</b>	<b>48,288,182</b>

### 3. INTEREST EARNED

Interest income is earned in two ways: 1) on the balance of funds held by the Administrative Agent (Fund earned interest), and 2) on the balance of funds held by the Participating Organizations (Agency earned interest) where their Financial Regulations and Rules allow return of interest to the AA.

As of 31 December **2023**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **579,012**. No interest was received from the Participating Organizations. Details are provided in the table below.

**Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2023 (in US Dollars)**

Interest Earned	Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2022	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2023	Total
<b>Administrative Agent</b>			
Fund Interest and Investment Income Earned	238,196	340,816	579,012
<b>Total: Fund Interest Earned</b>	<b>238,196</b>	<b>340,816</b>	<b>579,012</b>
<b>Participating Organization</b>			
<b>Total: Agency Interest Earned</b>	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>238,196</b>	<b>340,816</b>	<b>579,012</b>

#### 4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December **2023**, the AA has transferred US\$ **37,435,210** to **15** Participating Organizations (see list below).

Table 4 provides additional information on the refunds received by the MPTF Office, and the net funded amount for each of the Participating Organizations.

**Table 4. Transfer, Refund, and Net Funded Amount by Participating Organization (in US Dollars)**

Participating Organization	Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2022			Financial Year Jan-Dec-2023			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
FAO	420,000	-	420,000	1,440,000	-	1,440,000	1,860,000	-	1,860,000
ILO	2,418,030	-	2,418,030	747,842	(9,655)	738,187	3,165,872	(9,655)	3,156,217
IOM	10,051,642	-	10,051,642	6,706,978	(1,058,697)	5,648,281	16,758,620	(1,058,697)	15,699,923
ITC	1,098,040	-	1,098,040	-	-	-	1,098,040	-	1,098,040
OHCHR	315,000	-	315,000	70,050	-	70,050	385,050	-	385,050
PAHO/WHO	-	-	-	700,334	-	700,334	700,334	-	700,334
UNDP	1,865,199	-	1,865,199	1,076,251	-	1,076,251	2,941,450	-	2,941,450
UNFPA	472,362	-	472,362	139,988	-	139,988	612,350	-	612,350
UNHABITAT	-	-	-	254,937	-	254,937	254,937	-	254,937
UNHCR	1,284,770	-	1,284,770	639,461	-	639,461	1,924,231	-	1,924,231
UNICEF	1,225,000	-	1,225,000	1,038,258	-	1,038,258	2,263,258	-	2,263,258
UNODC	-	-	-	856,860	-	856,860	856,860	-	856,860
UNOPS	483,950	-	483,950	-	-	-	483,950	-	483,950
UNWOMEN	1,370,000	-	1,370,000	761,828	-	761,828	2,131,828	-	2,131,828
WHO	1,458,208	-	1,458,208	540,222	(934,175)	(393,953)	1,998,430	(934,175)	1,064,255
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>22,462,201</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>22,462,201</b>	<b>14,973,009</b>	<b>(2,002,527)</b>	<b>12,970,482</b>	<b>37,435,210</b>	<b>(2,002,527)</b>	<b>35,432,683</b>

## 5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

All final expenditures reported are submitted as certified financial information by the Headquarters of the Participating Organizations. These were consolidated by the MPTF Office.

Joint programme/ project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are reported to the Administrative Agent as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The expenditures are reported via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The **2023** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <https://mpf.undp.org/fund/mig00>.

## 5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In **2023**, US\$ **12,970,482** was net funded by Participating Organizations, and US\$ **10,249,849** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **35,432,683** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to **US\$ 20,889,594**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **58.96** percent.

**Table 5.1 Net Funded Amount and Reported Expenditures by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2023 (in US Dollars)**

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2022	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2023	Cumulative	
FAO	2,400,000	1,860,000	275,057	323,580	598,637	32.18
ILO	3,377,090	3,156,217	963,920	978,040	1,941,961	61.53
IOM	22,546,875	15,699,923	4,364,674	4,854,323	9,218,997	58.72
ITC	1,398,040	1,098,040	504,253	630,991	1,135,244	103.39
OHCHR	385,050	385,050	65,192	267,526	332,719	86.41
PAHO/WHO	1,000,477	700,334	-	-	-	-
UNDP	3,499,270	2,941,450	1,046,725	852,597	1,899,322	64.57
UNDRR	718,000	-	-	-	-	-
UNFPA	672,345	612,350	228,044	271,759	499,803	81.62
UNHABITAT	364,195	254,937	-	-	-	-
UNHCR	2,159,714	1,924,231	1,303,870	186,364	1,490,234	77.45
UNICEF	3,018,940	2,263,258	646,681	611,924	1,258,605	55.61
UNODC	1,224,086	856,860	-	103,867	103,867	12.12
UNOPS	483,950	483,950	288,882	195,050	483,932	100.00
UNWOMEN	2,466,897	2,131,828	653,627	756,890	1,410,517	66.16
WHO	3,561,956	1,064,255	298,819	216,937	515,756	48.46
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>49,276,885</b>	<b>35,432,683</b>	<b>10,639,745</b>	<b>10,249,849</b>	<b>20,889,594</b>	<b>58.96</b>

\*The expenditures reported represent payments made against obligations made by PUNOs prior to the operational closure of projects

## 5.2. Expenditures Reported by Category

Project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization and are reported as per the agreed categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. In 2006 the UN Development Group (UNDG) established six categories against which UN entities must report inter-agency project expenditures. Effective 1 January 2012, the UN Chief Executives Board (CEB) modified these categories as a result of IPSAS adoption to comprise eight categories.

**Table 5.2. Expenditure by UNSDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2023 (in US Dollars)**

Category	Expenditures			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2022	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2023	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost	3,129,322	2,871,499	6,000,821	30.78
Supplies, commodities and materials	497,307	161,273	658,580	3.38
Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	263,264	254,820	518,083	2.66
Contractual Services Expenses	2,604,201	3,039,015	5,643,216	28.95
Travel	599,134	583,682	1,182,816	6.07
Transfers and Grants	1,517,666	1,360,663	2,878,329	14.76
General Operating	1,291,287	1,322,145	2,613,433	13.41
<b>Programme Costs Total</b>	<b>9,902,182</b>	<b>9,593,096</b>	<b>19,495,278</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<sup>1</sup> Indirect Support Costs Total	737,563	656,753	1,394,316	7.15
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10,639,745</b>	<b>10,249,849</b>	<b>20,889,594</b>	<b>-</b>

**1 Indirect Support Costs** charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation. The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7% agreed-upon for on-going projects. Once projects are financially closed, this number is not to exceed 7%.

## 5.3. Expenditure by Project, Grouped by Thematic Area

Table 5.3. displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Theme/ Outcome by project/ joint programme and Participating Organization.



**Table 5.3. Expenditure by Project, Grouped by Thematic Area**

Thematic Area / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
<b>Direct Cost Budget</b>						
00132546	Fund Management Unit Direct Co	IOM	On Going	1,305,560	692,022	660,559 95.45
<b>Direct Cost Budget: Total</b>				<b>1,305,560</b>	<b>692,022</b>	<b>660,559 95.45</b>
<b>GCM follow-up &amp; review window</b>						
00132579	Travel Support of Delegates an	IOM	On Going	163,565	116,562	116,562 100.00
<b>GCM follow-up &amp; review window: Total</b>				<b>163,565</b>	<b>116,562</b>	<b>116,562 100.00</b>
<b>TA1 Promoting use of data</b>						
00124541	Evidence-based migration polic	IOM	On Going	653,628	653,628	653,628 100.00
00124541	Evidence-based migration polic	UNFPA	On Going	372,362	372,362	355,064 95.35
00124541	Evidence-based migration polic	UNHCR	On Going	474,010	474,010	474,010 100.00
00129728	Indonesia migration governance	IOM	On Going	800,000	560,000	445,799 79.61
00129728	Indonesia migration governance	UNDP	On Going	400,000	280,000	165,036 58.94
00129728	Indonesia migration governance	UNWOMEN	On Going	500,000	350,000	274,076 78.31
00140055	Strengthening Fact-Based and D	IOM	On Going	1,534,400	1,074,080	93,251 8.68
00140055	Strengthening Fact-Based and D	UNODC	On Going	465,600	325,920	20,040 6.15
00140306	Promoting Evidence-based Migra	IOM	On Going	745,806	522,064	- -
00140306	Promoting Evidence-based Migra	UNDP	On Going	449,400	314,580	4,221 1.34
00140306	Promoting Evidence-based Migra	UNHCR	On Going	284,945	199,462	17,055 8.55
00140306	Promoting Evidence-based Migra	UNICEF	On Going	518,950	363,265	- -
00140542	Harnessing synergies	IOM	On Going	1,564,000	-	- -
00140542	Harnessing synergies	UNDRR	On Going	718,000	-	- -
00140542	Harnessing synergies	WHO	On Going	918,000	-	- -
<b>TA1 Promoting use of data: Total</b>				<b>10,399,101</b>	<b>5,489,371</b>	<b>2,502,180 45.58</b>
<b>TA2 Protecting human rights</b>						
00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	FAO	On Going	600,000	600,000	589,918 98.32
00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	IOM	On Going	600,000	600,000	600,000 100.00
00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	UNICEF	On Going	500,000	500,000	500,000 100.00
00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	UNWOMEN	On Going	500,000	500,000	463,977 92.80

00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	IOM	On Going	1,500,000	1,050,000	939,554	89.48
00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	UNFPA	On Going	100,000	100,000	97,157	97.16
00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	UNICEF	On Going	1,000,000	700,000	485,667	69.38
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	IOM	On Going	700,000	490,000	371,499	75.82
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	ITC	On Going	1,000,000	700,000	737,747	105.39
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	UNDP	On Going	400,000	280,000	152,790	54.57
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	UNICEF	On Going	250,000	175,000	123,808	70.75
00140297	Enhancing the resilience to cl	FAO	On Going	1,800,000	1,260,000	8,720	0.69
00140297	Enhancing the resilience to cl	IOM	On Going	1,200,000	840,000	17,008	2.02
<b>TA2 Protecting human rights: Total</b>				<b>10,150,000</b>	<b>7,795,000</b>	<b>5,087,843</b>	<b>65.27</b>

<b>TA3 Address irregular migratio</b>							
00124692	Strengthening border managemen	IOM	On Going	823,927	823,927	823,927	100.00
00124692	Strengthening border managemen	ITC	On Going	398,040	398,040	397,497	99.86
00124692	Strengthening border managemen	UNDP	On Going	524,300	524,300	524,051	99.95
00124692	Strengthening border managemen	WHO	On Going	492,200	492,200	483,923	98.32
00124693	Strengthening border managemen	IOM	On Going	273,492	273,492	273,492	100.00
00124694	Strengthening border managemen	IOM	On Going	274,321	274,321	168,596	61.46
00127691	Managing Health Risks linked t	IOM	Operationally Closed	1,519,989	50,223	53	0.11
00127691	Managing Health Risks linked t	WHO	Operationally Closed	1,380,011	31,833	31,833	100.00
00140115	Costa Rica: Strengthening Law	IOM	On Going	924,617	647,232	107,834	16.66
00140115	Costa Rica: Strengthening Law	UNODC	On Going	758,486	530,940	83,827	15.79
00140115	Costa Rica: Strengthening Law	UNWOMEN	On Going	616,897	431,828	56,610	13.11
00140307	Provision of essential service	ILO	On Going	704,060	492,842	-	-
00140307	Provision of essential service	UNHABITAT	On Going	364,195	254,937	-	-
00140307	Provision of essential service	WHO	On Going	431,745	302,222	-	-
<b>TA3 Address irregular migratio: Total</b>				<b>9,486,280</b>	<b>5,528,337</b>	<b>2,951,641</b>	<b>53.39</b>

<b>TA4 Facilitate regular migratn</b>							
00124507	Bridging Recruitment to Reinte	ILO	On Going	500,000	500,000	472,094	94.42
00124507	Bridging Recruitment to Reinte	IOM	On Going	750,000	750,000	749,998	100.00

00124507	Bridging Recruitment to Reinte	UNWOMEN	On Going	250,000	250,000	249,073	99.63
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	ILO	On Going	622,180	622,180	395,746	63.61
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	IOM	On Going	943,870	943,870	943,655	99.98
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	UNHCR	On Going	100,000	100,000	100,000	100.00
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	UNOPS	On Going	483,950	483,950	483,932	100.00
00129727	Enhanced socio-economic integr	IOM	On Going	600,000	600,000	370,515	61.75
00129727	Enhanced socio-economic integr	UNDP	On Going	550,000	550,000	503,351	91.52
00129727	Enhanced socio-economic integr	UNWOMEN	On Going	350,000	350,000	265,050	75.73
00132545	Labour Mobility for Sustainabl	ILO	On Going	850,000	850,000	382,925	45.05
00132545	Labour Mobility for Sustainabl	IOM	On Going	1,000,000	1,000,000	280,563	28.06
00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	IOM	On Going	800,000	560,000	-	-
00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	UNDP	On Going	610,000	427,000	6,071	1.42
00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	UNICEF	On Going	250,000	175,000	-	-
00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	WHO	On Going	340,000	238,000	-	-
<b>TA4 Facilitate regular migratn: Total</b>				<b>9,000,000</b>	<b>8,400,000</b>	<b>5,202,975</b>	<b>61.94</b>

<b>TA5 Improve social inclusion</b>							
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	IOM	On Going	1,064,948	1,064,948	1,049,511	98.55
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	OHCHR	On Going	385,050	385,050	332,719	86.41
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	UNDP	On Going	565,570	565,570	543,803	96.15
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	UNHCR	On Going	300,000	300,000	300,000	100.00
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	UNWOMEN	On Going	250,000	250,000	101,731	40.69
00124740	Capacity building of local gov	ILO	On Going	325,452	315,797	315,797	100.00
00124740	Capacity building of local gov	IOM	On Going	225,343	225,343	226,693	100.60
00124740	Capacity building of local gov	UNHCR	On Going	250,915	250,915	250,915	100.00
00124741	Capacity building of local gov	ILO	On Going	375,398	375,398	375,398	100.00
00124741	Capacity building of local gov	IOM	On Going	275,417	275,417	274,067	99.51
00124741	Capacity building of local gov	UNHCR	On Going	249,845	249,845	249,845	100.00
00140073	Making Migration Work for All	IOM	On Going	800,000	560,000	41,155	7.35
00140073	Making Migration Work for All	UNFPA	On Going	199,983	139,988	47,581	33.99

00140073	Making Migration Work for All	UNHCR	On Going	499,999	349,999	98,409	28.12
00140073	Making Migration Work for All	UNICEF	On Going	499,990	349,993	149,131	42.61
00140295	Strengthening capacities of bo	IOM	On Going	1,503,992	1,052,794	11,078	1.05
00140295	Strengthening capacities of bo	PAHO/WHO	On Going	1,000,477	700,334	-	-
<b>TA5 Improve social inclusion: Total</b>				<b>8,772,379</b>	<b>7,411,391</b>	<b>4,367,833</b>	<b>58.93</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>49,276,885</b>	<b>35,432,683</b>	<b>20,889,594</b>	<b>58.96</b>

#### 5.4. Expenditure by Project, Grouped by Country

Table 5.4. displays the net funded amounts, expenditures reported and the financial delivery rates by Country by project/ joint programme and Participating Organization.

**Table 5.4. Expenditure by Project, Grouped by Country**

Country / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
<b>Afghanistan</b>						
00127691	Managing Health Risks linked t	IOM	1,519,989	50,223	53	0.11
00127691	Managing Health Risks linked t	WHO	1,380,011	31,833	31,833	100.00
<b>Afghanistan: Total</b>			<b>2,900,000</b>	<b>82,056</b>	<b>31,886</b>	<b>38.86</b>
<b>Brazil</b>						
00140295	Strengthening capacities of bo	IOM	1,503,992	1,052,794	11,078	1.05
00140295	Strengthening capacities of bo	PAHO/WHO	1,000,477	700,334	-	-
<b>Brazil: Total</b>			<b>2,504,469</b>	<b>1,753,128</b>	<b>11,078</b>	<b>0.63</b>
<b>Chile</b>						
00124741	Capacity building of local gov	ILO	375,398	375,398	375,398	100.00
00124741	Capacity building of local gov	IOM	275,417	275,417	274,067	99.51
00124741	Capacity building of local gov	UNHCR	249,845	249,845	249,845	100.00
<b>Chile: Total</b>			<b>900,660</b>	<b>900,660</b>	<b>899,310</b>	<b>99.85</b>
<b>Costa Rica</b>						
00140115	Costa Rica: Strengthening Law	IOM	924,617	647,232	107,834	16.66
00140115	Costa Rica: Strengthening Law	UNODC	758,486	530,940	83,827	15.79
00140115	Costa Rica: Strengthening Law	UNWOMEN	616,897	431,828	56,610	13.11
<b>Costa Rica: Total</b>			<b>2,300,000</b>	<b>1,610,000</b>	<b>248,270</b>	<b>15.42</b>
<b>Ecuador</b>						
00129727	Enhanced socio-ecoNmic integr	IOM	600,000	600,000	370,515	61.75
00129727	Enhanced socio-ecoNmic integr	UNDP	550,000	550,000	503,351	91.52
00129727	Enhanced socio-ecoNmic integr	UNWOMEN	350,000	350,000	265,050	75.73
<b>Ecuador: Total</b>			<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>1,138,916</b>	<b>75.93</b>
<b>Ethiopia</b>						
00140307	Provision of essential service	ILO	704,060	492,842	-	-
00140307	Provision of essential service	UNHABITAT	364,195	254,937	-	-
00140307	Provision of essential service	WHO	431,745	302,222	-	-
<b>Ethiopia: Total</b>			<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>1,050,001</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Gambia (the)</b>						

00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	IOM	700,000	490,000	371,499	75.82
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	ITC	1,000,000	700,000	737,747	105.39
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	UNDP	400,000	280,000	152,790	54.57
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	UNICEF	250,000	175,000	123,808	70.75
<b>Gambia (the): Total</b>			<b>2,350,000</b>	<b>1,645,000</b>	<b>1,385,844</b>	<b>84.25</b>

Global and Interregional						
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	ILO	622,180	622,180	395,746	63.61
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	IOM	943,870	943,870	943,655	99.98
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	UNHCR	100,000	100,000	100,000	100.00
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	UNOPS	483,950	483,950	483,932	100.00
00132545	Labour Mobility for Sustainabl	ILO	850,000	850,000	382,925	45.05
00132545	Labour Mobility for Sustainabl	IOM	1,000,000	1,000,000	280,563	28.06
00132546	Fund Management Unit Direct Co	IOM	1,305,560	692,022	660,559	95.45
00132579	Travel Support of Delegates an	IOM	163,565	116,562	116,562	100.00
00140542	Harnessing synergies	IOM	1,564,000	-	-	-
00140542	Harnessing synergies	UNDRR	718,000	-	-	-
00140542	Harnessing synergies	WHO	918,000	-	-	-
<b>Global and Interregional: Total</b>			<b>8,669,125</b>	<b>4,808,584</b>	<b>3,363,944</b>	<b>69.96</b>

Guinea						
00124692	Strengthening border managemen	IOM	823,927	823,927	823,927	100.00
00124692	Strengthening border managemen	ITC	398,040	398,040	397,497	99.86
00124692	Strengthening border managemen	UNDP	524,300	524,300	524,051	99.95
00124692	Strengthening border managemen	WHO	492,200	492,200	483,923	98.32
<b>Guinea: Total</b>			<b>2,238,467</b>	<b>2,238,467</b>	<b>2,229,398</b>	<b>99.59</b>

India						
00140297	Enhancing the resilience to cl	FAO	1,800,000	1,260,000	8,720	0.69
00140297	Enhancing the resilience to cl	IOM	1,200,000	840,000	17,008	2.02
<b>India: Total</b>			<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>	<b>25,728</b>	<b>1.23</b>

Indonesia						
00129728	Indonesia migration governance	IOM	800,000	560,000	445,799	79.61



00129728	Indonesia migration governance	UNDP	400,000	280,000	165,036	58.94
00129728	Indonesia migration governance	UNWOMEN	500,000	350,000	274,076	78.31
<b>Indonesia: Total</b>			<b>1,700,000</b>	<b>1,190,000</b>	<b>884,911</b>	<b>74.36</b>

#### Liberia

00124693	Strengthening border management	IOM	273,492	273,492	273,492	100.00
<b>Liberia: Total</b>			<b>273,492</b>	<b>273,492</b>	<b>273,492</b>	<b>100.00</b>

#### Mexico

00124740	Capacity building of local gov	ILO	325,452	315,797	315,797	100.00
00124740	Capacity building of local gov	IOM	225,343	225,343	226,693	100.60
00124740	Capacity building of local gov	UNHCR	250,915	250,915	250,915	100.00
<b>Mexico: Total</b>			<b>801,710</b>	<b>792,055</b>	<b>793,405</b>	<b>100.17</b>

#### Moldova (the Republic of)

00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	IOM	800,000	560,000	-	-
00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	UNDP	610,000	427,000	6,071	1.42
00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	UNICEF	250,000	175,000	-	-
00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	WHO	340,000	238,000	-	-
<b>Moldova (the Republic of): Total</b>			<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>	<b>6,071</b>	<b>0.43</b>

#### Morocco

00140073	Making Migration Work for All	IOM	800,000	560,000	41,155	7.35
00140073	Making Migration Work for All	UNFPA	199,983	139,988	47,581	33.99
00140073	Making Migration Work for All	UNHCR	499,999	349,999	98,409	28.12
00140073	Making Migration Work for All	UNICEF	499,990	349,993	149,131	42.61
<b>Morocco: Total</b>			<b>1,999,972</b>	<b>1,399,980</b>	<b>336,275</b>	<b>24.02</b>

#### Nigeria

00140055	Strengthening Fact-Based and D	IOM	1,534,400	1,074,080	93,251	8.68
00140055	Strengthening Fact-Based and D	UNODC	465,600	325,920	20,040	6.15
<b>Nigeria: Total</b>			<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>	<b>113,291</b>	<b>8.09</b>

#### North Macedonia

00124541	Evidence-based migration polic	IOM	653,628	653,628	653,628	100.00
00124541	Evidence-based migration polic	UNFPA	372,362	372,362	355,064	95.35

00124541	Evidence-based migration polic	UNHCR	474,010	474,010	474,010	100.00
<b>North Macedonia: Total</b>			<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>1,482,702</b>	<b>98.85</b>

#### Philippines (the)

00124507	Bridging Recruitment to Reinte	ILO	500,000	500,000	472,094	94.42
00124507	Bridging Recruitment to Reinte	IOM	750,000	750,000	749,998	100.00
00124507	Bridging Recruitment to Reinte	UNWOMEN	250,000	250,000	249,073	99.63
<b>Philippines (the): Total</b>			<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>1,471,166</b>	<b>98.08</b>

#### Serbia

00140306	Promoting Evidence-based Migra	IOM	745,806	522,064	-	-
00140306	Promoting Evidence-based Migra	UNDP	449,400	314,580	4,221	1.34
00140306	Promoting Evidence-based Migra	UNHCR	284,945	199,462	17,055	8.55
00140306	Promoting Evidence-based Migra	UNICEF	518,950	363,265	-	-
<b>Serbia: Total</b>			<b>1,999,101</b>	<b>1,399,371</b>	<b>21,276</b>	<b>1.52</b>

#### Sierra Leone

00124694	Strengthening border managemen	IOM	274,321	274,321	168,596	61.46
<b>Sierra Leone: Total</b>			<b>274,321</b>	<b>274,321</b>	<b>168,596</b>	<b>61.46</b>

#### South Africa

00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	IOM	1,064,948	1,064,948	1,049,511	98.55
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	OHCHR	385,050	385,050	332,719	86.41
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	UNDP	565,570	565,570	543,803	96.15
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	UNHCR	300,000	300,000	300,000	100.00
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	UNWOMEN	250,000	250,000	101,731	40.69
<b>South Africa: Total</b>			<b>2,565,568</b>	<b>2,565,568</b>	<b>2,327,764</b>	<b>90.73</b>

#### Tajikistan

00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	FAO	600,000	600,000	589,918	98.32
00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	IOM	600,000	600,000	600,000	100.00
00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	UNICEF	500,000	500,000	500,000	100.00
00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	UNWOMEN	500,000	500,000	463,977	92.80
<b>Tajikistan: Total</b>			<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>2,153,894</b>	<b>97.90</b>

#### Trinidad and Tobago

00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	IOM	1,500,000	1,050,000	939,554	89.48
00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	UNFPA	100,000	100,000	97,157	97.16
00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	UNICEF	1,000,000	700,000	485,667	69.38
<b>Trinidad and Tobago: Total</b>			<b>2,600,000</b>	<b>1,850,000</b>	<b>1,522,377</b>	<b>82.29</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>49,276,885</b>	<b>35,432,683</b>	<b>20,889,594</b>	<b>58.96</b>

## 6. COST RECOVERY

Cost recovery policies for the Fund are guided by the applicable provisions of the Terms of Reference, the MOU concluded between the Administrative Agent and Participating Organizations, and the SAAs concluded between the Administrative Agent and Contributors, based on rates approved by UNDG.

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2023, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2023, US\$ **482,882** has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs based on UNSDG policy, establishing an indirect cost rate as a percentage of the programmable costs for interagency pass-through pool funds. In the current reporting period US\$ **656,753** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **1,394,316** as of 31 December **2023**.

## 8. DIRECT COSTS

The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Fund coordination covering overall coordination, and fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2023, US\$ 692,022 has been charged as Direct Costs.

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2022	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2023	Cumulative	
IOM	1,305,560	692,022	174,640	485,920	660,559	95.45
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,305,560</b>	<b>692,022</b>	<b>174,640</b>	<b>485,920</b>	<b>660,559</b>	<b>95.45</b>

## 7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

In order to effectively provide fund administration services and facilitate monitoring and reporting to the UN system and its partners, the MPTF Office has developed a public website, the MPTF Office Gateway (<https://mptf.undp.org>). Refreshed daily from an internal enterprise resource planning system, the MPTF Office Gateway has become a standard setter for providing transparent and accountable trust fund administration services.

The Gateway provides financial information including: contributor commitments and deposits, approved programme budgets, transfers to and expenditures reported by Participating Organizations, interest income and other expenses. In addition, the Gateway provides an overview of the MPTF Office portfolio and extensive information on individual Funds, including their purpose, governance structure and key documents. By providing easy access to the growing number of narrative and financial reports, as well as related project documents, the Gateway collects and preserves important institutional knowledge and facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN Organizations and their development partners, thereby contributing to UN coherence and development effectiveness.

## 8. Acronyms

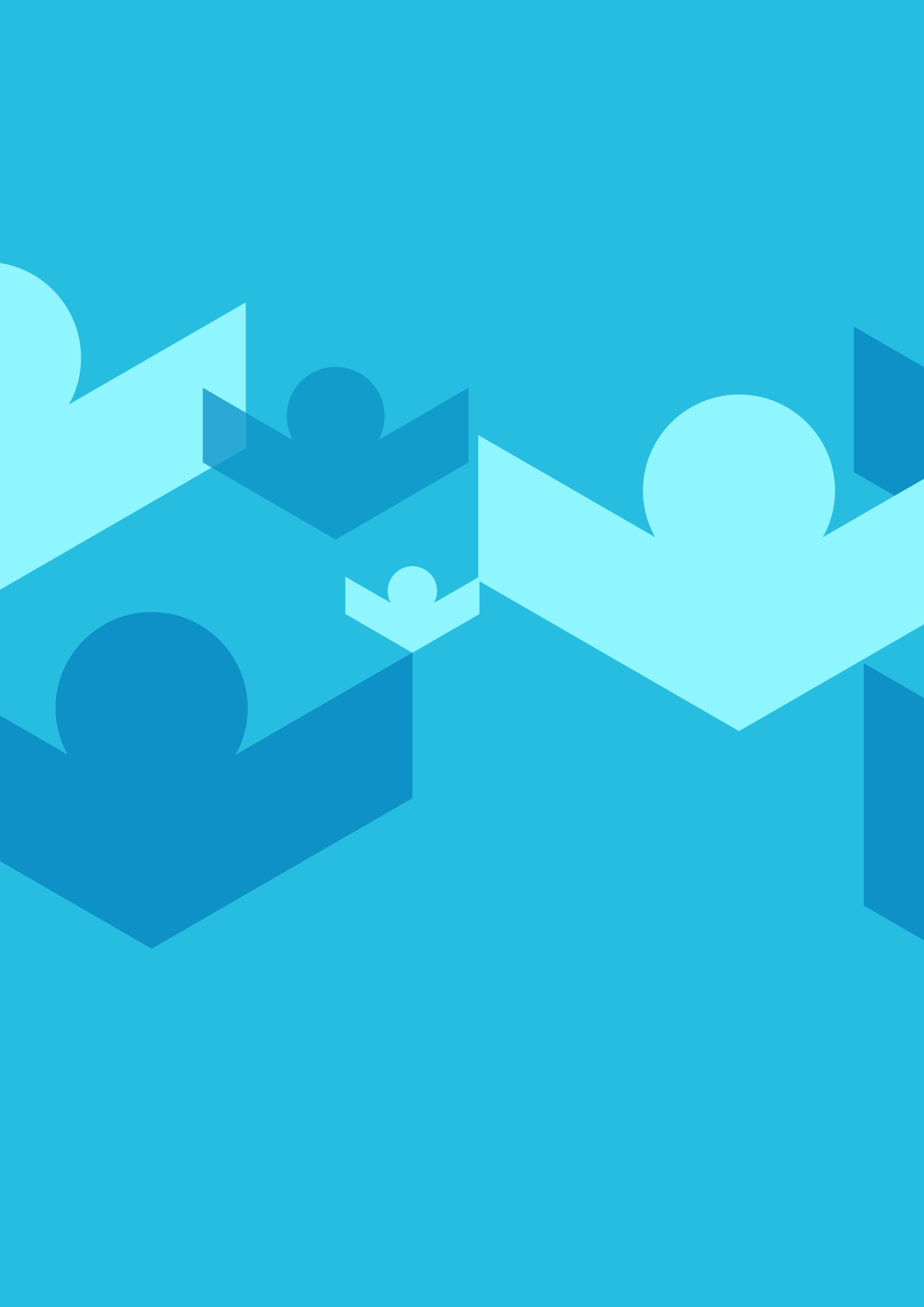
ASC	Access, Support and, Coordination Programme (Trinidad and Tobago)
AA	Administrative Agent
BRIDGE	Bridging Recruitment to Reintegration in Migration Governance (Philippines)
CN	Concept Note
CSO	Civil Society Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FMU	Fund Management Unit
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCM	Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMRF	International Migration Review Forum
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITC	International Trade Centre
JP	Joint Programme

MDCC	Migration, Development, Climate Change Programme (IGAD)
MENA	Middle East and Northern Africa
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGIs	Migration Governance Indicators
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MPTFO	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
MRC	Migrant Resource Centre
NBRNM	National Bank of the Republic of North Macedonia
NGO(s)	Non-Governmental Organization(s)
OFWs	Overseas Filipino Workers
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PCM	Project Cycle Management
PDD	Platform on Disaster Displacement (IGAD)
PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PUNO(s)	Participating United Nations Organizations
RBM	Results-Based Management
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
REC	Regional Economic Community
RMF	Results Monitoring Framework



SC	Steering Committee
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SoM	Smuggling of Migrants
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TiP	Trafficking in Persons
UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Migrant Children
UN	United Nations
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Teams
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNNM	United Nations Network on Migration
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSDCF	UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNSDG	UN Sustainable Development Group
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



## 9. Migration MPTF Documents

All documents are available at:

<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/MIG00> and <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/mptf>



### Programmatic Documents

Pipeline of Joint Programmes

MMPTF Leaflet

MMPTF in Action (I & II)



### Foundational Documents

Terms of Reference

Operations Manual

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA)

Investment Plan 2023-2026



### Steering Committee Meeting Documents

Steering Committee Decisions February, March, July, and November 2023

Steering Committee Decisions June 2022

Steering Committee Decisions June and December 2021

Steering Committee Decisions December 2020 + addendum

Steering Committee Decisions April and October 2020

Steering Committee Minutes 10 December 2019



### Reports

Annual Report 2022

Annual Report 2021

Annual Report 2020

2020 Source and Use of Funds Statement

Progress Report June 2020



### Templates

Migration MPTF - Templates



## Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund



migrationmptf@iom.int  
www.migrationnetwork.org/mptf  
<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/MIG00>  
#MigrationMPTF

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