

ANNUAL REPORT 2022



Migration
Multi-Partner
Trust Fund

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1 INTRODUCTION

Ndey Fatou's business in The Gambia,
from cross-border trade trainings to business success

“In its short existence, the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund has proven itself a powerful tool for translating shared commitments into concrete action.”

Amina J. Mohammed

Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations

In 2022, at the IMRF Side Event “The Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund: Turning Commitments into Reality”.

When adopting the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, Member States recognized that cooperation on migration governance was essential; 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 response to this call, the United Nations Network on Migration established the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (Migration MPTF, or the Fund) in May 2019. This is the first, mandated fund covering all aspects of migration governance.

In its third year of operations, the Fund has continued to demonstrate its capacity to deliver on the promises of the GCM:

- Twelve Joint Programmes are ongoing, covering 26 countries and involving 12 UN system entities. Currently, thousands of migrants and their communities are seeing the benefits.
- Thanks to the additional USD 9.2 million secured, the total capitalization level reached USD 37.3 million, with 19 member states and two private organizations contributing.
- During the course of the year, the Fund’s governance structure underwent a second rotation exercise, bringing to 24 the number of Member States, donors, stakeholders and UN system entities who have actively participated in its management.
- The Fund entered 2023 poised to finance a new slate of Joint Programmes.

The IMRF

The first International Migration Review Forum (IMRF), in May 2022, cemented the GCM in the international migration architecture and generated a new momentum behind it. This important milestone was also a key moment for the Fund: an opportunity to showcase its achievements and, for Member States and stakeholders, to review progress.

Feedback received during the Forum was extremely positive. It culminated in the reaffirmation of the key role played by the Migration MPTF and an explicit call on Member States to contribute, as articulated in the IMRF Progress Declaration, endorsed by consensus by the General Assembly on 7 June 2022.

Building on the priorities identified by Member States and stakeholders in the Progress Declaration, the Steering Committee subsequently decided to dedicate specific attention to addressing climate change challenges, improving migrants’ access to essential health care services, and strengthening international cooperation on missing migrants.

Importantly, the Steering Committee also agreed to redouble its efforts to align its work with the child-sensitivity and whole-of society GCM guiding principles.

The Evaluation

Following the IMRF, the Steering Committee commissioned the first external evaluation of the Migration MPTF to assess the Fund's sustainability, governance structure, alignment with the GCM guiding principles, the quality and diversity of the overall programme portfolio and its contribution to strengthening partnerships in the field of migration. This evaluation took place from September to December 2022. Fifty-nine partners were interviewed and key documents, including samples from the Joint Programmes implemented or in the pipeline, were reviewed.

The outcome of the evaluation was very positive. In their report, the evaluation team stressed the uniqueness of the Fund, its relevance, and its consistency with the GCM guiding principles and objectives. The systems put in place to manage the Fund were found to be efficient, and the Fund's governance transparent and inclusive.

Yet, resource mobilization was unsurprisingly identified as a serious challenge. With a total of 141 concept notes submitted by 98 countries and regions, including 27 in 2022 alone, demand remains strong and continues to outstrip available resources.

The Joint Programmes

By the end of 2022, 12 Joint Programmes were ongoing. The geographic diversity of the portfolio was reinforced by the addition of a regional Joint Programme in the Pacific region aimed at enhancing the benefits of safe and fair migration as a sustainable development and climate resilience strategy. Considering the pipeline of Joint Programmes and the resources available, the portfolio of funded Joint Programmes is set to expand in early 2023.

As the first generation of MMPTF Joint Programmes near completion, attention is rapidly turning to demonstrating impact. From providing child-friendly spaces to migrant children in Trinidad and Tobago; to strengthening epidemic prevention and border security in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone; to reinforcing reintegration capacities in the Philippines; to sensitizing communities in North Macedonia on the challenges faced by refugees and migrants, we are beginning to see the fruits of this way of working.

This Annual Report presents key achievements in 2022 and charts the way forward for the Fund. Its central message is clear: the Fund is a success. It has achieved much in a short period of time with the support of so many; and it is ready to do so much more with continued and strengthened engagement by the international community.





2

THE FOUNDATIONS: GOVERNANCE, APPROACH, AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Capturing the Spirit of Nowruz:
Empowerment of 'families left behind' in Tajikistan

Photo credit: ©IOM

Throughout 2022, the Fund continued to run smoothly under the governance, operational and programmatic frameworks and mechanisms established from late 2019 to early 2020. With its inclusive governance structure, comprehensive Operations Manual, and unwavering commitment to results orientation, along with the GCM’s vision, objectives and guiding principles, the Fund operated efficiently and effectively, achieving most of the results set out in its Results Monitoring Framework.

Of note, the results orientation and alignment to GCM principles were recognized and praised by Member States and partners at the first International Migration Review Forum (IMRF), convened under the auspices of the UN General Assembly (UNGA). In the subsequent IMRF Progress Declaration, as well as the preceding UN Secretary-General’s 2022 report on the GCM, the Fund’s importance as a key component of the capacity-building mechanism was highlighted, and Member States were encouraged to further support and contribute to the Fund.

2.1 Governance Structure and the Operations Manual

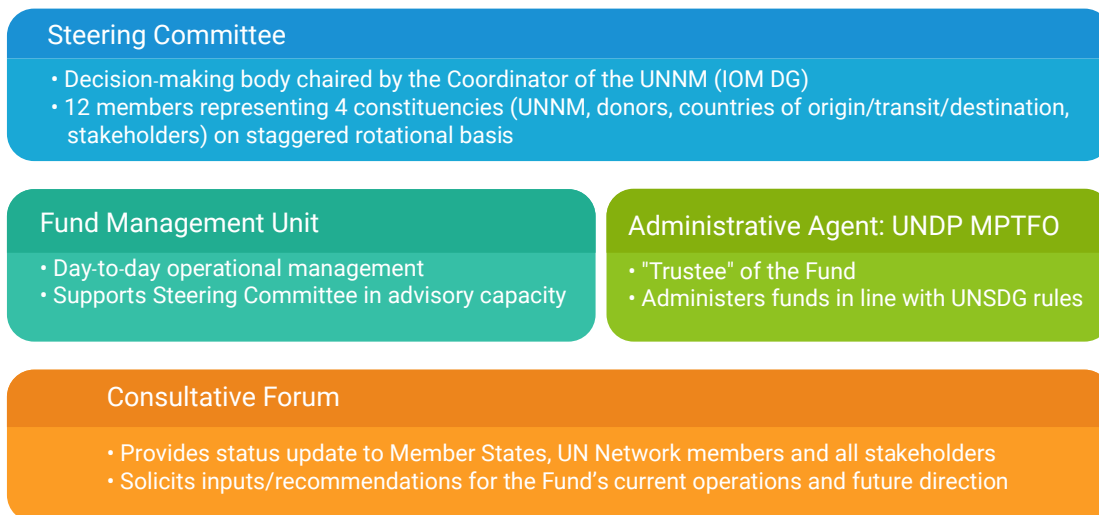
2.1.1 Governance Structure

The Fund 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 operational functioning), and
- The Administrative Agent (“trustee” of the Fund, responsible for administering the contributions).

An Annual Consultative Forum ensures broader stakeholder engagement. Throughout 2022, 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. 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, in order to ensure wide representation, membership is rotational on a staggered basis (half the members rotate every year). In 2022, the second rotation took place with six members rotating out and six new members joining in July.

Steering Committee membership from 2019 to 2022

Constituents	From Dec 2019 to June 2021	From July 2021 to June 2022	From July 2022 to June 2023
UN Network on Migration	ILO, UN Women, WHO	UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	FAO (new), UNFPA, UNICEF
Donors	Germany, Thailand, UK	Germany, Mexico, UK	Denmark (new), France (new), Mexico
Countries of origin, transit and destination	Ecuador, Morocco, the Philippines	Ghana, Iraq, the Philippines	Bangladesh (new), Ghana, Iraq
Stakeholders	The African Movement of Working Children and Youth, Mayors Migration Council, Special Rapporteur on human rights of migrants	International Detention Coalition, Mayors Migration Council, Special Rapporteur on human rights of migrants	AFFORD (new), International Detention Coalition, Private Sector (new)

The Fund Management Unit (FMU) is responsible for operational functioning, providing management support to the Steering Committee, and liaising 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. During the year, a graduate student intern came on board to support programmatic and communication activities; and since September 2022, the French Government finances a full-time Junior Professional Officer (JPO) to support both programmatic and advocacy work of the FMU.

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 transferred to the Fund itself by the end of the start-up phase. Accordingly, at its December 2021 meeting, the Steering Committee agreed to have 25% of the FMU's budget covered by the Fund in 2022, with the remaining 75% to be covered by IOM. Taking a gradual approach, the Fund's share is expected to increase, and IOM's to decrease in successive years.

During 2022, 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. Towards the latter half of 2022, the FMU facilitated the Operations Manual review process to ensure alignment with the new **UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) Guidance Note on a New Generation of Joint Programmes** published in October 2022 (hereinafter referred to as the "UNSDG Joint Programme guidance").¹ Also during the latter half of 2022, the FMU managed the engagement of an external consultant to undertake the Fund-level evaluation requested by the Steering Committee, and supported the process by, among other things, coordinating the Evaluation Reference Group.

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. **The Administrative Agent** 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.

¹ See <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/annexes-guidance-note-new-generation-joint-programmes>

Established in 2003, the UNDP MPTFO is the UN centre of expertise on pooled financing mechanisms, supporting development effectiveness and UN coordination through the design and administration of innovative pooled financing mechanisms. Managing over 200 trust funds, with over USD 15 billion in deposits and investing in programmes overseen by 46 participating United Nations organizations, the MPTFO's efficient and transparent services are recognized by all partners. The Administrative Agent's costs are 1% 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 2022, one Steering Committee meeting in June and one Consultative Forum in December were held. 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 in December) was postponed to early 2023 to allow for full discussions on the evaluation recommendations and findings. Steering Committee decisions are available at <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/mig00> or <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/mptf>. The recording of the Consultative Forum can be found under "Session III, 19 October 2022" at <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/meeting/annual-meetings/fourth-annual-meeting-2022>.

Migration MPTF Consultative Forum

As part of the UN Network on Migration Annual Meeting, the third Consultative Forum of the Migration MPTF took place on 19 October 2022. The Forum was open to Member States, UN Network members, and all stakeholders. The Forum aimed to provide an update on the status of the Fund (allocation decisions, key achievements and main challenges) and offer all the opportunity to discuss the Fund's current operations and future direction. Concerns, recommendations or suggestions raised during the Forum were brought by the Chair to the attention of the Steering Committee at its meeting in February 2023.



Consultative Forum, Geneva ©UNNM

The Forum was opened by the Chair of the Fund and Coordinator of the UN Network on Migration, Mr. António Vitorino. Then, plenary discussions took place under two themes. Each session started with a short presentation by the Head of the FMU, followed by two panelists.

Theme 1: International Cooperation – Multilateral and Regional Coordination

The speakers were Ms. Francisca E. Mendez Escobar (Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Permanent Representative of Mexico in Geneva) and Mr. Luke Daunivalu (Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Fiji in Geneva).

Theme 2: GCM Guiding Principles – Whole-of-Society and Child-Sensitivity

The speakers were Ms. Carolina Gottardo (Executive Director, International Detention Coalition/IDC) and Ms. Verena Knaus (Global Lead, Migration and Displacement, UNICEF).

The Forum then opened the floor for Network members, Member States and stakeholders to discuss the Fund's current operations and future direction. Notably, following the announcement by the Mexican Ambassador of their third contribution during her speech, the United States of America announced their first contributions to the Fund. Finally, concluding remarks were made by Dr Hans Peter Jugel, Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany in Geneva. Key concerns, recommendations and suggestions raised during the Forum were brought by the Chair to the attention of the full Steering Committee at its following meeting in February 2023.

2.1.2 Operations Manual

At its inaugural meeting on 10 December 2019, the Steering Committee endorsed the Migration MPTF Operations Manual, which 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.²

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 UN 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.

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

Moreover, as articulated in the Migration MPTF Investment Plan 2021-2022 approved at the December 2020 Steering Committee meeting, quality is the foremost criteria for Migration MPTF Joint Programme selection and resource allocation. This is assessed from two equally important perspectives: i) adherence to fundamental project cycle management (PCM) and results-based management (RBM) principles; and ii) alignment to GCM approach and

guiding principles, which will be expanded upon in the next section. Adherence to RBM is of particular importance for the Fund, as it seeks to ensure that the funded Joint Programmes create positive impact (results) for migrants and affected communities.

Based on the Results Framework, the Results Monitoring Framework (RMF) was developed and approved by the Steering Committee in December 2020. Incorporating annual targets for 2020-2022, the RMF is a planning and management tool that provides the basis for monitoring progress and achievements, as well as evaluating the Fund's work. Note that the RMF for 2023-2026 will be developed and tabled at the Steering Committee meeting in early 2023, taking into consideration any lessons learned from the current one.

The table below is an excerpt of the RMF, summarizing the expected results, indicators, 2022 targets and results achieved. The full RMF is in Annex A. A detailed narrative of the results can be found in relevant sections of this report. These sections are referenced in the table's last column.

A detailed narrative of the results can be found in relevant sections of this report. These sections

² The Operations Manual is available at: https://migrationnetwork.un.org/system/files/docs/MMPTF%20Operations%20Manual_Mar%202023_0.pdf

are referenced in the table's last column. Please note that Result Area 2 related to Joint Programme sustainability, and the second indicator for result 3.3 related to Joint Programme evaluations were not reported for 2021. This is because the Joint Programmes have not been implemented long enough to attain these results (the earliest Joint Programmes launched in late October 2020).

In 2021, all targets were achieved except for result 3.1 (indicators 3.1.1 and 3.1.2) related to financial resource mobilization and utilization. Each result will be elaborated upon in the relevant sections.

Migration MPTF Results Monitoring Framework			2022	
RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET (2022)	Results	Sections
Results Area 1: The Joint Programmes (JPs) and Initiatives funded by the Migration MPTF are aligned to key Global Compact Guiding Principles				
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.	80%	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 50% 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%	75%	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%	91.7%	3
	1.6.2) % of Joint Programmes and initiatives that enter into implementation agreements with non-governmental stakeholders.	70%	83.3%	4

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	Sections
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%	N/A	N/A
	2.1.2) % of JPs evaluated as achieving sustainable results.	75%		
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.	100%	N/A	N/A

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

RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET (2022)	Results	Sections
3.1) Financial resource mobilization and utilisation.	3.1.1) Volume of resources mobilized annually (in million USD) - annual targets.	45m	USD 9,026,534	5
	3.1.2) % of resources mobilized that are earmarked.	Less than 60% earmarked	56% earmarked	
		No earmarking to a specific TA over 25% of total contributions received	No earmarking to specific TA over 16%	
	3.1.3) % of resources allocated to each thematic priority (cumulative indicator). ³	Bracket 10-30% per TA	11.4% - 29.3%	3
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%	100%	3
3.3) Implementation of JPs are 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%	N/A	N/A

³ Please note that this indicator was intended to be cumulative and will be clarified as such going forward.

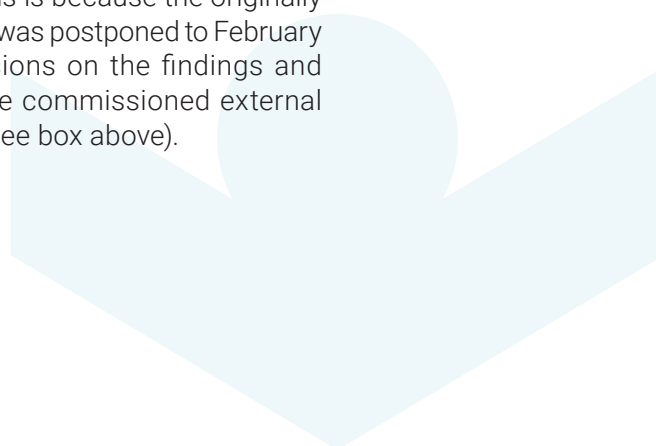
RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET (2022)	Results	Sections
3.4) Decisions made by the Steering Committee (SC) are implemented in a timely and comprehensive manner.	3.4.1) Number of SC Meetings organized as planned in the MMPTF Operational Manual, with participation of the quorum of members - annual targets.	2	1	2
	3.4.2) Annual Consultative Forum organized.	Yes	Yes	
	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.	MMPTF Risk Management Strategy in place and reviewed annually.	Yes	Yes	2

Result Area 2 related to Joint Programme sustainability, and the second indicator for result 3.3 related to Joint Programme evaluations, are not reported for 2022. This is because while some programmes were originally expected to end in 2022, due to several no-cost-extension requests, no Joint Programme completed implementation during 2022. Eight Joint Programmes are expected to end in 2023, five of those before mid-2023. As of March 2023, these five programmes are in the process of undergoing external final evaluations.

All targets were achieved except for indicator 3.1.1 related to volume of resources mobilized, and indicator 3.1.3 related to resource allocation to thematic areas. Indicator 3.4.1 related to the number of Steering Committee meetings organized per year was also not fulfilled. This is because the originally planned second meeting was postponed to February 2023 to enable discussions on the findings and recommendations of the commissioned external evaluation of the Fund (see box above).

The above postponement also impacted on indicator 3.1.3, percentage of resources allocated to each thematic priority (cumulative indicator), as the SC was not able to allocate funds to balance the thematic allocations. The 2022 target for this indicator was a bracket of 15%-30% per thematic area. The actual result for 2022 was 11.4%-29.3%, which meant the Fund was not able to reach the target bracket.

However, in February 2023 the Steering Committee allocated funds to three new Joint Programmes in thematic areas 1, 3 and 5. This resulted in a more balanced thematic area allocation, which would have allowed the Fund to reach its 2022 target for indicator 3.1.3, with the result of 16.6%-23.3% (within the target bracket of 15%-30%).



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.⁴

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 June 2022, the Steering Committee reviewed the strategy, and confirmed that adequate treatment measures are in place for all but one of the identified risks related to "insufficient donor support". It was agreed that at this point, while it remains a risk that requires continued vigilance, no change in the risk treatment measures is necessary.

However, an additional point of concern was raised related to significant change in national and/or regional political, economic and/or security context, prompted by the experience of Afghanistan. The Steering Committee agreed to add a new risk driver and corresponding treatment measures.

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

- Risk Driver: Significant change in national and/or regional political, economic, and/or security context.
- Treatment Measures: Clarification of exceptional circumstances when national ownership cannot be obtained and/or is not desirable; clarification of exit strategies.

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 a 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 important, 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

⁴ See <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>.

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 allows the Fund to ensure 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 of partnerships and interventions 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 2021-2022, approved by the Steering Committee in its December 2020 meeting.

Geographic balance: The Fund aims to ensure appropriate geographic balance, in keeping with the spirit of a funding instrument called for by the UN 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 reviews its allocation decisions considering the following five regions, and subregions, to properly reflect the variety and scale of migration dynamics amongst and within regions:⁵

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 (MENA)

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 UN organizations, government line ministries, local authorities, civil society organizations and other stakeholders), types of intervention (e.g. policy-level technical assistance, pilot interventions at the local level, etc.) and Joint Programme targets (e.g. population/beneficiaries, stage of the migration cycle – origin, transit, destination and return) is also a consideration.



⁵ The regions and subregions were agreed upon at the December 2020 Steering Committee meeting and are reflected in the Investment Plan 2021-2022. Both the Investment Plan and the Steering Committee meeting decisions document can be found at: <http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/MIG00>.

2.4.2 GCM Guiding Principles

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, Gender-Responsive, and Child-Sensitive

In order to ensure 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](#) is the first of its kind to be adopted by a UN pooled fund. It was prepared under the leadership of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) with support from the UN Network on Migration and the Migration MPTF FMU, and endorsed by the Migration MPTF Steering Committee in December 2020. An innovative endeavour, the marker and corresponding guidance note support UN organizations and partners in developing Joint Programmes that are consistent with international human rights law and its principles, and take a

human rights-based approach to programming. It provides guidance for integrating human rights throughout the project cycle from conceptualization, Joint Programme development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, as well as guidance for exercising a human rights due diligence approach. At the aggregate level, the marker also helps the Fund to track and report on allocations and expenditures to make sure human rights are upheld in all Joint Programmes; and it guides the development of an effective and coherent approach for tracking resources to support human rights-based results.

The [Gender Marker](#) is based on the UNDG guidance, and in December 2020, a Migration MPTF-specific Guidance Note was developed to strengthen understanding of and alignment to this principle for migration-related proposals.

While not a quality requirement for all proposals (since some Joint Programmes may not target children), a [Child-Sensitivity Marker](#) is also included

to assess the level of proposals that may contribute to upholding the rights and addressing the needs of boys and girls under 18.

Child-Sensitivity Marker and Engagement with Civil Society, Migrants and Communities

On the heels of the IMRF Progress Declaration, in June 2022, the Steering Committee requested for additional guidance to be developed to strengthen the Fund's alignment to the GCM guiding principles on child sensitivity and whole-of-society. Throughout the rest of 2022, the following guidance was developed in close collaboration with UNICEF, IDC and AFFORD:

- **The Child-Sensitivity Marker**, a GCM guiding principle, requires partners to consider potential positive and negative impacts of the Joint Programme on children, whether intended or unintended and whether or not the programmes focus specifically on children. Through this Child-Sensitivity Marker, the Migration MPTF tracks allocation of funding for protecting, respecting and fulfilling children's rights and addressing children's needs.
- **The Guidance Note on Engagement with Civil Society, Migrants and Communities** is aligned to both the whole-of-society and people-centred GCM guiding principles. 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.

The work on the two guidance notes was finalized in December 2022 and both were to be submitted to the Steering Committee meeting for endorsement at its February 2023 meeting. Once approved, they will be included as an integral part of the Operations Manual.

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

Leave nobody behind. 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/or migration-affected 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 (conceptualization, development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation).
- **Whole-of-government approach:** 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 (e.g. various line ministries) and vertical coherence across all sectors and levels of government (e.g. national-provincial-local levels).
- **Whole-of-society approach:** 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.

Joint Programming alignment to these guiding principles are monitored in the Results Monitoring Framework as follows:

- *Human Rights: Result 1.2, indicator 1.2.1*
- *Gender-responsive: Result 1.3, indicator 1.3.1*
- *Child-sensitive: Result 1.4, indicator 1.4.1*
- *People-centred: Result 1.1, indicator 1.1.1*
- *Whole-of-government: Result 1.5, indicators 1.5.1 and 1.5.2*
- *Whole-of-society: Results 1.6, indicators 1.6.1 and 1.6.2*



External Evaluation of the Fund

At the June 2022 meeting, the Steering Committee (SC) decided to commission 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.

After a competitive and open process, DUNDEX consulting firm was employed to undertake the evaluation. A Reference Group was also established, comprising of the FMU and current and former members of the SC who expressed their interest, to support the process. The evaluation was carried out from early October to end December 2022. As such, discussions over the findings and way forward were only 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 promoting 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 recommendations and SC management response are summarized below. The full evaluation can be found at: <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/mig00> and <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/mptf>.

Please note that while the discussions on the evaluation took place during the first weeks of 2023, the SC response to the recommendations has been included in this report to provide a complete picture of the evaluation outcome.

Recommendation 1: In order to increase the effectiveness of the SC while maintaining the principle of frequent rotation of its membership, the SC tenure could be increased to three years.

➤ The SC agreed to increase the membership rotation cycle to three years. One third of the members will rotate every year instead of half the membership as is currently the rule. However, the transition will be gradual and current members will have the option to limit their tenure to the originally agreed two-year period.

Recommendation 2: In order to streamline the management of the ongoing Joint Programmes, the SC could delegate to the FMU the authority to approve no-cost extensions of up to one year.

➤ The SC agreed to delegate to the FMU the authority to approve Joint Programmes no-cost-extensions of up to one year.

Recommendation 3: In order to allow the FMU to discharge important additional functions such as knowledge management communications, and further improve the result framework monitoring as well as fund-raising, the SC could put out a request to the donors of the Fund, with the objective of filling two additional posts via secondments and/or additional Junior Professional Officers.

➔ The SC acknowledged the recommendation and will consider various means to strengthen and/or support the FMU in the future.

Recommendation 4: In order to diversify the donor base, traditional donors could be encouraged to offer additional funding to match contributions from non-traditional donors, offering them an incentive to contribute, even with modest amounts.

Recommendation 5: In order to gain access to key decision makers in both new governmental potential donors as well as in private foundations, the SC could identify and recruit for each region a “goodwill ambassador”.

➔ The SC agreed to hold an extraordinary meeting in March 2023 to further discuss resource mobilization issues, including the above recommendations.

Recommendation 6: The Chairman of the SC, in cooperation with the members of the UNNM, should start a dialogue with the World Bank and the major donors in order to avoid the duplication of efforts between the Fund and KNOMAD, and to clarify their respective roles.

➔ The SC agreed that continued discussions with the World Bank would be important 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 fund-raising efforts for the Migration MPTF.





3 THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION REVIEW FORUM

Ms Pefi Kingi (Pacific Island Association of NGOs) speaking at an IMRF Event

From 17 to 20 May 2022, the first International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) was convened under the auspices of the UN General Assembly (UNGA). Chaired by the UNGA President, the IMRF was held at the highest possible political level of States and included participation by relevant stakeholders. As the primary intergovernmental global platform to discuss and share progress on the implementation of all aspects of the GCM, including as it relates to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the IMRF culminated in the adoption of the Progress Declaration (A/RES/76/266).⁶

Events and Activities

The Migration MPTF coordinated a number of events and activities up to and during the IMRF:

- The Fund featured in the UN Secretary-General's 2022 report on the GCM.⁷ The report highlighted the importance of the Fund as a key component of the capacity-building mechanism, provided an example of its work through the IGAD Joint Programme, and called on Member States to contribute.
- Together with the Migration Network Hub and its Repository of Practices, the Fund was showcased in February at the "Migration Week" event.
- Contributions to the Fund featured as a key option available to Member States to demonstrate commitment to GCM implementation through the pledging initiative.
- The Migration MPTF 2021 annual narrative report was issued early and made available during the IMRF to Member States and Stakeholders delegations.
- A Migration MPTF side event hosted by the President of the UN General Assembly and closed by a message from the Deputy Secretary-General was organized at the IMRF itself, on 19 May.

Support to Stakeholders/GCM Follow-Up and Review Window

In addition, the Migration MPTF provided support to the IMRF, via a separate funding window specifically dedicated to this purpose (the "GCM Follow Up and Review Window"). The activities undertaken through this Window focused primarily on supporting the travel and participation of stakeholders representing grassroots, migrant, diaspora and youth voices in particular.

An open call for applications for travel support was circulated to all stakeholders who were approved for accreditation as part of the registration online process. Of 194 applications received from stakeholders, 45 were selected based on the following criteria: 1) accredited and registered for the IMRF; 2) engage

with the GCM at country, regional or global levels; and 3) represent grassroots, migrant, diaspora and youth voices in particular. The stakeholders included civil society organizations as well as workers' associations, faith-based organizations and others from all regions, with many working at national levels. Funded stakeholders represented organizations that work with migrants on the front lines but are too often underfunded. They played roles during the IMRF as speakers, moderators, rapporteurs and side event organizers throughout the multi-stakeholder hearings, round tables and policy debates. The in-person presence of this diverse set of stakeholders achieved the outcome of ensuring more inclusive deliberations during the IMRF.

⁶ https://migrationnetwork.un.org/system/files/resources_files/Final-%20IMRF%20Progress%20Declaration-%20English.pdf

⁷ The report is available at: <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/resources/secretary-general-report>



IMRF Side-Event “The Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund: Turning Commitments into Reality”

Co-organized by the President of the 76th Session of the UNGA and the UN Network on Migration, the event highlighted key gaps and challenges in migration governance that would benefit from targeted support, building on the recommendations of the UN Secretary-General’s Report on the implementation of the GCM.

Moderated by the Executive Director of the Mayors Migration Council (a founding member of the Migration MPTF Steering Committee) the event was opened by three speakers: Ambassador Abdulla Shahid, UNGA President; António Vitorino, Coordinator of the UN Network on Migration and Chair of the Migration MPTF Steering Committee; and Ambassador Thomas Zahneisen, Deputy Permanent Representative of Germany to the UN. Then four panellists spoke on climate change and migration in the Pacific, and irregular migration and trafficking in persons in West and Central Africa. Following an interactive discussion from participants in the room and online, the event was closed with a video message by the Deputy Secretary-General of the UN.

“To strengthen the governance of labour migration and reap the benefits of safe and fair migration as a sustainable development and climate resilience strategy, we welcome the support of the Migration MPTF. The regional Pacific Joint Programme aims to ensure improved labour migration governance, decent work principles and standards in labour migration programmes, promotion of safe and regular labour mobility programmes, and improved reintegration support for our seasonal workers.”

Panellist Dr Satyendra Prasad, Permanent Representative of Fiji to the UN.

“In our Pacific homelands, we are impacted by intensified and frequent climate change, whether slow or rapid onset, and many of our population groups have been battered by natural hazards leading to population unrest, displacement, and livelihood challenges. We know that together we can strengthen our joint focus on climate-induced migration, in particular mechanisms enabling people to choose to stay, and protection for those who cannot.”

Panellist Ms Pefi Kingi, Pacific Island Association of NGOs.

“Unfortunately, some of these migrants are women and young people, victims of trafficking for domestic and/or sexual exploitation, particularly young girls who are exploited as servants or end up in prostitution networks or young boys exploited in precarious jobs.”

Panellist Minister Erylyne Antonella Ndembet, Minister of Justice of Gabon.

“Our country is one of the early supporters of the Fund, as we were convinced that a dedicated Fund aligned to the GCM can address complex migration challenges. The Fund combines both strong national ownership and a coherent UN-wide approach. It also reaches areas where bilateral partners may have challenges reaching. Moreover, the Fund attaches importance to local communicates and civil society.”

Panellist Ms Savina Ammassari, UN Resident Coordinator in Gabon.

“By increasing the UN Development System’s coherence through Joint Programming, solidifying the existence of the United Nations Network on Migration at country and regional levels, strengthening the role of the Resident Coordinators and reinforcing the links between the Global Compact for Migration and the Sustainable Development Goals, the Migration Fund is a force for positive change.”

Closing statement by Ms Amina J Mohammed, the Deputy Secretary-General.

IMRF Progress Declaration and Implications for the Fund

The Progress Declaration of the IMRF, endorsed by consensus by the General Assembly on 7 June 2022, reaffirms the role of the Migration MPTF and encourages Member States to contribute. Overall, the Fund received positive feedback on its performance and relevance and was referred to as a useful tool in numerous IMRF processes/events, including the four Round Tables.

Many recommendations contained in the Progress Declaration are relevant for the Fund. Some are already being implemented, either through the systems put in place by the Fund to strengthen linkages between the GCM and the 2030 Agenda and ensure the alignment with the **human rights, gender-responsive, people-centred, whole-of-government and whole-of-society** guiding principles; or through the ongoing Joint Programmes themselves. For instance:

- **Eliminating xenophobia, racism and discrimination in the context of migration** is the main focus of the South Africa Joint Programme;
- Ensuring **safe and dignified return** and promoting **sustainable reintegration** is integrated in many of the programmes, notably the Philippines' BRIDGE Joint Programme; and
- Enhancing and diversifying **regular migration pathways** is at the heart of many programmes under the Fund's thematic area 4, such as the Regional IGAD Joint Programme.

Yet, upon review, the Steering Committee identified areas where efforts need to be intensified to deliver on the priorities identified by Member States and stakeholders:

- **Climate Change and Health:** The IMRF confirmed the conclusions reached by the Steering Committee in December 2021. First, the importance of accelerating efforts to integrate public health considerations into migration policies and incorporate the health needs of migrants in national and local health care services, policies, and plans were confirmed; and second, the critical need to address the impact of climate change and environmental degradation on migration and to establish regular pathways for those affected were articulated. Subsequently, the Fund made efforts to solicit concept notes in these areas, for consideration in early 2023.
- **Saving Lives:** The Progress Declaration stresses the need to increase efforts towards preventing loss of life in transit by strengthening cooperation on missing migrants and providing humanitarian assistance to migrants in distress. Designed as a development tool, the Fund has not engaged in this area to date. However, it was noted that the Fund could do so by allowing for a programme component to address humanitarian needs of migrants in distress, or by encouraging submissions aimed at strengthening international cooperation on missing migrants and building national capacities to provide assistance.
- **Child-Sensitivity:** While child-sensitivity is a key cross-cutting issue of the Fund, its operationalization was deemed weaker than those of human rights and gender responsiveness. It was thus agreed that the Fund may further strengthen this element by: 1) Augmenting its portfolio of Joint Programmes focusing on child migrants; and 2) Applying a robust child-sensitivity marker comparable to the human rights and gender markers already in place. Subsequently, under the leadership of UNICEF, the Steering Committee agreed to develop dedicated guidance on the child-sensitivity marker, to be approved in early 2023.

Migration, Environment, and Climate Change

Climate change and environmental degradation intersect with contemporary migration patterns in profoundly complex ways. Predictions suggest that these dynamics will become ever more challenging. Aligned with the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the GCM calls upon Member States to minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin (objective 2), including by sudden-onset and slow-onset natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation.

In December 2021, the Migration MPTF Steering Committee made an explicit recommendation to strengthen the work of the Fund on climate change and migration, by encouraging new submissions related to that issue and by giving such submissions particular consideration in future priority selection processes.

In 2022, the IMRF Progress Declaration called for greater effort to mitigate and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. Member States committed to “strengthen our efforts to enhance and diversify the availability of pathways for safe, orderly and regular migration, including in response to demographic and labour market realities, and for migrants in vulnerable situations, as well as those affected by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation”. In response to the IMRF Progress Declaration, the Steering Committee reiterated, in June 2022, its decision to reinforce its attention to initiatives with a climate change component.

Climate change cuts across all five thematic areas of the Fund, as illustrated in the Joint Programmes that have been funded or selected in the Pipeline. As of 2022, two Joint Programmes have been funded to address the impact of climate change on migration:

- In the **IGAD** region, ILO, IOM, UNHCR and UNOPS/PDD aim to address drivers and facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration in the contexts of disasters and climate change. This is done by addressing knowledge gaps pertaining to the drivers of migration and ensuring that people affected by climate change are adequately factored in national and regional mobility frameworks and strategies on climate action, ultimately facilitating pathways for regular migration.



Agroforestry production site, Kenya ©IOMKenya

- In the **Pacific** region, IOM and ILO aim to promote safe and fair labour migration as a sustainable development and climate resilience strategy. With climate change and natural hazards leading to population displacement and livelihood challenges, many Pacific islanders seek opportunities in Australia and New Zealand. To enhance the benefits of migration as a sustainable development and climate resilience strategy, the Joint Programme works with countries of origin/destination and regional initiatives to facilitate dialogue, incorporate decent work principles/standards in labour migration schemes, and raise awareness among recruitment agencies and employers.





4 THE PROGRAMMING CYCLE

Training the community in Turkana county, Kenya, in an agroforestry production site

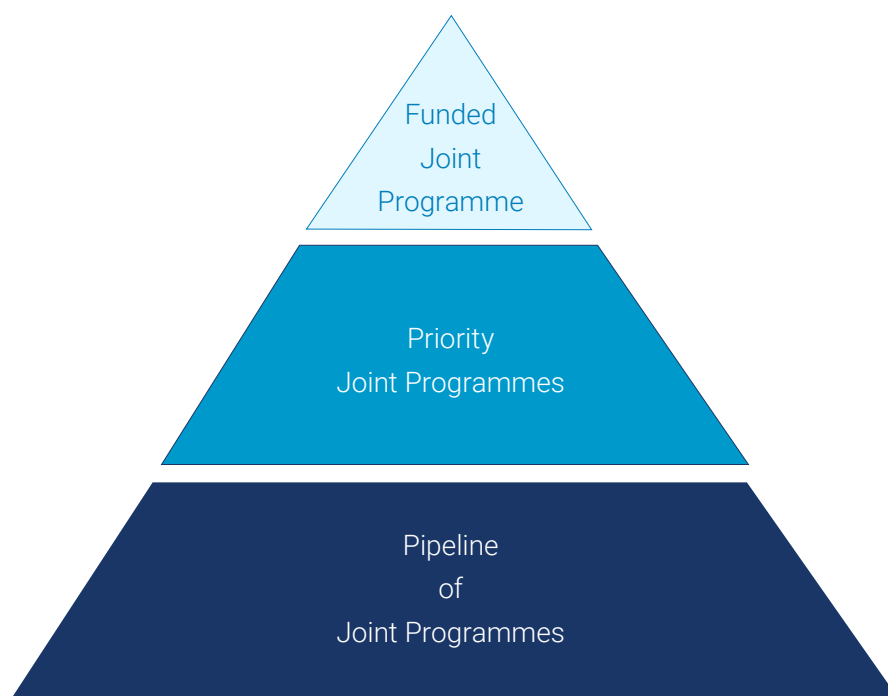
Photo credit: ©IOMKenya

At its inaugural meeting in December 2019, the Steering Committee adopted an ambitious timetable that foresaw Migration MPTF-funded Joint Programmes up and running before the end of 2020. The Fund achieved this despite the COVID-19 pandemic, with six inaugural Joint Programmes starting in October 2020. The Fund then continued the process of solicitation, review and selection of Joint Programmes. By the end of 2022, 12 Joint Programmes were ongoing.

This list of ongoing Joint Programmes no longer includes the Joint Programme in Afghanistan, which was terminated due to the dramatic change in the country's political and security context. One regional Joint Programme in the Pacific was selected for funding during the June 2022 Steering Committee. However, the Steering Committee planned for the end of 2022 was postponed to early 2023, to enable discussions on the findings and recommendations of the commissioned external evaluation of the Fund. The number of funded Joint Programmes is thus expected to increase in early 2023, and across the year. This will be reflected in the upcoming reporting period.

The Fund uses a three-step process to review and select Joint Programmes:⁸

- 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, in order to maintain a pool of [10 Priority Joint Programmes](#).
- 3 When resources become available, the Steering Committee selects [Joint Programmes to be funded](#) from this pool of priority Joint Programmes. In this manner, the Fund can efficiently allocate resources to Joint Programmes, without having to wait for concept notes to develop into full proposals.



⁸ This process is further elaborated upon in the Investment Plan 2021-2022.

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 2021.

4.1 The Demand: Concept Notes

At the end of 2022, the Fund had received 141 concept notes from 98 different countries and regions. Most of these concept notes were received during 2020; however, subsequent years of operations, 2021 and 2022, saw continued interest in the Fund among Member States and Participating UN organizations with 23 and 27 concept note submissions respectively.

The proposals came from different regions, covering all thematic areas, and reflecting varying migration contexts and dynamics. With limited outreach and awareness raising in order to manage expectations, this continued interest in the Fund reflects 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 concept notes received per thematic area and geographic regions (regions/subregions) in 2022. Please note that among them, 6 concept notes were reviewed at the June 2022 meeting and 21 were submitted during the second half of 2022 and reviewed at the February 2023 meeting.

Thematic Balance

With the new submissions, despite a noticeable leaning towards thematic area 2, at least 16 concept notes were received under each thematic area as of

31 December 2022. This allowed the Fund to comply with the 360-degree approach in its decisions without compromising on quality.

MMPTF Concept Note Submissions	2022	Total
Thematic Area 1	3	19
Thematic Area 2	15	53
Thematic Area 3	2	16
Thematic Area 4	4	25
Thematic Area 5	3	28
TOTAL	27	141

Geographic Diversity

In 2022, 32 countries submitted one or more concept notes either separately or as part of a multi-country proposal. Africa submitted the greatest number (8), followed by the Americas (7), Asia (6), Europe (2) and MENA (2). Two concept notes were also received at the global level.

In total, since 2020, 141 concept notes had been received from 98 countries and regions: 56 in Africa; 27 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.

2020-2022 MMPTF Concept Note Submissions	2020	2021	2022	Total to date
AFRICA	39	9	8	56
AMERICAS	19	1	7	27
ASIA	21	8	6	36
EUROPE	8	3	2	13
MENA	3	2	2	7
GLOBAL	0	0	2	2
TOTAL	90	24	27	141

2020-2022 MMPTF Concept Note Submissions:



4.2 The Review: Pipeline of Joint Programmes

The relatively high number of Joint Programmes in the pipeline is encouraging. It 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 coordinated, coherent, joint fashion.

In line with the criteria outlined in the Operations Manual, concept note assessment 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, and
- The sustainability of results.

Out of six concept notes reviewed in 2022, the Steering Committee approved three and rejected three. Please note that for the analysis below, only concept notes reviewed at the June 2022 meeting (six) have been taken into consideration. The remaining 21 concept notes submitted during the second half of 2022 were reviewed at the February 2023 meeting, and as such will be included in the analysis for the 2023 reporting period.

Due to the comparatively low number of concept notes reviewed in 2021 and 2022, the following analysis is cumulative, reviewing the 2020-2022 figures in total.

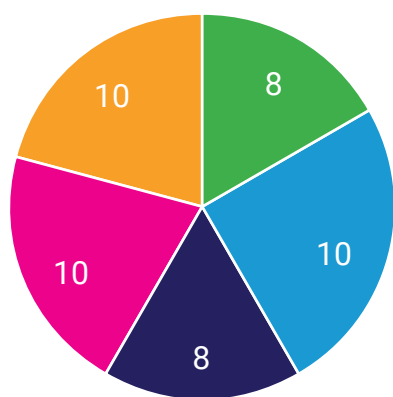
Thematic Balance

Assessing all concept notes received and reviewed to date (from 2020 to 2022), there are at least 15 concept notes for each thematic area. This thematic diversity enabled the Migration MPTF to abide by

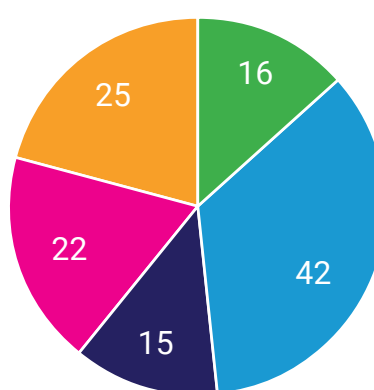
the 360-degree principle. Any discrepancy between the thematic areas at the submission stage was significantly reduced through the pipeline selection process, as the pie charts below show.

MMPTF Concept Notes (CNs) Submissions 2020-2022	Total Concept Notes received and reviewed in 2020-2022	Approved (funded + pipeline)
Thematic Area 1	16	8
Thematic Area 2	42	12
Thematic Area 3	15	8
Thematic Area 4	22	10
Thematic Area 5	25	10
TOTAL	120	48

Approved CN's per thematic area (2020-2022)



Total CNs received per thematic area (2020-2022)

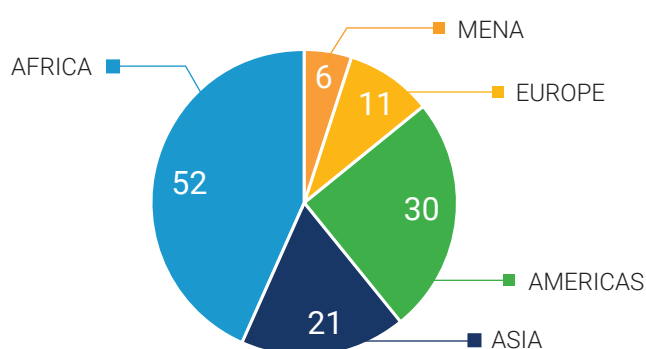


Geographic Diversity

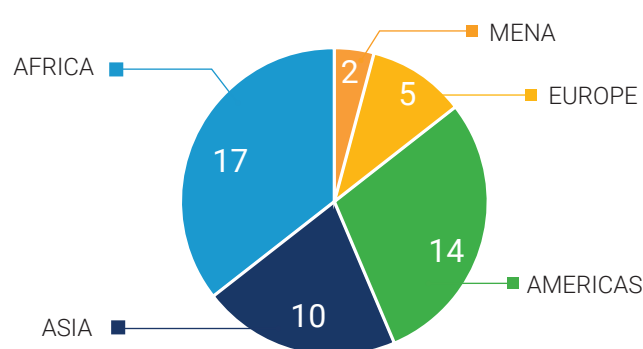
The geographic distribution of the concept notes received and reviewed to date was sufficiently diverse to allow for balance.

MMPTF Concept Notes (CNs) Submissions 2020-2021	Total Concept Notes received in 2020-2021	Approved (funded + pipeline)
Africa	52	17
Asia	21	10
Americas	30	14
Europe	11	5
MENA	6	2
TOTAL	120	48

Total CNs received per Region (2020-2022)



Approved CNs per Region (2020-2022)



Overall, the pipeline of Joint Programmes clearly illustrates how the Fund can assist with GCM implementation across a broad range of issues. It shows that, with adequate resources, the Migration MPTF is ready to respond to needs identified by

the Member States and that it is committed to the 360-degree approach. It is an eloquent demonstration of both the relevance of the Global Compact and the foresight of its drafters in calling for the Fund.

4.3 The Selection: Joint Programmes

In 2022, four programmes from the Joint Programmes Pipeline were approved as priorities following the submission of a full-fledged Joint Programme document.

The Joint Programme “Managing Health Risks linked to Migration in Afghanistan: Operationalization of International Health Regulations” was put on hold shortly after the start of implementation in 2021 due to the dramatic change in the country’s political and security context. Subsequently and after extensive deliberations and consultations with the UN country team and other stakeholders, in June 2022 the Steering Committee decided to terminate the Joint Programme and instructed the Fund Management Unit and the Administrative Agent to initiate the refund process for all unspent balance. The decision was taken on the ground that national ownership, a guiding principle of the GCM that must remain a key eligibility criterion for the Fund, cannot be achieved under the current circumstances.

At the same June 2022 meeting, the Steering Committee proceeded to select one Joint Programme, a regional Pacific programme jointly submitted by the Governments of Fiji, Kiribati, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu, for funding allocation.

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

The first table below lists the Joint Programme documents approved, and the second lists the Joint Programme selected for funding.

Approved Priority 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 Facts-Based and Data-Driven Migration Governance and Management in Nigeria	IOM, UNODC	2,000,000
2	Zimbabwe	Africa/ Southern Africa	Strengthening Protection, Safety and Wellbeing of Unaccompanied Minors and Separated Children in Zimbabwe	IOM, UNICEF	2,483,375
3	Costa Rica	Americas/ Central and North America	Strengthening Coordination and Exchange of Information between Law Enforcement in Prosecution of Smuggling of Migrants and Human Trafficking Transnational Crimes	IOM, UNODC, UN Women	2,300,000
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

Allocation of Resources to Joint Programmes					
Thematic Area	Country, Countries, or Region	Region /Sub-Region	Joint Programme Title	Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs)	Budget (USD)
4	Regional Pacific	Asia/Pacific	Labour Mobility for Sustainable Development and Climate Resilience in the Pacific	ILO, IOM	1,850,000

4.4 Programmatic Alignment to GCM Principles

4.4.1 The 360-Degree Approach

Thematic Balance

In 2022, the number of funded Joint Programmes ranged from two to four in each thematic area. With the termination of the Joint Programme in Afghanistan under thematic area 3, the number of funded Joint Programmes under this thematic area decreased to one.

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

(2020-2022), the overall thematic balance has been achieved, with allocation of resources per thematic area ranging between 11.4% to 29.3% (within the target range of 15%-30%).

In 2022, thematic areas 2 and 4 received over USD 7 million each (with at least three Joint Programmes funded) while the other thematic areas (1, 3 and 5) received less than USD 5 million each (with maximum two projects funded).

	Fund allocated -- cumulative 2020-2022	Share of total resources	Programmes funded
Thematic Area 1	3,200,000	13.1%	2
Thematic Area 2	7,150,000	29.3%	3
Thematic Area 3	2,786,280	11.4%	1
Thematic Area 4	7,000,000	28.7%	4
Thematic Area 5	4,267,940	17.5%	2

It is important to note that this imbalance was immediately rectified during the February 2023 Steering Committee meeting, with one Joint

Programme each from thematic areas 1, 3 and 5 selected for funding.

Geographic Balance

As mentioned, while geographic balance is a longer-term goal, the Fund made every effort to have a balanced approach in its allocation of resources, and all regions except MENA were represented in the Joint Programmes in 2022.

This reflects both the insufficient level of resources and the limited variety among the pool of quality proposals submitted by the region: only six out of

the 120 concept notes received and reviewed by the end of 2022 originated from the MENA region, and only two were positively assessed and included in the priority Joint Programmes.

The following table summarizes funded and pipeline Joint Programmes per region for the cumulative 2020-2022 period.

	Funded Joint Programmes	Pipeline Joint Programmes	Total Funded and Pipeline Joint Programmes
Africa	4	13	17
Americas	3	7	10
Asia	4	10	14
Europe	1	4	5
MENA	0	2	2
TOTAL	12	36	48

Again, please note that this imbalance was immediately rectified during the February 2023 Steering Committee

meeting, with one Joint Programme from the MENA region selected for funding.

4.4.2 GCM Guiding Principles

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. Using a self-assessment matrix, the participating UN organizations determine the programme's marker grading: A (the Human Rights Marker has largely been achieved), B (the Human Rights Marker shows significant integration of human rights in the Joint Programme but some challenges remain) or C (the Human Rights Marker shows a very partial integration of human rights in the Joint Programme).

Joint Programmes largely achieved the Fund-specific Human Rights Marker approved by the Steering Committee in December 2020. With eight Joint Programmes reporting A, and four reporting B (i.e. all 12 Joint Programmes reporting human rights marker of either A or B), the Fund has achieved its 2022 target under Result 1.2, indicator 1.2.1 (100% Joint Programmes report A, B, or C, with minimum 90% reporting for A or B).

Human Rights Principle and Human Rights-Based Approach

The Migration MPTF currently supports 12 Joint Programmes on the ground, all of which are aligned with human rights principle and adopt a human rights-based approach. Some examples are listed below:

- In **North Macedonia**, IOM, UNFPA and UNHCR support policymakers to effectively manage demographic and migration dynamics through development of evidence-based migration policies that promote the dignity and security of migrants. The programme prioritizes the needs of vulnerable groups, and reflects an age, gender, and diversity approach. In addition, the programme seeks to shape positive public discourse for migrants and refugees, and to combat xenophobia and discrimination.
- In **Trinidad and Tobago**, IOM, UNFPA and UNICEF jointly aim to enhance the well-being, resilience, and protection of migrants, via a three-pronged approach focusing on strengthening national and community-based protection systems (access); providing services and support to, and empowering, survivors (support); and enhancing coordination among government and civil society partners (coordination). In accordance with the human rights principles of equality and non-discrimination, the programme seeks to target those who may be vulnerable to intersecting forms of discrimination including sexism, racism, xenophobia, and intolerance, through the rollout of a bilingual and culturally sensitive campaign as well as through adopting a strategy that promotes respect for diversity and inclusion.
- In **Ecuador**, IOM, UNDP and UN Women seek to strengthen capacities of local and national governments and civil society organizations to promote socio-economic integration of migrants and host communities, with an emphasis on women and youth. Aiming to optimize the positive development impacts of human mobility by promoting sustainable livelihood opportunities, the programme adopts a human rights-based approach to identify and reduce patterns of exclusion, structural constraints, and inequality within host communities and for people on the move.
- In **South Africa**, IOM, UNDP, UNHCRT, OHCHR and UN Women seek to strengthen national and local system capacities to prevent and respond to xenophobia; promote social inclusion and peaceful coexistence among migrants, other groups, and host communities; and strengthen national capacities and systems for understanding the causes and dynamics of violence, and for articulating responses.

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.

The Global Compact espouses gender-responsiveness as one of its 10 guiding principles. In line with the Global Compact guiding principle, 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 the majority 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 D (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).

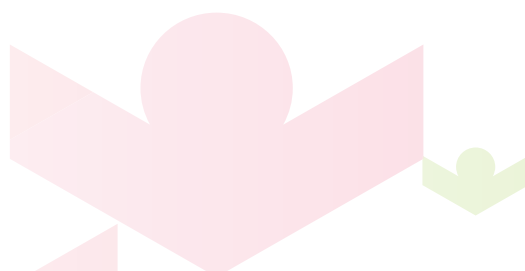
The Fund fully achieved its 2022 target under Result 1.3, indicator 1.3.1 (100% Joint Programmes report A, B or C, with minimum 70% reporting for A or B).



Addressing the Gender Dimensions of Migration

Recognizing the gender dimensions of migration, the GCM commits to a gender-responsive approach that ensures the human rights of men, women, girls and boys are respected at all stages of migration, their specific needs are properly understood and addressed, and they are empowered as agents of change. Below are some examples of how the Fund contributes to GEWE. Please note that this list is far from exhaustive, as all 12 Joint Programmes funded by the Migration MPTF integrate a gender perspective and adopt a gender-responsive approach.

- In **Indonesia**, IOM, UNDP and UN Women aim to strengthen the Government's capacity in evidence-based migration management at the national and subnational levels. As a key partner, the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection takes a pivotal role to ensure gender-sensitivity and a gender-responsive approach across all Joint Programme activities; and civil society including women's NGOs are engaged to address women migrant workers' needs in the migration governance framework and policies.
- In **Tajikistan**, FAO, IOM, UNICEF and UN Women aim to improve the well-being of "families left behind" by increasing economic resilience, addressing gender-related barriers to economic inclusion and supporting comprehensive government engagement to implement evidence-based responses. More than 50% of the total budget contributes directly to impacts on gender.
- In the Parrot's Beak border region where the respective territories of **Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone** meet, IOM, ITC, UNDP and WHO aim to strengthen cross-border collaboration on migration and health management, and to enhance community social cohesion. The programme identifies the vulnerable situations of women, boys and girls, supports sexual and reproductive health and rights, promotes psycho-social and mental health awareness for sexual and gender-based violence victims, and enhances economic inclusion and empowerment, particularly among women and youth.



Child-Sensitive

The Global Compact espouses child-sensitivity as one of its 10 guiding principles, stating: *"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.

The Joint Programme in Tajikistan's primary objective is to uphold the rights and address the needs of boys and girls under 18 (child sensitivity marker A). The programme focuses on families left behind, which includes both women and children left behind and impacted by migration. In addition, five Joint Programmes (The Gambia, North Macedonia, Regional IGAD, South Africa, and Trinidad and Tobago,) will make significant contributions towards upholding the rights and addressing the needs of boys and girls under 18; and the remaining six Joint Programmes (Chile-Mexico, Ecuador, Guinea-Liberia-Sierra Leone, Indonesia, the Philippines and Regional Pacific) 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 2022 target under Result 1.4, indicator 1.4, with 100% of the Joint Programmes reporting A, B or C (target 60%); and 50% reporting A or B (target 20%).



Child Rights in the Joint Programmes

The following examples set out how some of the Joint Programmes have demonstrated child sensitivity:

- In **Tajikistan**, IOM, FAO, UN WOMEN and UNICEF focus on the rights and needs of families left behind, including specific, child-focused interventions. The approach is three-pronged, focusing on well-being, rights and resilience. For example, to address the risk of abandonment, service providers have been capacitated to identify and respond to concerns about children's well-being. Through its partner, Good Neighbour in Tajikistan, the Joint Programme facilitated five local "Response and Referral" sessions in target districts, inviting representatives from local government, civil society, and educational establishments. These sessions worked towards improved planning and provision of health, education, social care and benefits for children and families left behind, with focus on protection and other welfare services.
- Moreover, through partnerships with Farmers Field and Junior Field Schools—focusing on agricultural education—more than 450 teachers have been trained, and close to 200 schoolchildren have been educated in agriculture and nutrition, to strengthen resilience against economic hardships. To facilitate child participation in interventions, the programme partnered with 15 schools, and, with a community-based organization (Good Neighbours), established student councils with a total 902 members (337 boys and 565 girls). These student councils have the potential to address barriers to educational access for marginalized children.
- In **Trinidad and Tobago**, the Joint Programme works towards ensuring that survivors of trafficking and others who are affected by violence and exploitation have access to comprehensive and integrated services and support, focusing on the needs of women and children. Among its approaches to integrating child-sensitivity are the formation of community-based Child Protection Committees, which serve as active networks at local levels, with direct links to the respective case management officers. Through this mechanism, children can access direct services and/or be referred to comprehensive services, based on their individual needs, and according to the child protection referral pathway. To complement this, the Joint Programme also supported the establishment of virtual and physical Child-Friendly Spaces, which provide a safe environment for children to interact, access information, and receive support. They are also an effective way to enable the early identification and referral of trafficked children, as well as those who are unaccompanied or separated. By the end of 2022, such Child-Friendly Spaces had benefited more than 1,700 children.

People-centred

All 12 Joint Programmes 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 2022 target under Result 1.1, indicator 1.1.1 (80% of Joint Programmes reporting as such).

For instance, recommendations from IOM's assessments on barriers to participating in regional labour migration schemes have contributed to the **Regional Pacific** Joint Programme, selected for implementation in 2022. These assessments were shaped by field research including interviews and focus groups with national, provincial and local government officials, as well as private recruitment agents, employer representatives, workers and their family members.

Recommendations from Vanuatu and Solomon Islands identified removing barriers women and residents of remote islands face in accessing labour mobility schemes, strengthening regulation and oversight for labour recruiters, reducing programme costs for job seekers, and improving contributions to community development by increasing financial literacy and planning. An important ILO research study, "Review of seasonal worker programmes with respect to international human rights and labour standards and participation of women and marginalised groups", also informed this Joint Programme's design.

Whole-of-society

Eleven out of 12 Joint Programmes (91.7%) include non-UN and non-governmental stakeholders in their programme management and coordination mechanisms, allowing the Fund to achieve its 2022 target under Result 1.6, indicator 1.6.1 (90% of Joint Programmes include non-UN and non-governmental stakeholders in its programme management and coordination mechanisms). The following are the types of stakeholders (per GCM definition) included in order of the instances mentioned per Joint Programme: civil society (8), migrants (5), private sector (5), academia (3), trade unions (3), and local communities (2).

In addition, 10 out of 12 (83.3%) Joint Programmes have entered into implementation or collaboration agreements with non-governmental stakeholders. This was monitored under indicator 1.6.2, with the Fund surpassing its 2022 target (70%).

The types of partners with which the Joint Programmes entered into financial implementation agreements, are, in order of frequency: civil society, private sector and academia. For example, the **North Macedonia** Joint Programme entered into financial implementation agreements with the Youth Educational Forum and the Macedonian Young Lawyers Association on various capacity-building and information dissemination activities to promote positive perceptions of migrants and refugees. 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 **Regional IGAD** Joint Programme partnered with various local NGOs to implement pilot projects, including Lotus Kenya Action for Development organization (LOKADO) in Turkana County, Kenya, and the Horn of Africa Community Development Action (HACDA) in Somalia.



Engagement with Civil society: Keeping People at the Centre

The GCM's people-centred and whole-of-society approaches are central to its success. Civil society comprises an important part of this and can facilitate broad participation in decision-making in meaningful, inclusive and safe ways, such as through identifying civic space, promoting community dialogue and debate, and enabling civic and other forms of interaction. Civil society has the potential to make unique and important contributions towards safe, orderly and regular migration, including through bringing specialized expertise, unique operational capacities, geographical access and presence, having a high level of trust with migrants and communities on the ground, among other things. Effective engagement with civil society is an important way of keeping people at the centre of Joint Programmes' work and upholding the 2030 Agenda's promise to leave no one behind. Engagement should take place during all stages of the programme cycle, and across all relevant structures, processes and decision-making mechanisms. While all Joint Programmes engaged with civil society in 2022, the following examples demonstrate different ways that such engagement was leveraged:

- The Joint Programme in **The Gambia** aims to increase safety and prosperity among women and youth in districts along the Trans-Gambia transport corridor and was developed via broad consultations, including with communities and community leaders, youth- and women-focused civil society organizations, migrants, regular users of the borders, and victims of trafficking. Joint stakeholder consultations, site visits, and a rapid assessment through focus group discussions with youth and women in the two target regions, and 457 face-to-face interviews with small-scale cross-border traders were conducted. These consultations helped ensure that the Joint Programme reflects the needs of migrants and migrant communities. Since ITC, IOM, UNDP and UNICEF began implementation, close engagement with civil society has continued, which ensures that interventions remain community-driven. For example, decentralized Local Programme Committees in the North Bank and Lower River regions include participation from civil society stakeholders. These Committees make strategic and technical recommendations and provide on-the-ground feedback to the participating UN organizations and project steering committee. The perspectives of young people, such as through the engagement of The Gambia Youth Chamber of Commerce and the National Youth Council, help ensure that youth—one of the JP's core target groups—are shaping project implementation, such as towards improved access to livelihood opportunities. This approach facilitates ownership and provides a solid foundation for sustainability.
- Among the aims of the Joint Programme in **South Africa**, implemented by IOM, OHCHR, UN WOMEN, UNDP and UNHCR, is the promotion of social inclusion in targeted communities as a means of promoting peaceful coexistence. A mapping was carried out at the start of the programme, the findings of which have helped pinpoint hotspot areas for xenophobia, intolerance, and violence at community level. The mapping also helped identify existing social networks and community-based structures and actors through which the Joint Programme's work has been channeled. For example, this includes community peacebuilding monitors, traditional leaders, and women with a role in peace building in the respective communities, all of whom have been engaged as part of the Joint Programme's strategy to promote positive narratives around peaceful coexistence. These community-based focal points help to navigate specific dynamics, and inform modalities for dialogue and outreach, whether remotely, such as through social media, or in person, such as through local peace mediation sessions.

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 (e.g. various line ministries) and vertical coherence across all sectors and levels of government (e.g. national-provincial-local levels).

All 12 Joint Programmes include as partners more than one government line entity, allowing the Fund to fully achieve its 2022 target under Result 1.5, indicator 1.5.1 (90% of Joint Programmes include as partners more than one government line entity).

In addition, 9 out of the 12 (75%) 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 2022 target under Result 1.5, indicator 1.5.2 (30% 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 nine Joint Programmes that entered into implementation agreements, five were non-financial agreements, and four were financial agreements.



Working with Local Authorities

In most countries, national governments are primarily responsible for managing migration policies and frameworks. However, it is at the local level that the reality of migration plays out and affects people's lives, whether they are immigrants arriving, migrants in transit, returnees, families left behind or host communities. While migration can be a strong force for innovation and sustainable development, it can also require significant effort and resources to ensure social inclusion, protection of rights, equal access to basic services and economic opportunities. Local authorities are not mere implementing partners of migration policies, but active contributors with the experience and ability to strengthen effective migration governance.

Recognizing the complexity of migration, the Global Compact espouses a whole-of-government approach promoting broad multilevel partnerships. Subsequently, 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.

Aligned with the above, the Fund recognizes the unique and important contributions of local authorities and communities, and considers migration a multidimensional reality that cannot be addressed by the central government alone.

From its inception until 2022, the Mayors Migration Council (MMC) was a Steering Committee member of the Fund. The MMC is a mayor-led advisory and advocacy organization that helps cities shape national and international policy on migration and displacement, as well as ensuring that global responses both reflect and address realities on the ground for the benefit of migrants, displaced persons, and the communities that receive them. MMC's membership ensured that not only are engagements of local authorities encouraged where relevant, but also that these engagements are substantive: There is meaningful coordination and collaboration with local authorities throughout the programming cycle.

Below are some examples of Joint Programmes that engage closely with local authorities and communities:

- Migration governance in **Indonesia** is diffused across national and subnational government structures. IOM, UNDP and UN Women aim to facilitate evidence-based migration management and strengthen the integration of migration in national and local development planning. It fosters strong ownership and empowerment at the subnational level, emphasizing local migration governance priorities.
- In **Tajikistan**, to support "families left behind" in accessing well-being and psychosocial support, increasing their economic resilience and inclusion and protecting their rights, FAO, IOM, UNICEF and UN Women collaborate closely with local authorities and town/village institutions ('Jamoat').
- With limited cross-border coordination and vulnerable border communities, human trafficking and smuggling of migrants by criminal networks are rife in the Parrott's Beak area where the territories of **Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone** meet. In addition to employing an integrated border management approach to address security, development, and humanitarian concerns, and strengthening the capacity of border institutions and service providers (e.g. security and health personnel), IOM, ITC, UNDP and WHO engage closely with local authorities to strengthen social cohesion.

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

Finally, it is noteworthy that 77% (50 out of 65) of countries that have successfully submitted a concept note (i.e. that have a Joint Programme either already 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, the majority 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 United Nation entities and their partners at country level.

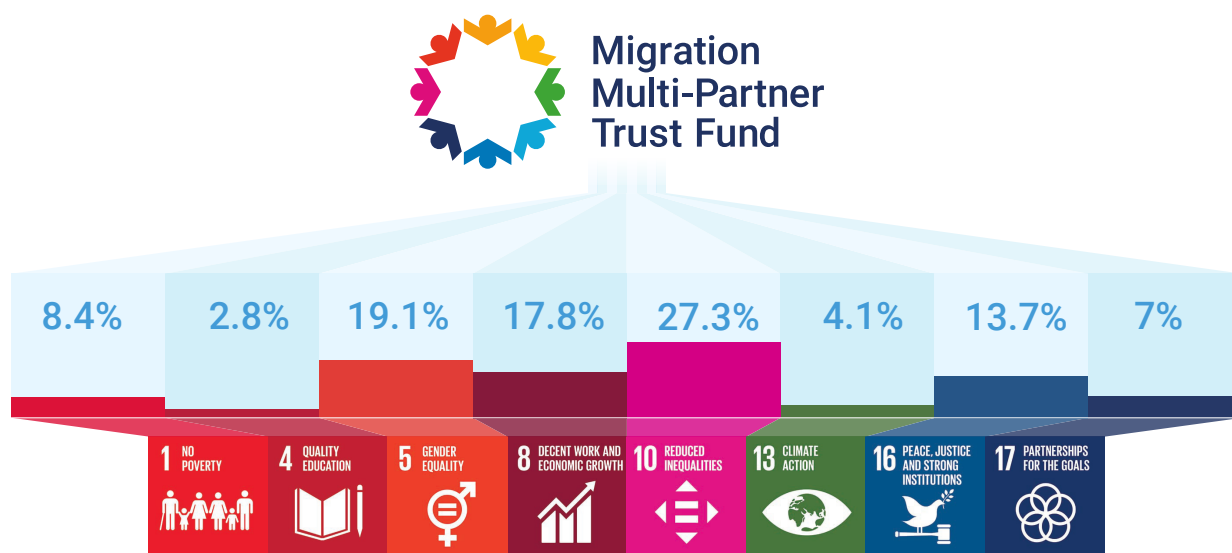
Joint Programme contribution to the SDGs

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.

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.

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”.

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.



In all, the Joint Programmes contribute towards 8 SDGs. The first of the list is SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) towards which 27.3% 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”.

Gender equality (SDG 5) comes second with over 19.1% of the resources, confirming the strong gender focus of the Migration MPTF and consistent with the Joint Programmes’ gender marker. Both SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) are also prominently featured.



5 THE JOINT PROGRAMMES

Farmers Field Schools in Tajikistan, capacity building of 'families left behind' to carry out farming activities

Photo credit: ©FAO/Nozim Kalandarov

By the end of 2022, 12 Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Joint Programmes were funded, with implementation underway: six were approved in Oct 2020; one in Jan 2021; two in June 2021; three in Dec 2021; and one in June 2022. One Joint Programme in Afghanistan (“Managing health risks linked to migration in Afghanistan: operationalization of International Health Regulations” implemented by IOM and WHO) was terminated in June 2022, on the ground that national ownership, a guiding principle of the Global Compact, could not be achieved under the circumstances.

While they are at different stages of implementation, all Joint Programmes have made progress towards results.

This chapter provides a brief overview of each Joint Programme, as well as summaries of the main achievements and challenges, if any, for those that started work between late 2020 and mid-2022. For more information, the full 2022 Annual Reports for each Joint Programme are available on their respective MPTFO project fact sheet pages: <https://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/MIG00>.



Evidence-Informed Approaches: What the Data Shows and how the Joint Programmes Respond

“Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies” – GCM Obj.1

Objective 1 of the Global Compact emphasizes the value of a strong **evidence base** for effective and coherent approaches to migration governance. This can be achieved through strengthening the collection, analysis, dissemination and use of accurate, comparable and reliable data, such as by developing country-specific migration profiles and migration data strategies, integrating migration into periodic surveys such as censuses and labour force surveys, and enhancing inter- and intra-governmental coordination on migration data. The following examples show how integrating such approaches has helped the Joint Programmes (JPs) contribute to safe, orderly and regular migration.

➔ North Macedonia

Institutional support to enhance fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning in North Macedonia



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 is piloting the use of “big data” for migration-led population analysis. For example, through a partnership with Southampton University in the United Kingdom, the programme is producing “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.

➔ IGAD Region

Addressing drivers and facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration in the contexts of disaster and climate change (MDCC)



The MDCC Programme uses data to facilitate pathways for regular migration and minimize displacement risk in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters across the IGAD region (Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda). For example, the programme supported a study called “Human Mobility and Climate Change in the IGAD Region: A Case Study in the Shared Border Regions of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia”. This study demonstrates how local knowledge and evidence can be used to apply context-specific approaches to disaster preparedness and response. The programme also developed a decision-making model linked to disaster displacement risk profiles for responding to cyclones and flooding in Somalia, which local authorities can use for preparedness and planning. Moreover, to enhance resilience to the impacts of climate change, the MDCC Programme conducted a market system analysis study of green jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities in areas susceptible to the effects of climate change in Ethiopia. The outcomes of the study have contributed to pilot “green jobs” interventions, including through evidence-informed training and coaching on entrepreneurship and support for access to finance.

➔ The Philippines

Bridging recruitment to reintegration in migration governance (BRIDGE Programme)



Findings from studies carried out through the BRIDGE Programme have led to a deeper understanding of the needs of individuals and families, as well as communities more broadly, and how individuals may be affected by policies, programmes and services. Such studies include: an assessment of migration data governance; an assessment of gender and labour migration data; and research on the impacts of migration on children. The preliminary findings on the impacts of migration on children, for example, show that as the average age of the children in a household increases, women are more likely to migrate and work abroad; and for female domestic workers, an increase in wages does not seem to impact the decision for migrant mothers to stay abroad for longer or pursue domestic work abroad. These findings and recommendations have informed implementation of BRIDGE, including through approaches to address data issues holistically, from soft skills (critical thinking and ethics) to hard skills (data analytics and security). Ultimately, this will contribute to migration data systems that allow for policy making and programming that is more responsive to gender and other needs.

➔ Thematic Area 1

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

5.1.1 Indonesia

Project Title	Migration governance for sustainable development in Indonesia	
Budget (USD)	1,700,000	
Implementation Period	December 2021 – December 2023 (24 months)	
PUNOs	  	

Joint Programme Background and Summary

Migration governance is emerging as a focus across all areas of governance in Indonesia. However, before this Joint Programme, the response was diffused across national and subnational government structures. Policymaking and budgeting for migrant services, vocational training, as well as for the protection of vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking, were largely decentralized.

This situation highlights the importance of strengthening the integration of migration in national and local development planning processes, to accelerate the realization of the SDGs, and in line with the GCM. Since December 2021, when this Joint Programme was formed, support has been provided to strengthen the Government of Indonesia's capacity for evidence-based migration management at the national and subnational levels. This includes assistance with establishing an inter-institutional coordination mechanism and a GCM National Action Plan.

The Joint Programme also strengthens government stakeholders' capacities at subnational levels to understand and maximize the development potential of migration. It is establishing platforms for subnational governments to exchange best practices on migration policies and programmes, including for the protection and empowerment of Indonesian migrant workers.

The programme prioritizes strong ownership and empowerment at the subnational level, responding to localized migration governance priorities in its design, implementation, and monitoring. Therefore, aside from central government entities, local leaders, such as mayors and city administrators, and civil society partners, are important for all aspects of programme design and implementation, in line with whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches.

Achievements and Challenges

In 2022 the Joint Programme supported the Government of Indonesia in strengthening its approaches to migration governance. This has been achieved through enhancing coordination, strengthening the availability and use of data, and capacity development in various essential migration management areas. This work has involved a cross-section of stakeholders from government and non-government agencies, centrally and subnationally.

By enhancing migration governance knowledge and capacities, as well as human rights and gender-responsive approaches, the Joint Programme has helped ensure that the Government of Indonesia can formulate inclusive migration policies for all people living in Indonesia.

Strengthened migration governance in line with GCM objectives: More than 100 migration policymakers, practitioners, non-governmental organizations,

civil society organizations, and migrant workers' organizations have been reached with knowledge and capacity-building support around human rights-based and gender-responsive implementation of the GCM through a series of trainings held in 2022. The training resulted in a 70% increase in knowledge amongst trainees and a commitment by them to cascade the knowledge to many more officials within their institutions, at both central and local levels.

To support dialogue around the GCM National Action Plan (formulated in 2021), a series of multi-sector coordination and consultation meetings took place with the Joint Programme's support in 2022. For example, in close coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Joint Programme held a Roundtable Discussion to map challenges and opportunities for strengthening the evidence-based and strategic implementation of the GCM in Indonesia.

Roundtable Discussion: "Opportunities and Challenges in the National Action Plan of the Implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration"

In November 2022 the Joint Programme and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs jointly held a Roundtable Discussion involving 51 (25 men, 26 women) national-level actors from various government ministries and departments, as well as civil society organizations. Migrant voices were represented by the Indonesian Migrant Workers Union.

The Roundtable resulted in a renewed commitment from partners for coordinated and concerted efforts around the agreed priority areas, including through mainstreaming the GCM in all migration-related activities and strengthening comprehensive and centralized data to support evidence-based policymaking. It identified the following priorities to strengthen migration governance from 2023 onwards:

- Strengthen coordination among ministries and institutions.
- Ensure complementarity of rules and regulations and address overlaps.
- Strengthen migration data and enhance evidence-based policymaking.

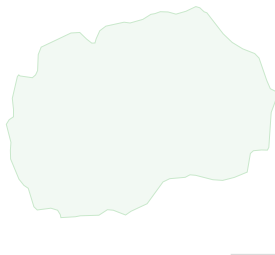
This Roundtable's success set the scene for a similar exercise planned for early 2023, focusing on advancing gender-based rights for migrant workers.

In 2022, the Joint Programme contributed to the establishment of the **National Secondary Data Review on Migration**, which works towards addressing challenges within government on the coordination and management of migration data. In partnership with the Central Bureau of Statistics, the Joint Programme facilitated discussions and consultations among relevant ministries and development partners to support the government programme: **“One Data International Migration Indonesia”**. This programme is aimed at enhancing cooperation and synergies between ministries on data collection and reporting processes, including through mechanisms to incorporate migration data into the One Data International Migration Indonesia.

Maximizing the development potential of migration through subnational governance structures: Efforts to increase the migration governance capacities of stakeholders at subnational levels were scaled up in 2022. For example, in addition to a series of local consultation meetings, the Joint Programme supported the development of **Joint Migration Development Initiatives**, which include learning materials on legal frameworks, case studies, and best practices relevant to Indonesia’s migration context, and further contextualized for the local areas where they were rolled out. These materials included measures for mainstreaming gender into planning and development, and emphasizing the importance of data in formulating evidence-based policies for in local development.

5.1.2 North Macedonia

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



Joint Programme Background and Summary

North Macedonia traditionally has significant migration outflows, with more than 700,000 citizens estimated to be living and working abroad in 2019. 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, bringing increased mixed migration movements and continuous transitory migration flows since 2015/2016.

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

Achievements and Challenges

Following its launch in late 2020, implementation of North Macedonia’s Joint Programme is now well underway. As it enters its final year, the Joint Programme has made significant progress towards its overall objective of contributing to good migration governance through enhanced evidence-based and data-driven migration discourse and

policy development. The work in 2022 builds on achievements in 2021, including the finalisation of the **“Resolution on Migration Policy and associated Action Plan for 2021-2025” (the Migration Policy and Action Plan)**, in partnership with a cross-section of government ministries/departments and other stakeholders.

Evidence-based and coordinated migration policies:

In 2022 the Joint Programme supported government and partners to use data produced through the project, including through various migration tools and methodologies it has generated, such as North Macedonia's **Migration Governance Indicators (MGI) Report, Migration Profile, and Labour Force Survey**. In 2022, to further enrich the migration data landscape, the Joint Programme, in partnership with the State Statistical Office, supported the development and application of tools to improve the migration data evidence base. These tools are all fully aligned with the EUROSTAT standards and include guidance on the Labour Force Survey, including its methodology and questionnaire, sampling, validation of its findings, and decentralized dissemination of data.

In addition to this, and in close cooperation with local and international universities, institutions, and data experts, the Joint Programme supported a range of enhancements in the collection and analysis of migration-related data, with a focus on migration stocks and flows. This culminated in two complementary migration flow data sources:

- 1) A Statistical Model of Migration Flows to and from North Macedonia. The National Bank of Republic of North Macedonia (NBRNM) has expressed interest in using this approach to inform its planning.
- 2) A Comparative Analysis of Remittances in North Macedonia. This was subsequently used by the NBRNM for more accurate measurement of remittance inflows and improvement of the balance of payments statistics.

Anticipatory Governance

Anticipatory governance is an approach that works towards “institutionalizing the use of foresight into planning processes calls for future-fit governance systems... To be anticipatory means the ability to act and make decisions in preparation for what could happen. It is the architecture by which governments and institutions systemize the links between foresight, planning and continuous shifts in action and policy”⁹.

In 2022, the Joint Programme continued to explore anticipatory governance approaches with government and partners, including working through “global futures” and “foresight methodologies” to support the government in developing strategic governance capabilities by anticipating future opportunities and challenges, and shaping “future-fit” policies, from a migration perspective. In particular, the Joint Programme:

- Introduced a new approach that will enable the exploration of the different migration futures that are possible, and will improve capacity to develop policies to respond to and capitalize on key migration dynamics and drivers.
- Provided opportunities for stakeholders to learn methods for future-oriented migration policymaking and develop long-term scenarios for the future of migration.
- Supported the development of skills for anticipatory thinking in the context of migration, including through research of current issues in migration management.
- Allowed international exchange of experiences in anticipatory governance and policymaking among participants from the Parliament, government, International Organizations, NGOs, academia and others.

Working in partnership with an international service provider—“Demos Helsinki oy”—the Joint Programme carried out a series of capacity-building activities on anticipatory governance, reaching more than 300 trainees (67% women). This resulted in representatives from the Ministry of Health exploring the development of a new strategy on addressing brain drain in the health sector. In addition to this, the American University in Skopje is exploring options to develop a curriculum for anticipatory governance, also building on knowledge on anticipatory governance gained through the sessions.

⁹ United Nations Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries: LDC Insight #6: Anticipatory Governance for LDCs: Getting Ahead of Fragility.

Intra- and inter-institutional data exchange: During 2022, the Joint Programme saw an increase in the number of: (a) data exchange mechanisms established; and (b) data exchange protocols developed. For the latter, amendments and additions were made to strengthen the **Rulebook on the Standards for the Reception of Asylum Seekers**; and the **Handbook on how to implement the Integration Program for Persons Granted Asylum**. The Joint Programme also completed improvements to national stakeholders' systems for data management, including through strengthening IT systems, databases, software and/or related equipment. This support improved the capacities of the Ministry of Information Society, the Ministry of Interior, and the National Bank of Republic of North Macedonia to manage migration-related data.

Other results include strengthened capacities of national actors to exchange migration-related data, with focus on remittances and "Big Data", through sessions that reached 169 participants (64% women) representing national institutions that work in migration management and data collection, civil society organizations, academia, private sector, local authorities, and international organizations. These sessions have led to changes in the use of data for migration governance, for example:

- Participating entities access data and tools shared by the Faculty for Informatic Science and Computer Engineering of the University of Skopje, including for Big Data Analytics. These tools strengthen the respective institutions' abilities to generate migration statistics and produce estimates;
- The Clinic for Child Diseases forged a new partnership towards generating Big Data with the above-mentioned faculty.

Perception of migrants and refugees among policymakers and the public: During 2022, the Joint Programme worked with journalists to reach the public with accurate and evidence-based information on the challenges faced by refugees and migrants,

including their struggles and fears, as well as the positive development potential of migration. This support was undertaken through a range of initiatives, building on the **Communication Strategy for Social Change** that was finalized in 2021, setting out a variety of strategies for effecting change in attitudes amongst national stakeholders. Much of this work was undertaken in cooperation with the Association of Journalists of Macedonia and the Council of Media Ethics of Macedonia.

In partnership with the Youth Educational Forum, the programme organized a media mentorship programme and engaged in a range of public events, such as the Skopje Jazz festival, Skopje Marathon, the National Debate Tournament and the Journalists' Award Ceremony for Professional and Sensitive Reporting.



Skopje Marathon, North Macedonia ©UNHCR

The mentorship programme resulted in the creation of 15 media products (6 films, 6 interviews, and 3 articles) that promote positive narratives on migration, migrants and refugees; and the engagement in public events enabled the Joint Programme to reach the public across the country and promote positive narratives and perceptions about migrants and refugees.

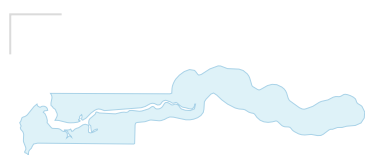


➔ Thematic Area 2

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

5.2.1 The Gambia

Project Title	Addressing the drivers and causes of migration-related vulnerabilities among border communities along the Trans-Gambia transport corridor
Budget (USD)	2,350,000
Implementation Period	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. While migration dynamics in this area can lead to socio-economic development, they can also exacerbate vulnerabilities for communities and people on the move, if not managed well.

The Joint Programme aims to respond to this need through increasing safety and prosperity among women and youth in districts along the Trans-Gambia transport corridor. Doing so allows those in border communities to reap the benefits of the transport corridor without being at risk of harm, particularly related to irregular migration and organized crime, including specific challenges faced by women.

The Joint Programme targets two districts (Jarra West and Upper Baddibou), with particular focus on women and youth. The main components include: 1) support for border authorities to effectively facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration; 2) increasing awareness on rights and access to protection services and mechanisms; and 3) strengthening skills and access to livelihood opportunities. It was conceptualized based on consultations with government and civil society stakeholders, reflecting the needs of affected populations and communities. The close engagement of community members helps to ensure interventions are community-driven, and in turn facilitates ownership and contributes to the initiative's sustainability.

Achievements and Challenges

In the past year, a core focus of the Joint Programme has been establishing the coordination structures and jointly planning for coordinated implementation.

This includes the inauguration of the Project Steering Committee, which is co-chaired by the Ministry of Trade, Industry, Regional Integration, and Employment

and the Ministry of Interior, and decentralized Local Programme Committees in the North Bank and Lower River regions (target regions), with participation from governmental and civil society stakeholders. These Committees make strategic and technical recommendations, from a decentralized perspective, and provide on-the-ground feedback to enhance implementation.

Safe and orderly migration: To set the foundations for future activities, the Joint Programme carried out a comprehensive border assessment at the Misera border post. The assessment documented renovations that are underway and recommended approaches for integrating border management improvements, including for the use of Border Management Information Systems (BMIS). Following the assessment, preparation is underway for the deployment of the **Migration Data Analysis System - MIDAS** at Misera through procuring equipment and training border personnel to use and maintain the system.



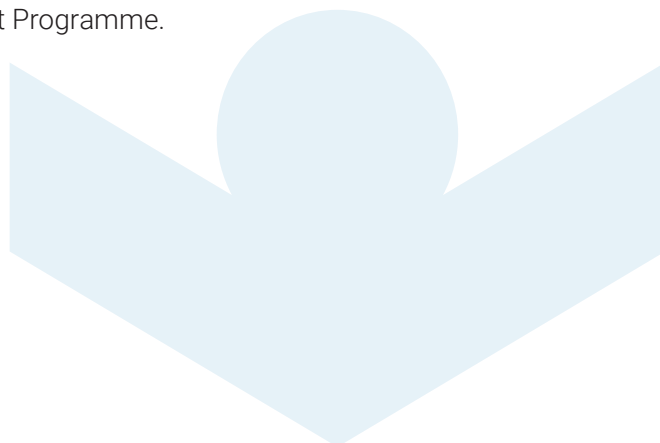
MIDAS training, The Gambia ©IOM

Among measures to ensure the needs of women and children are taken into consideration at the border, child protection experts provided training on the management of cases involving children, including recommended practices for identifying and responding to the need of vulnerable children such as unaccompanied and separated children, in border areas. This is based on **Standard Operating Procedures on Vulnerable Children in The Gambia**, which will also be used to inform border operations.

Protection services and mechanisms: Building on the trainings carried out as part of the border renovations, the Joint Programme also worked with community actors to support the formulation and operation of **Community Child Protection** Committees. In collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare, the Joint Programme also established a **Gender-Based Violence Case Information Management and Response System**. Rights were further reinforced through training for border officials, civil society, local government authorities and Community Child Protection Committees on the **National Referral Mechanism for the Protection and Assistance of Vulnerable Migrants**, in partnership with the National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons and the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Welfare.

Through workshops with informal cross-border traders and border authorities, women and youth were empowered to realize and claim their rights. Specifically, these workshops, organized in close cooperation with the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Employment, raised awareness on the rights-based provisions of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement and the Economic Community of West African States movement related protocols. Workshops such as these also support enhanced understanding and dialogue between border officials and traders, which will help set the scene for the **Trade Information and Border Assistance Office** space at the border that is currently being established.

Life skills and livelihood opportunities: To better understand the needs of women and youth in border areas, the Joint Programme conducted a rapid assessment of small-scale cross-border trade, migration, and livelihood opportunities. Close to 500 small-scale cross-border traders were engaged during this assessment. The findings will inform the implementation of the forthcoming elements of the Joint Programme.





Rapid Assessment on Small-Scale Cross-Border Trade

A rapid assessment of small-scale cross-border trade, migration, and livelihood opportunities was carried out in April and May 2022. The rapid assessment involved 31 stakeholder consultations, including government partners and the private sector, two focus group discussions with youth and women in the two target regions, and 457 face-to-face interviews with small-scale cross-border traders.





The data sheds light on small-scale cross-border trade in the region and has been used to develop recommendations on facilitating trade to promote inclusive development for border communities. The assessment found that almost half of small-scale cross border traders (47%) are women, and trade in low value-added goods. The border environment at Keur Ali and Missera borders is benign for small-scale cross-border traders, with 91% choosing to pass through formal border crossing points. Despite this, the most prevalent challenge recorded in the assessment is concern about the way formal and informal payments are made at the border posts. The recommendations are:

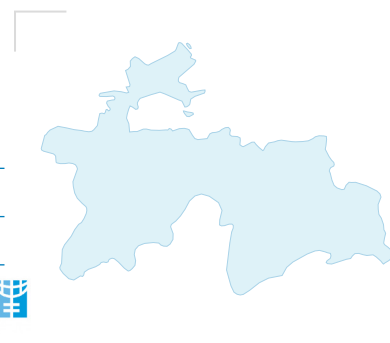
1. Introduce a Simplified Trade Regime for small-scale cross-border trade in goods that respect certain pre-established criteria.
2. Combat corruption by ensuring that border formalities are appropriate and affordable, improving access to information and training, setting up independent and reliable appeals mechanisms, and introducing digital payment systems.
3. Invest in gender-sensitive infrastructure and services to create an inclusive border environment that is conducive towards greater participation of women in cross-border trade.
4. Strengthen traders' representative institutions and improve public-private dialogue with border officials and other service providers such as financial institutions.
5. Offer training to small-scale cross-border traders and border officials.

To support scale-up of results, the Joint Programme partnered with an existing initiative, funded by the UN Human Security Trust Fund. This initiative is in the process of establishing a One Stop Entrepreneurship Center, where beneficiaries of the Joint Programme will be able to access services and entrepreneurship skills. Access to support services along the transport corridor is also being enhanced through a **"hospitality centre"** that is being established through the Joint Programme and will serve as a training centre for youth. The Joint Programme is also supporting The Gambia Women Chamber of Commerce and The Gambia Youth Chamber of Commerce on data management, including through IT equipment. This

support is intended to strengthen the Chamber of Commerce's regional chapters in North Bank Region and Lower River Region to connect with women and youth and strengthen their networks. Finally, the programme also supported more than 20 individual women and youth to actively participate in the 2022 Youth and Women Agribusiness Trade Fair. This was coupled with training for these individuals on improved agricultural techniques, poultry management and entrepreneurship, which helps ensure they have the necessary skills and opportunities for livelihood generation.

5.2.2 Tajikistan

Project Title	Empowerment of ‘families left behind’ for improved migration outcomes in Khatlon, Tajikistan
Budget (USD)	2,200,000
Implementation Period	October 2020-May 2023 (31 months)
PUNOs	 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  IOM UN MIGRATION  UNICEF  UN WOMEN



Joint Programme Background and Summary

Approximately 10% of Tajikistan’s working age population has migrated to Russia; 85% of this group are men. Conservative societal values and understandings of gender roles contribute to a strong dependence on men, leaving abandoned women more vulnerable, facing unequal access to property, land, and credit. Women can also lack access to legal remedies and often face discrimination in the application of law.

The Joint Programme responds to these challenges by applying a comprehensive approach of top-down protection and policy initiatives, with bottom-up empowerment interventions. This is combined with a long-term sustainability focus through

capacity building of duty bearers, such as respective government entities. The Joint Programme is a pilot initiative, focusing on two districts in the Khatlon region.



Roots Project
Empowerment of Families Left Behind
For Better Migration Outcomes

The Joint Programme addresses the migration-related vulnerabilities of Tajik ‘families left behind’, through the following areas of focus: 1) well-being; 2) economic resilience and inclusion; 3) protection of rights; and 4) evidence-based policy, planning and awareness raising.

Achievements and Challenges

The Joint Programme began operations in October 2020 and has made significant progress towards realising the well-being of families left behind, increasing their economic resilience, and enhancing the realization of their rights. The Joint Programme is underpinned by a strong evidence base, which informs all aspects of programme implementation.

Improved wellbeing of families left behind: With the aim of improving mental health outcomes for families left behind, the Joint Programme supported enhanced coordination of psychosocial services and contributed to strengthening the capacities of mental health professionals to meet this population’s

specific needs. The Joint Programme also worked with field-level para-social workers and maternity health care professionals towards addressing the effects of child abandonment on mental health. These interventions were supported by a **“Situation Analysis”** on the health status of abandoned families, focusing on the regions of Dusti and Kulob. The Situational Analysis was carried out in partnership with the Research Institute of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population in Tajikistan and included in-depth consultations with women and families left behind (more than 400 individuals reached).

Understanding the Situation of 'Women Left Behind'

The situational analysis revealed the following on women left behind in Tajikistan:

- The most common source of support or services is from informal networks: family, relatives, and neighbours. Only a small proportion of women reach out to formal institutions, like police, health care facilities, or local authorities.
- Almost three quarters of women interviewed (73%) received no childcare services, from formal organizations or informal networks.
- Less than 40% of women know where to go for help/shelter in case of violence or violation of their rights.
- Close to 80% of women indicated having limited or no time for education or other skills development activities.
- More than 85% of women indicated that they were depressed at the time of the interviews, though only 15% were aware of support services to address this, and less than 10% had accessed such support.

These findings are being used to inform measures to improve the well-being of women and families left behind in the target areas of Dusti and Kulob.

The Joint Programme also carried out an assessment among families whose children were placed or at risk of being placed in residential care institutions. A total of 40 households were included in this study, which revealed that financial pressures and poor living conditions contributed to the decision for their child(ren) to be placed in institutional care, with single mothers being particularly affected. These findings will contribute to measures to support para-social workers to provide outreach services, including for case management and referral.

Increased economic resilience and inclusion:

The Joint Programme is supporting families left behind to use their land and water resources more effectively, as well as have better access to value chains through farming, small scale processing initiatives, retail and marketing. Specifically, skills development and vocational training programmes, to “upskill” unemployed or under-skilled women were provided so that women in the target regions are better positioned to access existing opportunities and gain long-term employment. The focus in 2022

was on building community-level partnerships and understanding specific needs in the Dusti and Kulob districts. A total of 573 women have been identified to participate in the scheme.



Migration MPTF beneficiary's mushroom cultivation, Tajikistan ©IOM

Among other things, theoretical and practical workshops were organized to increase the capacities of abandoned women to utilize their land and water resources, through Farmers Field Schools. A total

of 16 Farmers Field Schools were established in 2022 and have provided training on technologies for growing crops such as potatoes and carrots, the use of fertilizers and control of pests and diseases, preventing soil erosion, and preserving harvests.


Protection of rights: Among other initiatives to support government and NGO services to protect the rights and address the needs of women and girls left behind, the Joint Programme “localized” Tajikistan’s referral mechanism for sexual and gender-based violence cases. This referral mechanism was widely distributed to support effective, confidential and gender-sensitive reporting and referral. To enable the effective implementation of the National Referral Mechanism, 20 state and non-state service

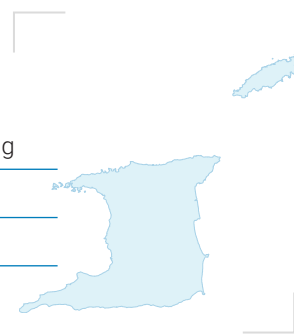
providers and CSOs were trained on its use. Since it was activated in mid-2022, approximately 80 cases per month have been referred.

Informed by the various assessments and research, a series of advocacy and awareness campaigns were conducted to ensure women and girls left behind are able to claim their rights and access services for the registration of land, businesses and property, as well as child support, in the target districts.

Thanks to the needs identified and achievements of the Joint Programme interventions so far, in 2022 the Government of Tajikistan and other partners have expressed interest in possible scale-up of this pilot project to other parts of the country.

5.2.3 Trinidad and Tobago

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



Joint Programme Background and Summary

Human trafficking has surged after the large flows of Venezuelan migrants and refugees into Trinidad and Tobago in recent years. This has led to increased risk of abuse, violence and exploitation, especially for young women and unaccompanied and separated children, as well as increasing pressure on existing protection systems.

The Joint Programme focuses on strengthening the capacities of national and community-based partners (access), caring for and empowering survivors (support) and coordinating efforts (coordination) in response to the needs of trafficking survivors in Trinidad and Tobago. The goal is to enhance the well-being, resilience and protection of migrants, including those who are vulnerable to violence, exploitation and abuse (particularly women, children and victims of

trafficking), through strengthened, modernized and integrated national and community-based systems. The Joint Programme addresses each stage in the continuum of care, from case identification, screening and direct support to reintegration.

The Joint Programme builds on strong partnerships with both government and civil society, incorporating the GCM’s whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches. The initiative focuses on strengthening various actors’ capacities to contribute to the protection response. 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.

Achievements and Challenges

The Access, Support and Coordination (ASC) Joint Programme began in mid-2021. It focuses on three core areas: 1) strengthened protection systems, 2) improved collaboration among partners, and 3) direct support for survivors of trafficking and those at risk.

Screening, identification and assistance to trafficking survivors and unaccompanied and separated migrant children (UASC): In 2022, the Joint Programme helped strengthen systems and capacities for screening, identifying, assisting and integrating/reintegrating survivors of trafficking and UASC. Based on a training needs assessment, this was achieved through range of initiatives, including training for police officers and service providers (more than 120 officers and 70 service providers) on victim care and protecting vulnerable children, and for the Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard and Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force (more than 40 officers) on migrants' rights, and the identification and treatment of victims of trafficking and others in vulnerable situations, with particular attention to the needs of children. Spanish language training was provided for front-line workers from the Children's Authority's Counter Trafficking Unit and civil society organizations, aimed at reducing the language barrier between service providers and those in need of protection and assistance.

As part of the strategy to increase access to comprehensive services, more than 4,970 women and children were reached with gender-based violence risk mitigation through 12 community outreach sessions. Although targeting the wider population, these sessions will have yielded results for UASC and trafficked women as well. Additionally, 3,103 people were reached with awareness activities and community mobilization interventions on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), thereby reducing the risks of (further) exploitation. This was enhanced through training for facilitators and volunteers from **Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS)** in the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation, in line with the approaches set out in the **CFS Standard Operating Procedures** (see below).

Enhanced collaboration among government, CSOs and UN Agencies: In 2022, the Joint Programme carried out a range of measures aimed at strengthening coordination to mitigate risks, identify solutions and otherwise tackle xenophobia, discrimination and exploitation in Trinidad and Tobago. This included establishing CFSs and Community-Based Child Protection Committees. The committees provide direct services and/or make referrals to comprehensive services, such as the CFSs. Two "teenage corners" were also established to facilitate young people's access to vocational, education and entertainment materials and tools in Spanish. These approaches aim to promote access to services, coordination for services provision, and are also effective for the early identification of trafficked children and UASC.

The Joint Programme contributed to the prevention of xenophobia, discrimination and exploitation. It included a television interview and social media posts, and the "Connect to Protect" event, which brought together 45 counter-trafficking partners¹⁰ with the aim of strengthening partnerships.

These interventions have been informed through feedback from host communities, migrant children and families.

Direct support for survivors: With the Joint Programme's support, government and CSOs are now better able to provide mental health, psychosocial and other forms of direct assistance to trafficking survivors, UASC and others. Civil society organizations were supported to carry out empowerment and resilience initiatives, including livelihood and vocational training.

Direct support was also provided to trafficking survivors. In 2022, 22 trafficking survivors were newly identified and assessed to determine their eligibility for assistance. Additionally, 68 were provided with direct assistance, while 32 received short-term accommodation. Transition plans were also completed for 39 trafficking survivors, with three individuals successfully transitioning to self-sufficiency.

¹⁰ Representatives of the agencies in attendance included the Children's Authority, the Ministry of the Attorney General and Legal Affairs, the Counter Trafficking Unit, the Immigration Division and International Affairs Unit of the Ministry of National Security, the Community Oriented Policing Section, the Victim and Witness Support and the Gender Based Violence Units of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service, Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Social Development and Family Services, TT Coast Guard, UNICEF, and UNFPA.

Upon completion of these interventions, 87.5% of beneficiaries reported being satisfied with the quality of service they received for Mental Health and Psychosocial support; and 91.7% of participants

enrolled in the vocational skills training and empowerment programme either completely agreed or agreed that the classes were important for their needs and development.



Partnership for comprehensive service provision:

In May 2022, the Joint Programme entered into a formal implementation agreement with Families in Action, an NGO providing mental health and psychosocial support for trafficking survivors, with the aim of enhancing the mental health and emotional wellbeing of beneficiaries. By the end of 2022, 33 individuals had accessed this service, through a total of more than 140 counselling sessions. Families in Action also provides vocational skills training, which promotes skills building for learning marketable skills, as well as opportunities for language learning and confidence building to compete for jobs or create sustainable self-employment initiatives. This aspect of the Joint Programme was launched towards the end of 2022. So far, 20 trafficking survivors have enrolled and started receiving support, as the first cohort.

"Well, for me it has been a very good opportunity since it has helped us a lot, with respect to learning and how to communicate. English is very important in our country so I want to learn it as my second language."

Participant 1

"I really like the empowerment component because it is a process through which we can strengthen our capacities, confidence, and vision, and it has helped us a lot to promote positive changes in our lives."

Participant 2

➔ Thematic Area 3

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

5.3.1 Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone



Project Title	Strengthening border management, social cohesion, and cross-border security in the Parrot's Beak area
Budget (USD)	2,786,280
Implementation Period	November 2020-May 2023 (30 months)
PUNOs	   

Joint Programme Background and Summary

Parrot's Beak is in the southwestern part of Guinea, where the respective territories of Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia meet 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 taking advantage of the lack of coordination among states and the vulnerability of border communities, to carry out trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants.

In response to such challenges, the Joint Programme addresses irregular migration and supports vulnerable groups by strengthening border management, social

cohesion, and cross-border security in the Parrot's Beak area. The intervention includes integrated border management approaches to address security, development and humanitarian concerns. It also promotes intra- and inter-country exchanges to better control illegal activities, as well as other risks to which border communities are particularly vulnerable, such as human trafficking, sexual and gender-based violence, COVID-19 and other health concerns. Lastly, the Joint Programme focuses on strengthening the management capacities of authorities at the borders, reinforcing trust and collaboration among state institutions and target border communities, and improving social cohesion among cross-border communities.

Achievements and Challenges

This Joint Programme began implementation in November 2020 and has made solid progress towards strengthening border management, social cohesion, and cross-border security in the Parrot's Beak area, including through strengthening the capacities of government units, as well as supporting inter- and intra-governmental coordination, and community engagement.

Enhancing integrated border management: To address health threats and security concerns, the Joint Programme enhanced the capacities of border authorities, security forces (police, gendarmerie, army), health officials, and others, to identify and manage GBV, human trafficking and migrant smuggling cases, and to detect and respond to health threats, through training and other forms of

engagement. Close to 220 security and protection officers were trained. In addition to this, 11 national protection (security, health and gender) structures

at border areas were improved through physical, infrastructural and other support.

Strengthening Border Infrastructure for Enhanced Protection

The following (non-exhaustive) measures were carried out to improve border infrastructure, communications and patrols, to enhance protection and security in border areas:

- One border post (Nongoa) was rehabilitated, and two border posts (Zénié and Nongoa) were equipped with solar panel systems for light bulbs and AC power, improving the working conditions for border officials between Guinea and Sierra Leone.
- Two border posts (Zénié and Nongoa) were equipped with modern VHF radio communication systems, facilitating communication between patrol and border-post agents.
- Six border posts (Zénié, Kpaou, Badiaro, Koundou, Kisseney and Nongoa) and two central police stations (Gueckédou and Macenta) were equipped with motorcycles to carry out patrol activities at non-formal entry points as well as tablets to collect and report electronic data on migration flows along the borders between Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.

The Joint Programme carried out a **mobility and public health risk mapping** in collaboration with the National Public Health Institute and the Lofa, Nimba, Nzerekore Region Health Teams. The mapping analysed the vulnerabilities linked to the risk of disease transmission in the context of population mobility, and helped guide decision-making around preventing, detecting, and limiting the impact of public health risks.

This was complemented by building the capacity of community agents to survey diseases with epidemic potential and maternal and child pathologies in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as the provision of essential drugs for the medical care of vulnerable persons, migrants and victims of GBV.

Strengthening migrant and community trust in state institutions: The Joint Programme works on the premise that when state institutions can protect communities from human trafficking, health threats and GBV, and can ensure the safety of women and children, then communities have an increased sense of safety and trust in state institutions and partner organizations. In 2022, to support community reintegration, referral mechanisms to ensure access to health services, psychological first aid and assistance to victims of human trafficking were established; and communities were informed about various aspects of health and human rights. This was informed by a public health risk mapping, distribution of essential medicines to health structures and training health personnel in psychological first aid.



The validation workshop ,Sierra Leone ©IOM/Alfred Fornah

Meeting the Needs of Border Communities

The Joint Programme provided capacity-building and logistical support to state actors to respond to health, human rights and livelihoods needs of border communities, including through:

Health and human rights: Training sessions for health workers who respond to needs in the community, including for epidemiological surveillance, maternal and new-born health, and addressing GBV. Through outreach exercises, communities were informed about health and other services, and were assisted to receive support. During these **epidemiological surveillance** exercises, health workers in Sierra Leone have already been able to identify “cases” requiring immediate assistance, follow-up and monitoring, thus minimizing health risks to the community.

Livelihoods: To strengthen livelihood opportunities among communities in Guinea, a **trade information and border assistance office** was opened in Gueckedou in May 2022. Following on from the capacity building of officials in 2021, the office has now been staffed with officials who are able to provide advisory services to traders on cross-border commerce. This was informed by an assessment on how to improve cross-border opportunities for trade for local communities in Guéckédou, Nongoa and Koundou.

Cross-border social cohesion: The strengthening of social cohesion within the communities is crucial for community stabilization in the Parrot’s Beak area. It reinforces well-being, fights marginalization and promotes trust. In 2022, the Joint Programme strengthened the capacities of border structures for regular dialogue and social cohesion and emphasized the value of identifying commonalities among communities.

The Joint Programme also facilitated regular dialogue and information sharing among government institutions and community members through establishing **village surveillance committees**,

supporting local media outlets with information and outreach, empowering women’s groups in border areas, and setting up cross-border community credit unions, in collaboration with banks. These activities are all aimed at maintaining peace, strengthening social cohesion and empowering women and youth in the region. In 2022, information and outreach activities, including training teachers and students on risks and vulnerabilities to trafficking, epidemiologic trends and diseases, and social cohesion considerations have created a more inclusive and stable environment for the communities of the Parrot’s Beak area.

Socio-Cultural and Economic Inclusion

The Joint Programme carried out a number of joint socio-cultural and economic inclusion activities in 2022, aimed at strengthening cross-border community stabilization and cohesion. For example, an event was organised for communities situated along the Makona River, and local authorities from Guinea and Sierra Leone. Through this activity, 80,000 people from the communities of the prefecture of Gueckedou and Nongoa were informed about the messages of living together, the means of preventing epidemics and measures related to security along the borders. The event included a dugout canoe race on the Makona River, a mobile caravan and five round-table discussions.



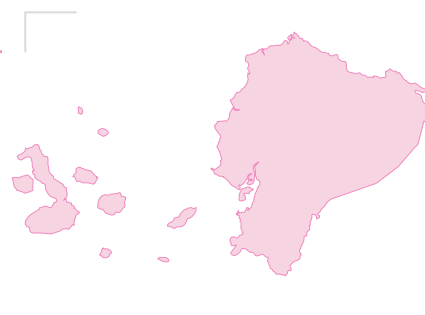
Dugout canoe race on the Makona River, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone ©IOM

➔ Thematic Area 4

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

5.4.1 Ecuador

Project Title	Socio-economic integration of migrants and host communities focused on national and local governments and innovation projects
Budget (USD)	1,500,000
Implementation Period	December 2021-December 2024 (24 months)
PUNOs	



Joint Programme Background and Summary

This 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 for women and youth (migrants as well as host community members), through focus on socio-economic integration, well-being, and local development in Imbabura and Sucumbíos regions.

The programme is firmly rooted in the GCM guiding principles. It is based on needs identified via the Human Mobility National Boards process designed by Ecuador's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility involving consultations with immigrants, Ecuadorian returnees, civil society, international cooperation organizations and state institutions.

The programme follows a two-pronged approach directed at securing stronger participation and

equitable access to livelihood opportunities among migrants and host communities; and strengthening local governments and other public stakeholders' capacities in promoting the integration of migrants and host communities 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 aligns well with national priorities, including diversification, decent work and sustainable livelihoods, economic inclusion, with equal opportunities for women and men, as well as in the National Plan on Human Mobility, with its overall objective of socio-economic inclusion.

Achievements and Challenges

This Joint Programme officially commenced operations in December 2021. At the end of its first full year of implementation, the Joint Programme

has contributed towards realizing the positive effects of human mobility, for women and youth's (migrants as well as host community members)

socioeconomic integration, well-being, and local development. This was achieved through a range of interventions focusing on migrants and communities in Imbabura and Sucumbíos, such as: improving access to digital and remote livelihoods; financial education programmes; and access to options for financial credit through the alliances made by the Joint Programme with community-based savings banks and local cooperatives/financial institutions.

Access to sustainable livelihood opportunities:

Support includes initiating entrepreneurship programmes and working towards increasing access to decent work opportunities, with an emphasis on women and closing gender gaps in Imbabura and Sucumbíos. Specifically, the Joint Programme is currently finalizing a labour market study, which will guide implementation livelihoods and entrepreneurship-related activities, allowing for a results-based response that targets specific needs of beneficiaries and localities.

Reaching the Community

In terms of its reach, the Joint Programme has supported 445 direct beneficiaries to date. Specifically:

- More than 100 beneficiaries have accessed digital and remote livelihoods and received electronic devices to boost their businesses.
- 250 members of the host community and vulnerable migrants benefited from financial education programmes.
- Close to 100 vulnerable migrants and host community members accessed options for financial credit.
- Through alliances facilitated by the Joint Programme, four community-based savings banks and five local cooperatives/financial institutions committed to support the financial inclusion of vulnerable migrants and host community members.

Establishing alliances with local partners such as the Network of Development Financial Institutions facilitated access to local savings and credit cooperatives, leading to greater flexibility in entry requirements for new beneficiaries in vulnerable situations. These results directly impacted beneficiaries' lives, enhancing their abilities to integrate their communities.



Migration MPTF beneficiaries' businesses, Ecuador ©IOM

Access to social integration and well-being opportunities:

The Joint Programme works towards enhancing local stakeholders' (local governments, civil society organizations and private sector) capacities in Imbabura and Sucumbios for social integration and well-being. The above-mentioned labour market study is also guiding the development of child-care services under the Joint Programme,

which will be a solution for ensuring that parents can access safe and affordable child-care services, as well as a source of income for mothers and fathers hired under this component as caregivers. A perceptions study, also initiated in 2022, will guide the implementation of communication campaigns in both territories, under the United Nations' umbrella campaign "Humanx".

5.4.2 The Philippines

Project Title	Bridging Recruitment to Reintegration in Migration Governance: Philippines (BRIDGE)
Budget (USD)	1,500,000
Implementation Period	October 2020-June 2023 (32 months)
PUNOs	



Joint Programme Background and Summary

The Bridging Recruitment to Reintegration in Migration Governance (BRIDGE) Joint Programme supports the Government of the Philippines in achieving the country's priority GCM objectives: Objective 6 (Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work) and Objective 21 (Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration), with particular attention to the needs and protection of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) throughout the migration cycle—from recruitment and employment, to return and reintegration.

BRIDGE focuses on ensuring that government initiatives promote fair and ethical recruitment and sustainable reintegration services that are evidence-based, gender-responsive and coordinated through people-centred, whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches. It also establishes mechanisms to translate evidence into policy and best practices through considerations at each stage of the migration cycle. Aside from contributing to the GCM, the initiatives under this Joint Programme contribute to

the UN Socioeconomic and Peacebuilding Framework's "People Pillar", towards reducing poverty and strengthening shock-responsive social protection. This also complements the Philippine Development Plan 2017-2022 chapter on protecting rights, promoting the welfare, and expanding opportunities for overseas Filipinos, among others.



The year 2022 marked significant transition for migration governance in the Philippines, with the creation of the Department of Migrant Workers (DMW). The year also brought about a broader shift in overall governance in the Philippines, with newly elected government officials assuming office. These moments presented both challenges and opportunities for the programme, including opportunities to support the new department in reviewing strategies, structures, and mechanisms on recruitment to reintegration, and to assist the alignment of these with regional and global standards on the protection of migrant workers' rights and welfare.

Achievements and Challenges

The BRIDGE Joint Programme started implementation in October 2020, with notable progress towards the realization of its results in 2022. For example, the Joint Programme took forward its evidence-based migration policymaking and programming by embedding gender and ethics within data governance assessments and recommendations. It also provided foundational support and proof of concepts for promoting fair and ethical recruitment and implementing the **'Full-Cycle National Reintegration Program'**, ensuring processes are sustainable, gender-responsive, and climate-resilient, under the new Philippine labour migration governance approaches. The Joint Programme prioritized strengthened partnerships and collaboration, and mobilized stakeholders to take active roles in enhancing migration governance policies, to contribute to sustainability, among other things.

Promotion of fair and ethical recruitment and sustainable reintegration: In 2022 the Joint Programme focused on assessing government partners' understanding and practices on data systems, developing knowledge products to help address gaps, and helping enhance their knowledge and skills in migration data governance. This directly contributes to SDG target 10.7, to facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people. Based on actionable recommendations included in assessment reports already generated—for example on gender and labour migration data—the Government of the Philippines was supported to develop a **Migration Data Governance Strategy**. The Strategy helps migration governance agencies to harmonize their migration data systems and processes and

provides clear, stage-by-stage guidance for agencies to create their own data governance policies and practices, based on international data governance best practices and standards. This Strategy also facilitates the use of evidence to promote the rights and needs of specific sectors of the population, such as those in elementary occupations, as well as women and families left behind.

Data and evidence contributed to the review of systems and processes of migration governance agencies and recruitment actors to improve delivery of services for migrant workers and their families. Feedback and monitoring mechanisms for both government and the private sector were also strengthened, and the Joint Programme facilitated the development of a **Code of Conduct for recruitment agencies** with accompanying **monitoring tools for Private Recruitment Agencies and workers** that promotes fair and ethical recruitment practices. These centralized tools and approaches are being decentralized. For example, the Code of Conduct and the accompanying monitoring tools are being localized in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Improved policy and practices: Government and non-government duty bearers at national, regional, and local levels enhanced their fair and ethical recruitment and reintegration programming and service delivery through improved interagency coordination, including through the knowledge and skills gained from capacity-building initiatives on reintegration. This was complemented by knowledge products, focusing on both duty bearers and rights holders.



Knowledge to Action

Reintegration duty bearers can follow evidence-based approaches to programming using the findings from the technical paper '**Gender and Reintegration of Overseas Filipino Workers**' and the study '**Returning during the Pandemic: How OFWs Navigated Reintegration in the Philippines**'.¹¹ These knowledge products provided concrete recommendations on how to achieve gender-responsive and sustainable reintegration for OFWs and their families.

Recommendations from the paper **Gender and Reintegration of Overseas Filipino Workers** include:

- Conduct periodic evaluation or impact studies on the effectiveness of current reintegration programmes, including gender considerations.
- Review reintegration programmes for responsiveness and from a gendered perspective.
- Identify points for strengthening collaboration with host countries/countries of destination.
- Examine opportunities to link reintegration programmes with other major development considerations (e.g. those linked to climate change).

The study '**Returning during the Pandemic: How OFWs Navigated Reintegration in the Philippines**' found that:

- Although unemployment has decreased from 83% (2021 study) to 23.4% (current study), more than half the respondents reported a monthly household income below the Philippines' poverty threshold for a family of five.
- Women tend to be overrepresented in the lower income categories, while men are more likely to earn higher incomes.
- Of those employed, women are more likely than men to be self-employed.

BRIDGE supported coordinated approaches to transforming policies to operations in labour migration governance, including through enhancing interagency mechanisms. Specifically:

- The Subcommittee on International Migration and Development at national and regional levels issued resolutions that endorse collaboration for further development of the Overseas Foreign Worker Reintegration Advisor and Referral Pathways (Reintegration Advisor). This helped secure the DMW's commitment to adopt and further develop the elements of the Reintegration Advisor within their system's infrastructure.
- A Technical Working Group for the National Action Plans on Fair and Ethical Recruitment and Sustainable, Gender-Responsive Return and Reintegration was established, in collaboration with DMW. The Technical Working Group has oversight in the implementation and monitoring of the two National Action Plans.

¹¹ This study was completed in partnership with the Scalabrini Migration Center, with the support of and IOM's Corporate Responsibility in Eliminating Slavery and Trafficking (CREST) project, as a follow-up to IOM report COVID- 19 Impact Assessment on Returned OFWs (2021).



Quezon City – Migrant Resource Centres (MRC)

A Migrant Resource Center of the Local Government of Quezon City was operationalized in 2022 through a partnership that enables delivery of localized, coordinated and gender-responsive migration programmes and services, and provides better protection and access to holistic and comprehensive services to migrant workers and their families from pre-migration to return and reintegration. Participation of migrant communities and OFW groups in advocating safe, orderly, and regular migration were fostered through the MRC’s various initiatives. Migrant workers and their families now have increased access to information on reintegration services and organizations through the use of information, education and communication materials and various reintegration tools. This includes a set of three explainer videos: ‘Gender-Responsive Reintegration,’ ‘Digital Tools in Recruitment,’ and ‘Ginhawa for Overseas Filipino Workers’. Community-level advocacy and information dissemination events were also conducted through the MRCs, particularly on local reintegration services. Migrant workers and their families will soon be able to access information at any time wherever they are through the Reintegration Advisor’s web-based portal.

5.4.3 IGAD (Regional)

Project Title

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

Budget (USD)

2,150,000

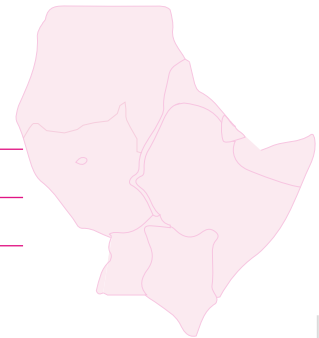
Implementation Period

February 2021-May 2023 (27 months)

PUNOs



International Labour Organization



Joint Programme Background and Summary

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is one of eight Regional Economic Communities (RECs) of the African Union, comprising Member States of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. It is home to more than 230 million people whose livelihoods and incomes are predominantly linked to agriculture. The IGAD region is characterised by areas of economic growth, as well as those prone to conflict, instability and crises, including those linked to climate change and environmental degradation. These are all factors that inform migration dynamics in the region.

The Joint Programme “Addressing Drivers and Facilitating Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in the Contexts of Disasters and Climate Change in the IGAD Region”, otherwise known as the Migration, Disasters and Climate Change programme (MDCC), contributes to facilitating pathways for regular migration in the region, as well as minimizing displacement risk in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters. This is to be achieved through addressing needs and gaps in: 1) data and knowledge, 2) national and regional policy frameworks, 3) disaster displacement preparedness, and 4) regular migration pathways.

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 and Challenges

The MDCC Joint Programme officially started in February 2021. Progress in 2022 contributed towards facilitating pathways for regular migration in the IGAD region and minimizing the risk of displacement in the context of climate change, environmental degradation and disasters. It supported regional, multi-stakeholder approaches to disaster risk reduction, preparedness, and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change. The MDCC builds on strong partnerships, specifically with IGAD, primarily through its Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) and its Member States.

Data and knowledge: The Joint Programme works closely with IGAD to enhance Member States' and other stakeholders' understandings of risks, the human mobility challenges related to disasters, and the adverse effects of climate change. Interventions so far have contributed to minimizing displacement risk in the IGAD region, including through leveraging such information for early warning systems, as well as for policymaking and operational planning. The Joint Programme reached certain data and knowledge milestones in 2022, including the development of a **decision-making model** and of **disaster displacement risk profiles** for cyclones in Somalia and floods in the region.

To support the dissemination of information, the ICPAC Platform on Disaster Displacement and the Centro Internazionale in Monitoraggio Ambientale

Research Foundation organized various workshops and participated in a number of policy forums. ICPAC continued to raise awareness of the links among disasters, climate change and human mobility at regional and global forums, including those convening climate scientists, governmental and non-governmental organizations, development partners, decision-makers, and civil society stakeholders, among others. While addressing the gaps in data and knowledge regarding drivers and risks of displacement in climate variability and change, ICPAC worked closely with IOM and the Centro Internazionale in Monitoraggio Ambientale Research Foundation for capacity enhancement, through organizing workshops and trainings.

National and regional policy frameworks: During 2022, the MDCC programme worked towards ensuring that policies in the IGAD regional are aligned with global and regional standards and best practice. This included strengthening vertical and horizontal policy coherence in the region, and ensuring that available evidence was used to inform climate change and disaster-related policy reviews. Specifically, policy reviews for better incorporation of human mobility in climate change and disaster related policies in Kenya and Somalia were completed in 2022. Based on the recommendations of the reviews, pilot project interventions were designed with relevant stakeholders to ensure consultation with and validation by local communities.

From Policy to Action – Pilot Interventions in Kenya and Somalia

In **Kenya**, in partnership with local NGO Lotus Kenya Action for Development organization (LOKADO), implementation started on enhancing access to sustainable development and income generation through agroforestry, climate-smart agriculture, and rangeland management in Turkana County (Turkana west, Turkana North, and Kibish). Also, in partnership with Local Ward Climate Change Committees, support was provided in developing ward-level climate change adaptation action plans.



Agroforestry production site in Turkana County, Kenya ©IOMKenya

In **Somalia**, pilot initiatives in the Hamar Jajab and Daynile districts of Mogadishu focused on green economy development through skills building in renewable energy and waste management. This was implemented in close partnerships with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, as well as the local Banadir Regional Administration.

Disaster displacement preparedness: In 2022 support was provided for better preparedness, operational readiness and regional/bilateral cooperation and coordination within IGAD and among its Member States, in the response to displacement across international borders, focusing on climate-related disasters and the adverse effects of climate change. One achievement was the development of a first draft of the **Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on admission and stay in disaster contexts**, which will later be tested and validated through simulation exercises, as well as corresponding consultations with relevant governments in the IGAD region. The SOP was drafted in close consultation with the Governments of Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, and includes the following topics: institutional coordination and responsibilities; entry, reception, registration and documentation; information management; minimum

standards of treatment and access to humanitarian assistance, including age, gender, and diversity; mainstreaming and referral pathways for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, among others.

A mapping of laws, policies, practices, and tools on admission and stay in the disaster context was finalized in December 2022 and will provide a solid foundation for the continuation of activities into the Joint Programme's final year. This contributes towards improved collaboration on disaster preparedness, focusing on the IGAD Free Movement Protocol Article 16 on Movement of Persons Affected by Disasters.

Regular migration pathways: Progress was made towards understanding the nexus between environmental degradation, unemployment as a driver for irregular migration, and enhancing

access to sustainable livelihoods, green jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities. In this context, three studies finalized in 2022 contribute towards rights-

based labour mobility, and opportunities to increase resilience and adaptation. The box below describes the studies.

Environment, Employment and Migration - Understanding the Nexus

The following studies were finalized in 2022 and contribute to the understanding of human mobility in the contexts of disasters and climate change in the IGAD region, as well as ways to strengthen resilience:

1. **“Human Mobility and Climate Change in the IGAD Region: a case study in the shared border regions of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia”** will be used to inform interventions in 2023.
2. **Market system analysis study on green jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities.** Building on the outcomes of the study, pilot interventions are being implemented in selected project target areas in Ethiopia to promote green job opportunities through training and coaching, information sharing, entrepreneurship promotion, and supporting access to finance.
3. **Report on a stronger integration of human mobility in national and regional green economy** and related policies, in collaboration with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Regional Collaboration Centre in Kampala, Uganda. Pilot project interventions were designed from the recommendations of the policy review together with relevant stakeholders, for piloting and validating the interventions with local communities, enhancing inclusive policymaking. For example:
 - In Kenya, work began on enhancing access to sustainable development and income generation through agroforestry, and climate-smart agriculture, as well as rangeland management.
 - In Somalia, skills building was considered a core component of promoting the engagement of migrants in green economy development, and finding durable solutions while improving their access to green jobs. Skills building focused on the renewable/clean energy sector (e.g. installation, repair, and maintenance of solar panels) and the waste management sector (recycling skills, especially for plastic bag replacement).

5.4.4 Pacific (Regional)

Project Title	Labour mobility for sustainable development and climate resilience in the Pacific
Budget (USD)	1,850,000
Implementation Period	September 2022-November 2024 (24 months)
PUNOs	 



Joint Programme Background and Summary

The Pacific region is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of environmental pressures, including climate change and increased risk of natural hazards, recognized as an aggravating factor to displacement and migration. While in the past, climate-related mobility was often seen as largely negative, more recently researchers, policymakers and affected communities have noted that mobility can be a potential strategy to respond to climate risk. Over the past decade, seasonal labour mobility opportunities have gained momentum in the Pacific, with more than 100,000 Pacific Islanders in labour mobility schemes in the region. Also, labour mobility is increasingly being embraced by various Pacific Island countries as a way to contribute to climate resilience, as it can increase earnings that can be saved, pooled and/or invested to improve the living conditions of migrant workers and their communities.

This Joint Programme aims to leverage these considerations through enhancing the benefits of safe and fair migration as a sustainable development and climate-resilience strategy in the Pacific. The

programme builds on existing interventions and consultations with the participating governments, which highlighted the need for a multi-pronged approach to tackling the challenges, and leveraging opportunities associated with labour mobility in the Pacific. While the Joint 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 countries in which the programme will be implemented: Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

The programme supports governments in the Pacific to demonstrate improved labour migration governance, contributing to the delivery of safe and regular labour migration programmes. It seeks to have decent work principles and standards at the core of Pacific labour migration programmes, and to support the social and labour market reintegration of returning Pacific Islander migrant workers.

Achievements and Challenges

This Joint Programme commenced implementation in September 2022, and was officially launched in Suva, Fiji. Forty-three participants attended the official launch, including representatives from the governments of the project countries, regional organizations, diplomatic missions, civil society organizations, development partners, UN partners, the Pacific Islands Council of Trade Unions, and the Fiji Employer and Business Membership Organizations.

The daylong event introduced the project to attendees and included relevant technical sessions from other key stakeholders. Key labour mobility stakeholders in the region, including, Pacer Plus, the World Bank, World Vision and Pacific Labour Facility, also presented at the launch, to share information on related interventions, best practices and lessons learned, with the aim of encouraging complementarity.

Towards the end of 2022, the project held an inception workshop for key stakeholders from project countries. During the workshop, the Joint Programme was introduced to stakeholders, to set the scene for full implementation, which is expected to scale up in early 2023.

Decent work principles and standards: To ensure Pacific governments and social partners have improved information, tools and mechanisms to implement rights-based and gender-responsive laws and policies in programme countries, the Joint Programme participated in regional events to raise awareness and explore potential synergies.

Safe and regular labour mobility: The Joint Programme aims to support migrant workers and their families increase skills, tools and knowledge to safely access labour mobility opportunities. Since the Joint Programme's inception, preliminary consultations have been held with the Fijian government for an assessment of the pre-employment support and services available to potential and participating labour migrants in Fiji. The assessment will then inform the development of a contextualized pre-employment training for Fijians participating in labour mobility schemes.

➔ Thematic Area 5

Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants

5.5.1 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 – November 2022

PUNOs



Joint Programme Background and Summary

The Joint Programme in Chile-Mexico focuses on improving migrant workers and refugees' access to decent work and sustainable livelihoods by ensuring their employability, as well as enhancing their access to employment opportunities and social protection programmes in Mexico City and Santiago de Chile. To this end, the Joint Programme supports interventions

that strengthen and articulate services in both cities to adequately provide for populations on the move who are facing increasingly vulnerable. It seeks to create public-private synergies by engaging social actors and strengthening social dialogue. Finally, by developing city-to-city networks on migrant and refugee integration practices, the Joint Programme

is contributing to the development of south-south cooperation and exchange on migration-related issues.

The Joint Programme focuses on three core areas: 1) strengthening public policies, programmes and services offered by governmental and non-governmental actors for access to employment, entrepreneurship and social protection by migrant workers and refugees; 2) promoting social dialogue among governmental (including local authorities) and social partners in order to facilitate migrants' integration in the labour market; and 3) facilitating south-south and city-to-city exchange of good practices on successful public policies and programmes, and on services offered by governmental

and non-governmental actors at the city level, that contribute to socio-economic integration of migrants, especially women.

This initiative is fully aligned with, and responsive to, Member States' call for strengthened partnership with local governments in the context of GCM implementation. Following a whole-of-government approach, the Joint Programme forges partnerships horizontally among local institutions and stakeholders in both countries, and vertically between local and national governments. Beyond core implementation, the Joint Programme also intends to contribute to the exchange of good practices between the two migrant-receiving cities, with the potential for scaling up in the region and beyond.

Achievements and Challenges

This Joint Programme started operations in November 2020 and has made significant progress towards the promotion of the socio-economic integration of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in Mexico City and Santiago de Chile in 2022, focusing on decent work and sustainable livelihood approaches.

Enhanced employment and social protection: In 2022, to improve employment and social protection programmes and services, with a focus on livelihoods, the Joint Programme reinforced existing institutional capacities, provided training, organized job fairs and established fellowship programmes. In both countries, these initiatives were undertaken through collaborations with state institutions and networks of migrant and refugee workers and entrepreneurs. Local authorities' capacities to carry out employment and social intervention programmes were enhanced through integrating findings from institutional assessments conducted in Santiago and Mexico City.

To improve migrants' and refugees' access to services, the Joint Programme supported both cities to develop guidance on coordination of services and information flows, for use by government service providers. Complementary trainings on age, gender, and diversity were provided for officials. This training ("**Interculturality, Gender and Labour Migration for Local Governments**") is publicly available " on IOM's [E-Campus](#) platform.

To improve access to the labour market through skills recognition, the Joint Programme carried out a needs assessment in both countries to identify the priority professional profiles to be officially certified. Connected to this, in both countries the Joint Programme collaborated with UN agencies and state institutions to establish fellowship programmes to facilitate access to certification for several job profiles. This was accompanied by support from a specialized organization to mentor candidates during the process and provide labour intermediation services.



Promoting Entrepreneurship

In 2022 entrepreneurship initiatives were implemented in both cities. The initiatives included training, job fairs, networking and financial support for prospective employees. In Chile, an entrepreneurship and social mobility programme was developed in collaboration with Vicarage of the Social Pastoral, a civil society implementing partner. The programme focused on women, migrants and socio-economically vulnerable persons. Furthermore, the Joint Programme created a virtual platform to showcase the small businesses that had benefited from the Programme, coupled with a fair to increase the initiative's visibility. In Mexico, the Joint Programme implemented a recurring comprehensive training and orientation programme on cooperatives and solidarity enterprise management for public officials.

Promoting social dialogue: In 2022, the Joint Programme continued working towards enhancing social dialogue in both cities. Spaces for dialogue among key actors were created, aimed at increasing opportunities for the socio-economic inclusion of migrants and refugees.

In Mexico, the Labour Equality and Non-Discrimination Forum explored strategies for inclusion of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. Subsequently, a tripartite dialogue was implemented with representatives of the Government of Mexico City, the National Union of Workers, INTRARE and the Ibero-American University to identify the main challenges for the labour inclusion of migrants and refugees living in Mexico City. Subsequently a set of recommendations for strengthening labour inclusivity were developed. These included establishing and strengthening links between different sectors, levels of governance, and civil society.

In Chile, in close collaboration with the Workers Union (Central Unitaria de Trabajadores) and the Production and Trade Confederation, job fairs and an online platform about labour rights called "Ruta del Migrante" directed at migrants and refugees were organized. In addition, the Workers' Union developed audio-visual material about migration and labour rights to be shown in public institutions with a high attendance rate of the target population. To complement these initiatives, an awareness-raising workshop on human mobility and labour inclusion was organized with employers' representatives. Among other things, in Chile, in coordination with the Municipality of Santiago and CSOs, the Joint Programme supported integration activities for migrant and Chilean children over the summer holidays.

South-South and City-to-City Exchange

The Joint Programme made significant progress towards facilitating south-south and city-to-city-exchanges in 2022. This included:

- Four technical exchanges of knowledge and policy practices for the socio-economic integration of people on the move, organized between the Municipality of Santiago and the Government of Mexico City.
- One regional technical exchange about good practices in local migration governance among the cities of São Paulo, Medellín, Buenos Aires, Santiago and Mexico City.
- Development of a methodological guide on Good Practices in Human Mobility and Socio-Labour Integration in Spanish and English.
- Good practices for integration of migrant, refugees and asylum seekers in Latin America systematized and presented in an interactive map developed, launched, and made publicly available.



Technical exchanges meeting, Chile ©IOM

In a live-streamed regional exchange about migration governance the cities of São Paulo, Medellín, Buenos Aires, Santiago and Mexico City exchanged their experiences based on the results of the Local Migration Governance Indicators (MGI).¹² This regional exchange was moderated by IOM's global MGI team and attended by UN Resident Coordinators, heads of the PUNOs, and the Mayors Migration Council.

5.5.2 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

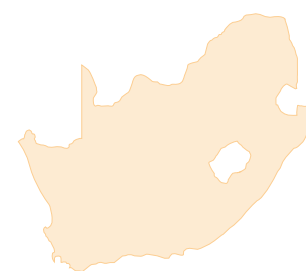
Budget (USD)

2,565,570

Implementing Period

October 2020-June 2023 (33 months)

PUNOs



Joint Programme Background and Summary

As the main country of destination for migrants from the southern African region and beyond, South Africa faces challenges of integration and social cohesion, with a recent history of xenophobic

violence. The Joint Programme seeks to shape the public narrative on migration and promote tolerance and evidence-based discussions, by implementing targeted engagement and facilitating participation

¹² MGI is an IOM framework to analyse the status quo of migration governance at either national or local levels and to identify best practices as well as areas with potential for further development.

of government counterparts, migrants and host communities, through community-level peace and socio-economic activities.

Fully aligned with South Africa's National Action Plan to combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance (2019), the Joint Programme contributes towards strengthening migrant, refugee and asylum-seeker integration, social cohesion and positive relations with host communities. It focuses 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 violence attributed to xenophobia frequently occurs. The Joint Programme also supports ongoing national efforts to reduce vulnerabilities and

strengthen resilience of the affected communities, including as part of COVID-19 recovery process.

The Joint Programme employs a "Prevention, Protection and Empowerment" framework based on three interrelated outcome areas: 1) strengthening national and local systems and capacities to prevent and respond to violence and victims of violence; 2) reinforcing social inclusion and peaceful coexistence among migrants, other groups and host communities; and 3) strengthening institutional systems to understand the causes and dynamics of crisis and violence, and for articulating responses. The Joint Programme's approach is intended to serve as a catalyst for follow-up interventions, as well as for possible replication in other parts of South Africa, and the broader Southern African region.

Achievements and Challenges

This Joint Programme commenced operations in October 2020. Progress to date can be seen across its three intervention areas.

Strengthening national and local systems: Building on ongoing work alongside the Department of Social Development, the Joint Programme conducted a mapping exercise to identify hot spot areas that are historically prone to xenophobic activities in Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal and the Western Cape. The mapping analysed the drivers and manifestations of racism, xenophobia, related intolerance, and violence at the

community level, including related gender dimensions. It also assessed existing social networks and capacities for violence reduction, taking into consideration gender- and age-disaggregated data.

A Protection Working Group comprising government, civil society and international agencies cooperating to protect and assist asylum seekers, refugees, migrants, and host communities, was revived in 2022 through close cooperation with the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, which oversees the group.

Tools to Counter Xenophobia and Promote Rights

The following tools were contextualized and used to support the prevention and response to xenophobia, and for the realization of migrants' rights in the target provinces:

- A customized **Human Rights Toolbox for South Africa** and training handbook, incorporating issues facing migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. In addition to training, these tools can also be used to support legislative and policy reviews.
- **Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Strengthening Community Peace-Building Initiatives.** The SOP can be applied to a variety of scenarios to promote peace at the grass-roots level through step-by-step guidance, and were developed in partnership with academia, and through consultation with civil society.

To ensure awareness on rights and how to claim them, the Joint Programme launched a community-based campaign entitled **“Know Your Rights”**. In addition to the general community, this campaign is estimated to have reached more than 15,000 migrants, refugees, and

asylum seekers, approximately half of whom are female. A series of complementary outreach and awareness raising initiatives were also implemented, including on the availability of services.

Accessing Services and Support

The Joint Programme enhanced access to support and services for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, including through:

- Support groups formed in 2021, which continued to inform communities on access to medical and legal services. These support systems, particularly in Western Cape and Gauteng, enabled direct support to more than 350 migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. More than 60 individuals received counselling services following violence and trauma, and 117 survivors of GBV were assisted with cash-based interventions.
- A web-based platform, specifically responding to the needs of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, with information on legal, psychosocial and administrative services for victims of violence. It is estimated that more than 200,000 individuals within South Africa accessed this information in 2022.
- A protection hotline, which provided telephonic assistance to more than 6,000 individuals, again focusing on the needs of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.



Food distribution and cash-based interventions in Kwa Zulu Natal, South Africa ©IOM

Reinforcing social inclusion and peaceful coexistence: The Joint Programme applied a whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach to promote social inclusion in targeted communities. Based on information from other ongoing interventions on social cohesion, and through consultations with community focal points and other stakeholders, positive narratives were promoted. This was done through community dialogue and outreach activities, as well as through social media, and was reinforced via local peace mediation sessions. These sessions work through

community peacebuilding monitors, traditional leaders, and women with a role in peacebuilding in the respective communities.

The Joint Programme also facilitated access to socio-economic opportunities, including through “social mixing” approaches that brought together individuals of different nationalities to exchange views, share experiences and engender a common culture of acceptance, irrespective of origin. Sixty-two such social cohesion and peacebuilding activities were conducted

in 2022, reaching close to 5,000 individuals (close to half were women). Beyond this, PUNOs supported various community-based sessions aimed at social cohesion, including through sporting events, working with youth and in educational settings. Collectively, these interventions contributed to strengthening the resilience of the vulnerable communities and worked towards peacebuilding and social inclusion.

Understanding and responding to the causes and dynamics of crisis and violence: In order to better understand the root causes and the dynamics of crisis and violence in the three provinces of focus, and to support and enhanced response, the Joint Programme carried out joint initiatives between government, UN, civil society and research and academic institutions. This included a **mapping of existing early warning and rapid response mechanisms** for the prevention of racism, discrimination, xenophobia and violence. The Joint Programme also supported the development of tools to monitor online hate speech and other forms of violence, and develop tools to identify communities at risk and map the underlying causes of xenophobic violence. The outcomes of these initiatives will be used to inform the work of the Rapid Response Task Team, which brings

together relevant government departments to address the issues articulated South Africa's National Action Plan to combat Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance of 2019.

The Joint Programme also contributed to the finalization of a **Framework for a Virtual Repository of Data Collection of Disaggregated Statistical Data** for the Measurement of Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. This Framework is expected to be finalized in the first quarter of 2023 and is anticipated to strengthen the implementation of the National Action Plan, while also providing the foundation for the monitoring and tracking of trends, which can feed into an early warning system in relation to hate speech, xenophobia, and xenophobic incidents in South Africa.

To inform the priorities for the remainder of the programme period, the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, with support from the programme, held a round-table event in 2022, focused on strengthening the National Action Plan. The round table resulted in the development of key short- and medium-term interventions that government departments and UN agencies committed to prioritize in 2023.

Looking Ahead: A Focus on Sustainability and Scalability

The Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund was launched in 2019. With some of the Joint Programmes (JPs) coming to a close in 2023, there are initial indications of sustainability, as well as scale-up within the country and/or region or beyond. Contributing factors include the continued relevance of the initiative, the quality of the design, the partnerships fostered, as well as ownership of the initiative among partners. The following examples set out indications of potential sustainability and scalability of elements of the JPs.

➔ The Philippines

Bridging recruitment to reintegration in migration governance



The close collaboration established with the Department of Migrant Workers (DMW) has been critical for the sustainability of the JP's products, tools and achievements. For example, BRIDGE secured the commitment of the DMW to institutionalize systems and tools such as the reintegration case management system and the Reintegration Advisor.

Throughout its implementation, BRIDGE has sought linkages with complementary initiatives, both within and beyond the UN system, demonstrating that building on and complementing existing initiatives can optimize impacts and facilitate conditions for scaling up. For example, on fair and ethical recruitment, BRIDGE has leveraged the gains of past projects (FAIR Project and ALTER Project) in conceptualizing the Code of Conduct for Private Recruitment Agencies and the National Action Plan on Fair and Ethical Recruitment. Additionally, the Reintegration Advisor initiated by the Safe and Fair (SAF) Project has been improved with BRIDGE's support. Its promotion and adoption by the government was put forward through leveraging the influence of migration inter-agency bodies engaged by BRIDGE. All these elements contribute towards efficiency and sustainability.

➔ Chile and Mexico

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



In both Chile and Mexico, lasting changes have been made in capacity-building of, and skills certification for migrant workers. In Chile, the programme was able to establish alliances and partnerships among national institutions, such as SENCE (in Spanish, "Servicio Nacional de Capacitación y Empleo") and ChileValora for the certification of labour competency programmes, as well as to generate connections between local public institutions and non-governmental organizations that provide services to target populations. In Mexico, through productive dialogues, trainings and certifications were adapted by employers, to foster the employability of the target population and increase their labour inclusion opportunities. These practices have strong potential for replication.

The programme has contributed towards south-south and city-to-city exchanges, including through a series of technical exchanges between tripartite actors in both countries across various themes, such as legal frameworks, socio-labour integration, gender considerations, the role of workers' unions and employers' organizations, and the importance of collaboration between local governments and civil society. The series ended with a live-streamed regional exchange about migration governance where the cities of São Paulo, Medellín, Buenos Aires, Santiago and Mexico City exchanged their experiences based on the results of the Local Migration Governance Indicators (MGI). This regional exchange was moderated by IOM's global MGI team and attended by UN Resident Coordinators, heads of the PUNOs, and the Mayors Migration Council. In order to support sustainability and potential scale-up, the best practices and challenges shared during these sessions, as well as other documented best practices in the region, were compiled in a methodological guide for socio-labour inclusion with a human rights perspective.

IGAD Region

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



The JP has worked through regional structures, and considered regionwide policies, as well as their localized application. Specifically, through the pilot interventions in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, the programme has demonstrated the value of combining a strengthened evidence base with policy analysis, capacity-building of relevant stakeholders, and designing and implementing localized actions.

Innovation has been a key element of the JP's work, with emphasis on enhancing access to quality data and evidence on disaster displacement risk and other forms of human mobility in the IGAD region. This has been achieved through developing disaster displacement risk profiles and decision-making models that account for the latest methodological advances in the field, in partnership with technical partners, ultimately enhancing the availability of evidence and capacities of IGAD, including ICPAC, on the links between human mobility, climate change, disasters, and environmental degradation in the region. A key innovative approach in these efforts has been the inclusion of socio-economic characteristics of vulnerability, such as loss of livelihood, in the disaster displacement risk models, with the aim of better identifying and developing anticipatory actions to address the different needs of affected communities and capture mobility patterns following sudden-onset hazards.



6 OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The Joint Programme in Trinidad and Tobago supports the survivors of human trafficking

This section provides an overview of the financial situation. It first reflects on the overall capitalization level and breadth of the donor base, considering the fund-raising target set by the Steering Committee and other global UN pooled funding instruments. It then focuses on the Fund's performance with respect to the key indicators and targets on earmarking. Finally, it highlights the Migration MPTF's approach to fund allocation and the perspectives for 2023.

For additional financial information, please refer to the consolidated annual financial report prepared by the AA, the UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office, for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022 in Annex C.

6.1 Falling Short of Capitalization Target


The Migration MPTF was not designed to absorb all migration projects and activities of the UN system, most of which must continue to be delivered on a bilateral or entity-specific basis. Yet to be relevant, add value and truly foster a collective approach to GCM implementation, it requires sufficient resources. In December 2021, after carefully considering the funding situation at the time, the targets outlined in the Migration MPTF 2021-2022 Investment Plan, the need expressed by the Members States and the Migration MPTF capacity to deliver, the Steering Committee set a total capitalization target at USD 70 million by the 2022 International Migration Review Forum (IMRF). This target was both ambitious given

the prevailing financial constraints, and modest in view of the need expressed and the number of Joint Programme ideas already positively assessed.

Unfortunately, despite the additional USD 9.2 million raised from 12 donors during the course of the year, the total capitalization fell short of the target. By the end of 2022, it had reached USD 37.3 million, roughly 55% of the objective.

It is therefore no surprise that the external evaluation identified fund-raising as the main challenge faced by the Migration MPTF, stressing that "growing the Fund is vital to its ultimate success".



		Commitments made between 1 Jan. and 31 Dec. 2022 (USD)	Total contributions (USD)
	Germany	532,260	14,671,672
	United States of America	5,000,000	5,000,000
	United Kingdom		4,849,973
	Norway	36,144	3,776,692
	Denmark		2,234,244
	France	1,501,142	2,207,671
	Netherlands	1,781,000	1,781,000
	Sweden		938,159
	Spain		808,693
	Portugal	106,273	554,927
	Mexico		450,000
	Ireland		55,569
	Philippines	26,402	51,402
	Luxembourg	26,307	26,307
	Thailand		25,000
	Cyprus		23,220
	Turkey		20,000
	Bangladesh	12,007	12,007
	Azerbaijan	5,000	5,000
		TOTAL 10,790,751	TOTAL 37,654,659

6.2 A Broad and Diverse Donor Base

While the capitalization target was not reached, it is important to underline the broad and diverse nature of the Fund's donor base, which appropriately reflects the partnership around the GCM.

With the pledge received from Kenya towards the end of 2022, the donor list includes 20 Member States, more than any other 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.

In 2022, six new donors joined the Fund: Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Kenya,¹³ Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United States. No other existing global fund

secured as many new donors during the course of the year.

The Migration MPTF donor base also stands out in its diversity. Amongst the 20 Member States contributing, many such as Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Kenya, Mexico, the Philippines, Thailand and Türkiye can be considered non-traditional donors.

Also, thanks to their contributions to the GCM Follow-up and Review Window, two non-governmental entities, the United Methodist Committee on Relief and the Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH, have also financially supported the Fund.

6.3 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 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 in 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% (no less than 40% should remain unearmarked). This target was met by the Fund for the first time in 2022 as only 6% of the funds mobilized during the year were earmarked by donors, compared to over 70% in both 2020 and 2021. Thanks to this very low level of earmarking in 2022, the target was also met on a cumulative basis: Out of a total income of USD 37,180,536 since inception, USD 16,560,876 (45% 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% 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 for 2020-2021 cumulatively, since the inception of the Fund:

¹³ This USD 50,000 contribution does not appear in the donor table and is not reflected in the consolidated annual financial report in Annex C because legal agreements were not finalized by 31 December 2022.

Category	Amount Received ¹⁴ (in USD)	%
Earmarked TA1	2,794,203	8%
Earmarked TA2	5,739,907	15%
Earmarked TA3	5,167,615	14%
Earmarked TA4	5,903,637	16%
Earmarked TA5	1,014,298	3%
Unearmarked	16,560,876	44%
Total	37,280,536	100%

6.4 Ready for 2023

The Steering Committee allocated funding in the amount of USD 1,850,000 to a new Joint Programme at its June 2022 meeting, but approximately USD 10 million remained available for budgeting as of 31 December 2022. However, this unusually large amount of unallocated resources does not reflect a change in the Migration MPTF Steering Committee's approach to programming. The Steering Committee's policy remains to use resources as they become available rather than conservatively keeping a reserve.

This uncharacteristic situation is due to the fact that over 95% of the contributions received in 2022 were transferred by the donors during the last quarter of the year. Also, as explained in section 2.2, the Steering Committee originally scheduled for December 2022 was postponed to February 2023. The Fund therefore closed the year 2022 poised to launch new Joint Programmes. Allocation decisions were expected at the first Steering Committee meeting of 2023.

¹⁴ 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 163,121 as of 31 December 2022). 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.



7 LOOKING FORWARD

Enhancing the benefits of safe and fair migration as a sustainable development and climate resilience strategy in the Pacific

Photo credit: ©IOM/Muse Mohammed

Throughout 2022, the twelve on-going Joint Programmes have made significant progress, validating the vision behind the Fund. Moving into 2023, this progress looks set to both deepen and broaden.

The seven programmes launched in 2020 and early 2021 will conclude and each will undergo an independent, external evaluation, whose results will be made public. Multiple new Joint Programmes will be launched, including in all likelihood, with a focus on the impact of climate change on migration. Actual and prospective capital means that those programmes completed in 2023 will be replaced by an equal or, more likely greater, number of new ones.

Work undertaken in 2022 to reinforce the Fund's commitment to involving all stakeholders and to child sensitivity is almost complete and will lead in 2023 to the adoption of operational guidance on both. And 2023 also opens a new cycle, leading to the 2026 International Migration Review Forum. As such, the Steering Committee will need to adopt a new investment plan to guide Joint Programme selection and resource mobilization in the coming period. These are significant advancements in and of themselves. But they need to be viewed in a wider context, for the Fund is playing its part in nurturing an ever more diverse ecosystem in support of the GCM.

It is noteworthy that nearly 80% of those countries that either have an operational Joint Programme or a proposal in the pipeline have established, or are in the process of establishing, a country-level UN Network on Migration. The link between the Fund and increased UN-system coherence is ever stronger. Taken together, the pipeline and active Joint Programmes represent sixty-five states and nineteen UN partners. Stakeholders are increasingly represented, too. As already noted, partners who have served on the Steering Committee now stand at twenty-four.

In the coming cycle, lessons from the first generation of completed Joint Programmes will contribute to the Migration Network Hub, further strengthening, and enriching, the capacity building mechanism called for in the GCM.

The donor base continues to expand, itself a signal of intent to live up to the cooperative ethos at the core of the Compact. In just three short years, the Fund has evolved from an idea to a reality. One which is involving more and more partners and benefiting a growing number of recipients. This is – and should be – a cause for quiet celebration. But it cannot be a cause of complacency. The need is real and demands for the Fund far outstrip current capacities. Closing this gap must be a primary focus for 2023. As put by the Deputy Secretary-General Ms. Amina J Mohammed, “the Migration MPTF has demonstrated that it is fit for purpose; it deserves the resources to continue delivering on its promises”¹⁵.

The coming period presents an exciting challenge to all supporters of the Fund – both current and prospective – to build on the strong foundations to date and further expand our growing GCM community.

We look forward to continued collaboration with our partners and increased support from donors to deliver a world where migration works for the benefit of all.

¹⁵ Closing statement delivered for the “Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund: Turning commitments into reality” IMRF side-event held on 19 May 2022.



8

ANNEXES

Demand-driven skills training and certification strategy in Mexico

Photo credit: ©IOM

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							Annual Report 2022	
RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET ¹⁶ (cumulative unless otherwise mentioned)			MOVs	NOTES	Results	Notes
		Year 1 (2020)	Year 2 (2021)	Year 3 (2022)				
Results Area 1: The Joint Programmes and Initiatives funded by the Migration MPTF are aligned to key Global Compact Guiding Principles								
1.1) Joint Programmes (JPs) funded by the Migration MPTF ('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.	80%	80%	80%	JP docs	JPs (denominator) equals the JPs funded during the target year; ii) The information will be qualitatively assessed by the FMU from JOINT PROGRAMME documents.	100%	All 12 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 doc and annual reports).
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, c Min 90% for a, b	100% for a, b, c Min 90% for a, b	JP docs	MMPTF Human Rights Marker Guidance Note was finalised in Dec 2020	100% for a, b	A: 8 JPs B: 4 JPs C: none
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, c Min 70% for a, b	100% for a, b, c Min 70% for a, b	JP docs	MMPTF Gender Marker Guidance Note was finalised in Dec 2020	100% for a, b	A: 1 JP B: 11 JPs C: none

¹⁶ Please note that the baseline for all indicators are not applicable (N/A).

RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET ¹⁶ (cumulative unless otherwise mentioned)			MOVs	NOTES	Results	Notes
		Year 1 (2020)	Year 2 (2021)	Year 3 (2022)				
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. ¹⁷	60% for a, b, c Min 20% for a, b	60% for a, b, c Min 20% for a, b	60% for a, b, c Min 20% for a, b	JP docs	In assessing the JPs, the 4 core principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child will be taken into account.	100% for a, b, c 50% for a, b	A: 1 JP B: 5 JPs C: 6 JPs
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%	90%	90%	JP docs	Disaggregate government line ministries/ departments/ sectors as necessary	100%	All JPs include more than one government line entity as partners. 9 out of 12 JPs also work with local government and related entities (e.g. provincial, municipal, district agencies).
	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).	N/A	20%	30%	JP reports	Disaggregate by type of agreement; Entry into implementation agreements only expected in Y2	75%	9 out of 12 (75%) JPs entered into implementation agreements with local gov and related entities. Out of the nine, 4 entered into financial agreements, and 5 non-financial.
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.	80%	85%	90%	JP docs and reports	Disaggregate by type of stakeholders per the GCM definition	91.7%	11 out of 12 (91.7%) JPs include non-UN/Govt stakeholders in its programme management/coordination mechanisms. Disaggregation (counted as instances mentioned per JP): migrants (5), local communities (2), civil society (8), academia (3), private sector (5), and trade unions (3).

¹⁷ Note the phrasing of the child sensitivity maker has been updated to align with the new Child Sensitivity Marker Guidance Note (approved February 2023). For Joint Programmes that initiated implementation prior to this date, the original self-reported marker scores have been used.

1.6) JPs take a whole-of-society approach.	1.6.2) % of JPs that enter into implementation agreements with non-governmental stakeholders.	N/A	70%	70%	JP reports	i) Disaggregate by type of partners per the GCM definition; ii) Entry into implementation agreements only expected in Y2	83.3%	10 out of 12 (83.3%) JPs entered into financial implementation agreements with non-governmental stakeholders. Disaggregation (counted as instances mentioned per JP): civil society (7), academia (2), and private sector (3).
Result Area 2: The Joint Programmes and Initiatives funded by the Migration MPTF are sustainable and complementary to other development initiatives								
2.1) Expected results of the JPs have been achieved and are sustainable.	2.1.1) % of JPs outcomes and output results achieved by end of project	N/A	N/A	75%	JP docs and reports; FMU qualitative assessments	All JPs funded in 2020 have min 24 months duration and project completion would be late 2022; The denominator of the target % would be JPs that have reached end of project by the target year.	N/A	No JP completed implementation in 2022 as four JPs requested for no-cost extensions (Tajikistan, Philippines, South Africa, Chile-Mexico).
	2.1.2) % of JPs evaluated as achieving sustainable results.	N/A	N/A	75%	JP eval reports	i) Common definition and criteria of/for sustainability will be included in all Evaluation Terms of References; ii) There are no JPs expected to conduct evaluations during Y1 or Y2; iii) The denominator of the target % would be JPs that have reached end of project by the target year	N/A	See above
2.2) JPs are complementary to other development projects and initiatives.	2.2.2) % of JPs that are mutually reinforcing with other local, national, regional or global development initiatives.	N/A	N/A	70%	JP eval reports	Common definition of "Mutually reinforcing" will be included in Evaluation TOR	N/A	See above

RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET ¹⁶ (cumulative unless otherwise mentioned)			MOVs	NOTES	Results	Notes
		Year 1 (2020)	Year 2 (2021)	Year 3 (2022)				
Result Area 3: The Migration MPTF is managed efficiently, coherently and consistently.								
3.1) Financial resource mobilization and utilisation.	3.1.1) Volume of resources mobilised annually (in million USD) - annual targets.	USD 25m	USD 30m	USD 45m	AA financial reports	Disaggregate by type of donor	USD 9,026,534	Bilateral donors (100%)
	3.1.2) % of resources mobilized that are earmarked.	Less than 60% earmarked cumulatively			AA financial reports		56% earmarked	Total resources mobilised as of end 2022: USD 37,180,536 Earmarked: USD 20,619,660 (56%) Unearmarked: USD 16,560,876 (44%)
		No earmarking to a specific TA over 25% of total contributions received (same targets every year)			AA financial reports	Disaggregate by thematic priorities	No earmarking to a specific TA over 16% of total contributions received	Earmarked per TA: TA1 \$ 2,794,203 (8%); TA2 \$ 5,739,907 (15%); TA3 \$ 5,167,615 (14%); TA4 \$ 5,903,637 (16%); TA5 \$ 1,014,298 (3%) Unearmarked: \$ 16,560,876 (44%)
	3.1.3) % of resources allocated to each thematic priority (cumulative indicator). ³	Bracket 10-40% per TA	Bracket 10-30% per TA	Bracket 15-30% per TA	SC decisions documents	Disaggregate by funding cycle	11.4-29.3%	For JPs funded in 2020+2021+2022 TA1: 3,200,000 (13.1%); TA2: 7,150,000 (29.3%); TA3: 2,786,280 (11.4%); TA4: 7,000,000 (28.7%); TA5: 4,267,940 (17.5%) Note: In 2022, the TA3 Afghanistan JP (USD2.9m) was terminated. The high allocation of funds to TA2 and TA4 is partially due to the high demand (high number of proposals received)

RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET ¹⁶ (cumulative unless otherwise mentioned)			MOVs	NOTES	Results	Notes
		Year 1 (2020)	Year 2 (2021)	Year 3 (2022)				
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%	100%	CN and JP FMU reviews; SC decision documents; SC coordinator letters to RC		100%	All CNs submitted were reviewed per transparent criteria and assessed in a timely manner
	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%	100%	100%	Confirm with AA	Implementation is deemed to be initiated when the AA transfers the funds to the PUNOs	100%	
3.3) Implementation of JPs are 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.	N/A	90%	90%	FMU records	There are no JP reports expected to be submitted during Year 1	100%	6 JP Annual Reports for 2020 received 7 JP Mid-Year Update Reports received for June 2021 9 JP Annual Reports for 2021 received 11 JP Mid-Year Update Reports received for June 2022 (Note: Afghanistan update not received as implementation was put on hold) 12 JP Annual Reports for 2022 received
	3.3.2) % of JPs that complete joint final independent evaluations within 6 months of completion of project activities - annual targets.	N/A	N/A	100%	FMU records	There are no JPs expected to conduct evaluations during Year 1 and 2	N/A	No JP completed implementation in 2022 as four JPs requested for no-cost extensions (Tajikistan, Philippines, South Africa, Chile-Mexico)

RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET ¹⁶ (cumulative unless otherwise mentioned)			MOVs	NOTES	Results	Notes
		Year 1 (2020)	Year 2 (2021)	Year 3 (2022)				
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.	3	2	2	FMU records; SC meeting notes		1	Only one SC meeting was held in 2022 (June). The December SC meeting was postponed to February 2023 as the SC wanted to discuss the findings of the external evaluation of the Fund, which was only completed on 31 December.
	3.4.2) Annual Consultative Forum organized.	Yes	Yes	Yes	FMU records; Consultative Forum notes		Yes	19 October 2022
	3.4.3) % of SC decisions implemented within the agreed timelines - annual targets.	90%	90%	90%	FMU records; SC mtg notes		100%	
	3.4.4) MMPTF annual consolidated narrative and financial reports submitted to the SC and donors by agreed deadlines.	Yes	Yes	Yes	FMU records; SC mtg notes	MMPTF AR includes financial report prepared by AA, narrative report prepared by FMU, First year progress report prepared by FMU	Yes	Annual Report 2021
3.5) Risks related to the management of the MMPTF are monitored and managed	MMPTF Risk Management Strategy in place and reviewed annually.	Yes	Yes	Yes	FMU records; SC mtg notes		Yes	Reviewed during June 2022 SC meeting

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
Thematic Area 1										
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
Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)	Asia, Central Asia	Supporting the Governments of Central Asian States in the implementation of the GCM	IOM, UNDP, UNESCO	3,000,000	24	10, 16, 17	1, 3, 17, 23	Yes	B	B
Kyrgyz Republic	Asia, Central 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
Nigeria	Africa, West and Central Africa	Strengthening Fact-Based and Data-Driven Migration Governance and Management in Nigeria	IOM, UNODC	2,000,000	24	10, 16, 17	1, 3, 9, 17, 21, 23	B	B	B
Serbia	Europe	Promoting evidence-based migration governance for maximizing development potential of migration	IOM, UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR	2,000,000	24	10, 16, 17	1, 23	A	B	B

Country / Region	Region, Sub-Region	Title	PUNOs	Budget Total (USD)	Duration (months)	SDGs	GCM objectives	HR Marker	Gender Marker	Child Marker
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
Thematic Area 2										
Chad	Africa, West and Central Africa	Supporting Better Transhumance Governance in Chad	IOM, UNICEF, OHCHR	4,032,000	24	10, 16	4, 7, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17	Yes	B	C
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
Ghana	Africa, West and Central Africa	Reinforcing protection of vulnerable migrants in Ghana	IOM, UNICEF, ILO, UNFPA	3,000,000	30	5, 8, 10	TBC	Yes	B	B
MENA (D jibouti, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Libya)	MENA, MENA	Initiative to support appropriate care and reception models for unaccompanied migrant children	UNICEF, IOM	2,850,000	24	10, 16	7, 12, 13	A	B	A
Mexico	Americas, Central and North America	Strengthening the National Capacities for the Regularization and Protection of Persons in the Context of International Migration in Mexico	IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF	1,500,000	24	8, 10, 16	5, 10, 16, 23	Yes	B	B
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

Country / Region	Region, Sub-Region	Title	PUNOs	Budget Total (USD)	Duration (months)	SDGs	GCM objectives	HR Marker	Gender Marker	Child Marker
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	A	A
Thematic Area 3										
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
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
Costa Rica	Americas, Central and North America	Costa Rica: Strengthening Coordination and Exchange of Information between Law Enforcement in Prosecution of Smuggling of Migrants and Human Trafficking Transnational Crimes	IOM, UNODC, UN Women, UPU	2,300,000	24	5, 8, 9, 10, 16	9, 10, 20	A	B	C

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
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	18	3, 8, 11	7, 15, 16, 18, 21	Yes	B	B
Gabon, Togo	Africa, West and Central Africa	Addressing irregular migration and combatting transnational crime in human trafficking along maritime and land routes from Togo to Gabon	UNODC, UNICEF	2,200,000	36	5, 10, 16	9, 10, 11	A	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

Country / Region	Region, Sub-Region	Title	PUNOs	Budget Total (USD)	Duration (months)	SDGs	GCM objectives	HR Marker	Gender Marker	Child Marker
Mali	Africa, West and Central Africa	Initiative for Diaspora Engagement and Investment in Mali's Regions (INEDIT Mali - Initiative pour l'Engagement des Diasporas et des Investissements dans les Territoires au Mali)	IOM, UNCDF, UNIDO	2,000,000	36	4, 8, 17	6, 19, 20	A	B	N/A
Nepal	Asia, South Asia	Strengthening Government Capacity to ensure safe, orderly and regular Migration (GCM)	IOM, ILO, UNODC, UN Women	2,000,000	36	5, 8, 10, 17	5, 6, 18	Yes	B	B
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	36	8, 10, 17	1, 3, 18, 19, 20	B	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
Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia)	Europe	Western Balkans: Labour Migration for the Benefit of All	IOM, ILO	3,000,000	36	8, 10	1, 5	A	C	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	TBC	Yes	B	B

Country / Region	Region, Sub-Region	Title	PUNOs	Budget Total (USD)	Duration (months)	SDGs	GCM objectives	HR Marker	Gender Marker	Child Marker
Kyrgyz Republic	Asia, Central 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
Morocco	MENA	Making Migration Work for All: Improved Social Cohesion and fair access to services for migrants in Morocco	IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF	2,000,000	30	1, 10, 16	15, 16	Yes	B	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	2,053,567	24	3, 8, 10	15, 16	A	A	B
Republic of Moldova	Europe	Addressing the medium-long term mobility-driven COVID-19 development impact in the Republic of Moldova and contributing to an early recovery of impacted groups	IOM, UNDP, UNICEF, ILO	2,000,000	18	1, 3, 10	TBC	Yes	B	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

Country / Region	Region, Sub-Region	Title	PUNOs	Budget Total (USD)	Duration (months)	SDGs	GCM objectives	HR Marker	Gender Marker	Child Marker
Thailand	Asia, East and South-East Asia	Access to Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education for Migrant Children in Thailand	IOM, UNESCO, UNICEF	1,500,000	24	1, 4, 5	15	Yes	B	A
Uruguay	Americas, South America	Labour Inclusion of Migrants in Latin America and Covid-19 Socio Economic recovery	IOM, UN Women, ILO	1,753,180	24	3, 8, 10	TBC	Yes	B	B

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 2022

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

May 2023



United Nations
MPTF Office

DEFINITIONS

Allocation

Amount approved by the Steering Committee for a project/programme.

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 Standard Administrative Arrangement 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 Standard Administrative Arrangement.

Delivery Rate

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

Indirect Support Costs

A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. UNSDG policy establishes a fixed indirect cost rate of 7% of programmable costs for inter-agency pass-through MPTFs.

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.

Project Operational Closure

A project or programme is considered operationally closed when all programmatic activities for which Participating Organization(s) received funding have been completed.

Project Start Date

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

Total Approved Budget

This represents the cumulative amount of allocations approved by the Steering Committee.

US Dollar Amount

The financial data in the report is recorded in US Dollars

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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 Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) signed with contributors.

The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent, is responsible for concluding an MOU with Participating Organizations and SAAs with contributors. 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 2022 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>).

2022 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 **2022**. 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 **2022**, **21** contributors deposited US\$ **37,343,662** and US\$ **238,196** was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ **37,581,858**.

Of this amount, US\$ **22,462,201** has been net funded to **12** Participating Organizations, of which US\$ **10,639,745** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ **373,437**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund** as of 31 December 2022.

Table 1 Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2022 (in US Dollars)

	Annual 2021	Annual 2022	Cumulative
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	13,330,988	9,189,655	37,343,662
Sub-total Contributions	13,330,988	9,189,655	37,343,662
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	20,050	125,690	238,196
Total: Sources of Funds	13,351,039	9,315,345	37,581,858
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	9,810,708	3,807,374	22,196,039
Net Funded Amount	9,810,708	3,807,374	22,196,039
Administrative Agent Fees	133,310	91,897	373,437
Direct Costs	-	266,162	266,162
Bank Charges	180	244	699
Total: Uses of Funds	9,944,197	4,165,676	22,836,337
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	3,406,841	5,149,669	14,745,521
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	6,189,011	9,595,852	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	9,595,852	14,745,521	14,745,521
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	9,810,708	4,073,536	22,462,201
Participating Organizations Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	3,008,690	7,442,919	10,639,745
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	6,802,018	(3,369,383)	11,822,457

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this fund as of 31 December **2022**.

The **Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund** is currently being financed by **21** contributors, as listed in the table below.

The table includes financial commitments made by the contributors through signed Standard Administrative Agreements with an anticipated deposit date as per the schedule of payments by 31 December **2022** and deposits received by the same date. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond **2022**.

Table 2. Contributions, as of 31 December 2022 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Total Commitments	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2021 Deposits	Current Year Jan-Dec-2022 Deposits	Total Deposits
Government of Azerbaijan	5,000	-	5,000	5,000
Government of Bangladesh	12,007	-	12,007	12,007
Government of Cyprus	23,220	23,220	-	23,220
Government of Denmark	2,234,244	2,234,244	-	2,234,244
Government of France	2,207,671	706,530	1,501,142	2,207,671
Government of Germany	14,671,672	14,139,412	532,260	14,671,672
Government of Ireland	55,569	55,569	-	55,569
Government of Luxembourg	26,307	-	26,307	26,307
Government of Mexico	350,000	350,000	-	350,000
Government of Netherlands	1,781,000	-	1,781,000	1,781,000
Government of Norway	3,776,692	3,740,548	36,144	3,776,692
Government of Philippines	51,402	25,000	26,402	51,402
Government of Portugal	554,927	448,655	106,273	554,927
Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH	63,121	-	63,121	63,121
Government of Spain	597,696	597,696	-	597,696
Government Offices of Sweden	938,159	938,159	-	938,159
Government of Thailand	25,000	25,000	-	25,000
Government of Turkey	20,000	20,000	-	20,000
Government of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4,849,973	4,849,973	-	4,849,973
United Methodist Committee Relief	100,000	-	100,000	100,000
Government of United States of America	5,000,000	-	5,000,000	5,000,000
Grand Total	37,343,662	28,154,007	9,189,655	37,343,662

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 **2022**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **238,196**.

No interest was received from Participating Organizations. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2022 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2021	Current Year Jan-Dec-2022	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Earned Interest and Investment Income	112,506	125,690	238,196
Total: Fund Earned Interest	112,506	125,690	238,196
Participating Organization			
Total: Agency earned interest	-	-	-
Grand Total	112,506	125,690	238,196

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December **2022**, the AA has transferred US\$ **22,196,039** to **12** 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 Cumulative as of 31-Dec-2021			Current Year Jan-Dec-2022			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
FAO	420,000	-	420,000	-	-	-	420,000	-	420,000
ILO	1,505,850	-	1,505,850	912,180	-	912,180	2,418,030	-	2,418,030
IOM	7,777,510	-	7,777,510	2,007,970	-	2,007,970	9,785,480	-	9,785,480
ITC	978,628	-	978,628	119,412	-	119,412	1,098,040	-	1,098,040
OHCHR	315,000	-	315,000	-	-	-	315,000	-	315,000
UNWOMEN	1,295,000	-	1,295,000	75,000	-	75,000	1,370,000	-	1,370,000
UNDP	1,707,909	-	1,707,909	157,290	-	157,290	1,865,199	-	1,865,199
UNFPA	360,653	-	360,653	111,709	-	111,709	472,362	-	472,362
UNHCR	1,142,567	-	1,142,567	142,203	-	142,203	1,284,770	-	1,284,770
UNICEF	1,225,000	-	1,225,000	-	-	-	1,225,000	-	1,225,000
UNOPS	350,000	-	350,000	133,950	-	133,950	483,950	-	483,950
WHO	1,310,548	-	1,310,548	147,660	-	147,660	1,458,208	-	1,458,208
Grand Total	18,388,665	-	18,388,665	3,807,374	-	3,807,374	22,196,039	-	22,196,039

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 **2022** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/mig00>.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In **2022**, US\$ **3,807,374** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ **7,268,279** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ **22,196,039** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ **10,465,105**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **47.15** percent.

Table 5.1 Net Funded Amount and Reported Expenditures by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2022 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years as of 31-Dec-2021	Current Year Jan-Dec-2022	Cumulative	
FAO	420,000	420,000	57,745	217,312	275,057	65.49
ILO	2,418,030	2,418,030	229,782	734,139	963,920	39.86
IOM	9,785,480	9,785,480	1,165,721	3,024,314	4,190,035	42.82
ITC	1,098,040	1,098,040	14,663	489,589	504,253	45.92
OHCHR	315,000	315,000	158,571	(93,379)	65,192	20.70
UNDP	1,865,199	1,865,199	409,476	637,249	1,046,725	56.12
UNFPA	472,362	472,362	48,800	179,244	228,044	48.28
UNHCR	1,284,770	1,284,770	715,249	588,622	1,303,870	101.49
UNICEF	1,225,000	1,225,000	25,945	620,736	646,681	52.79
UNOPS	483,950	483,950	32,100	256,782	288,882	59.69
UNWOMEN	1,370,000	1,370,000	124,615	529,012	653,627	47.71
WHO	1,458,208	1,458,208	214,159	84,660	298,819	20.49
Grand Total	22,196,039	22,196,039	3,196,826	7,268,279	10,465,105	47.15

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 2022 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditures			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years Cumulative as of 31-Dec-2021	Current Year Jan-Dec-2022	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost	1,174,755	1,801,002	2,975,757	30.56
Supplies, commodities and materials	188,791	308,516	497,307	5.11
Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	36,254	227,010	263,264	2.70
Contractual Services Expenses	735,868	1,858,684	2,594,552	26.64
Travel	126,721	472,413	599,134	6.15
Transfers and Grants	317,575	1,200,091	1,517,666	15.58
General Operating	334,243	957,045	1,291,287	13.26
Programme Costs Total	2,914,207	6,824,760	9,738,967	100.00
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	282,619	443,519	726,138	7.46
Grand Total	3,196,826	7,268,279	10,465,105	-

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 thematic area by project/Joint Programme and Participating Organization

Table 5.3. Expenditure by Project within Thematic Area

Thematic Area / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
GCM follow-up & review window							
00132579	Travel Support of Delegates an	IOM	On Going	161,490	161,490	117,459	72.73
GCM follow-up & review window: Total				161,490	161,490	117,459	72.73
TA1 Promoting use of data							
00124541	Evidence-based migration polic	IOM	On Going	653,628	653,628	527,202	80.66
00124541	Evidence-based migration polic	UNFPA	On Going	372,362	372,362	211,096	56.69
00124541	Evidence-based migration polic	UNHCR	On Going	474,010	474,010	431,961	91.13
00129728	Indonesia migration governance	IOM	On Going	560,000	560,000	123,268	22.01
00129728	Indonesia migration governance	UNDP	On Going	280,000	280,000	31,765	11.34
00129728	Indonesia migration governance	UNWOMEN	On Going	350,000	350,000	135,444	38.70
TA1 Promoting use of data: Total				2,690,000	2,690,000	1,460,735	54.30
TA2 Protecting human rights							
00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	FAO	On Going	420,000	420,000	275,057	65.49
00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	IOM	On Going	420,000	420,000	275,385	65.57
00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	UNICEF	On Going	350,000	350,000	254,198	72.63
00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	UNWOMEN	On Going	350,000	350,000	277,703	79.34
00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	IOM	On Going	1,050,000	1,050,000	404,154	38.49
00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	UNFPA	On Going	100,000	100,000	16,948	16.95
00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	UNICEF	On Going	700,000	700,000	342,157	48.88

00124692	Strengthening border managemen	ITC	On Going	398,040	398,040	282,245	70.91
00124692	Strengthening border managemen	UNDP	On Going	524,300	524,300	425,876	81.23
00124692	Strengthening border managemen	WHO	On Going	492,200	492,200	266,987	54.24
00124693	Strengthening border managemen	IOM	On Going	273,492	273,492	205,639	75.19
00124694	Strengthening border managemen	IOM	On Going	274,321	274,321	-	-
00127691	Managing Health Risks linked t	IOM	Operationally Closed	1,063,992	1,063,992	-	-
00127691	Managing Health Risks linked t	WHO	Operationally Closed	966,008	966,008	31,833	3.30
TA3 Address irregular migratio: Total				4,816,280	4,816,280	1,855,988	38.54

TA4 Facilitate regular migratn							
00124507	Bridging Recruitment to Reinte	ILO	On Going	500,000	500,000	205,158	41.03
00124507	Bridging Recruitment to Reinte	IOM	On Going	750,000	750,000	241,086	32.14
00124507	Bridging Recruitment to Reinte	UNWOMEN	On Going	250,000	250,000	169,310	67.72
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	ILO	On Going	622,180	622,180	168,649	27.11
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	IOM	On Going	943,870	943,870	499,333	52.90
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	UNHCR	On Going	100,000	100,000	71,149	71.15
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	UNOPS	On Going	483,950	483,950	288,882	59.69
00129727	Enhanced socio-economic integr	IOM	On Going	420,000	420,000	5,136	1.22
00129727	Enhanced socio-economic integr	UNDP	On Going	385,000	385,000	210,223	54.60
00129727	Enhanced socio-economic integr	UNWOMEN	On Going	245,000	245,000	48,631	19.85
00132545	Labour Mobility for Sustainabl	ILO	On Going	595,000	595,000	59,462	9.99
00132545	Labour Mobility for Sustainabl	IOM	On Going	700,000	700,000	24,939	3.56
TA4 Facilitate regular migratn: Total				5,995,000	5,995,000	1,991,959	33.23

TA5 Improve social inclusion							
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	IOM	On Going	700,000	700,000	569,711	81.39
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	OHCHR	On Going	315,000	315,000	65,192	20.70
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	UNDP	On Going	395,899	395,899	340,496	86.01
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	UNHCR	On Going	210,000	210,000	300,000	142.86
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	UNWOMEN	On Going	175,000	175,000	22,540	12.88

00124740	Capacity building of local gov	ILO	On Going	325,452	325,452	266,153	81.78
00124740	Capacity building of local gov	IOM	On Going	225,343	225,343	142,325	63.16
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	264,498	70.46
00124741	Capacity building of local gov	IOM	On Going	275,417	275,417	211,573	76.82
00124741	Capacity building of local gov	UNHCR	On Going	249,845	249,845	249,845	100.00
TA5 Improve social inclusion: Total				3,498,269	3,498,269	2,683,248	76.70
Grand Total				22,196,039	22,196,039	10,465,105	47.15

5.4. Expenditure by Project, grouped by Country

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 %
Afghanistan						
00127691	Managing Health Risks linked t	IOM	1,063,992	1,063,992	-	-
00127691	Managing Health Risks linked t	WHO	966,008	966,008	31,833	3.30
Afghanistan: Total			2,030,000	2,030,000	31,833	1.57
Chile						
00124741	Capacity building of local gov	ILO	375,398	375,398	264,498	70.46
00124741	Capacity building of local gov	IOM	275,417	275,417	211,573	76.82
00124741	Capacity building of local gov	UNHCR	249,845	249,845	249,845	100.00
Chile: Total			900,660	900,660	725,916	80.60
Ecuador						
00129727	Enhanced socio-economic integr	IOM	420,000	420,000	5,136	1.22
00129727	Enhanced socio-economic integr	UNDP	385,000	385,000	210,223	54.60
00129727	Enhanced socio-economic integr	UNWOMEN	245,000	245,000	48,631	19.85
Ecuador: Total			1,050,000	1,050,000	263,990	25.14
Gambia (the)						
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	IOM	490,000	490,000	199,415	40.70
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	ITC	700,000	700,000	222,008	31.72
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	UNDP	280,000	280,000	38,365	13.70
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	UNICEF	175,000	175,000	50,326	28.76
Gambia (the): Total			1,645,000	1,645,000	510,115	31.01
Global and Interregional						
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	ILO	622,180	622,180	168,649	27.11
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	IOM	943,870	943,870	499,333	52.90
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	UNHCR	100,000	100,000	71,149	71.15
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	UNOPS	483,950	483,950	288,882	59.69
00132545	Labour Mobility for Sustainabl	ILO	595,000	595,000	59,462	9.99
00132545	Labour Mobility for Sustainabl	IOM	700,000	700,000	24,939	3.56

00132579	Travel Support of Delegates an	IOM	161,490	161,490	117,459	72.73
Global and Interregional: Total			3,606,490	3,606,490	1,229,873	34.10

Guinea						
00124692	Strengthening border managemen	IOM	823,927	823,927	643,409	78.09
00124692	Strengthening border managemen	ITC	398,040	398,040	282,245	70.91
00124692	Strengthening border managemen	UNDP	524,300	524,300	425,876	81.23
00124692	Strengthening border managemen	WHO	492,200	492,200	266,987	54.24
Guinea: Total			2,238,467	2,238,467	1,618,516	72.30

Indonesia						
00129728	Indonesia migration governance	IOM	560,000	560,000	123,268	22.01
00129728	Indonesia migration governance	UNDP	280,000	280,000	31,765	11.34
00129728	Indonesia migration governance	UNWOMEN	350,000	350,000	135,444	38.70
Indonesia: Total			1,190,000	1,190,000	290,477	24.41

Liberia						
00124693	Strengthening border managemen	IOM	273,492	273,492	205,639	75.19
Liberia: Total			273,492	273,492	205,639	75.19

Mexico						
00124740	Capacity building of local gov	ILO	325,452	325,452	266,153	81.78
00124740	Capacity building of local gov	IOM	225,343	225,343	142,325	63.16
00124740	Capacity building of local gov	UNHCR	250,915	250,915	250,915	100.00
Mexico: Total			801,710	801,710	659,393	82.25

North Macedonia						
00124541	Evidence-based migration polic	IOM	653,628	653,628	527,202	80.66
00124541	Evidence-based migration polic	UNFPA	372,362	372,362	211,096	56.69
00124541	Evidence-based migration polic	UNHCR	474,010	474,010	431,961	91.13
North Macedonia: Total			1,500,000	1,500,000	1,170,258	78.02

Philippines (the)						
00124507	Bridging Recruitment to Reinte	ILO	500,000	500,000	205,158	41.03
00124507	Bridging Recruitment to Reinte	IOM	750,000	750,000	241,086	32.14

00124507	Bridging Recruitment to Reinte	UNWOMEN	250,000	250,000	169,310	67.72
Philippines (the): Total			1,500,000	1,500,000	615,555	41.04

Sierra Leone						
00124694	Strengthening border managemen	IOM	274,321	274,321	-	-
Sierra Leone: Total			274,321	274,321	-	-

South Africa						
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	IOM	700,000	700,000	569,711	81.39
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	OHCHR	315,000	315,000	65,192	20.70
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	UNDP	395,899	395,899	340,496	86.01
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	UNHCR	210,000	210,000	300,000	142.86
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	UNWOMEN	175,000	175,000	22,540	12.88
South Africa: Total			1,795,899	1,795,899	1,297,939	72.27

Tajikistan						
00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	FAO	420,000	420,000	275,057	65.49
00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	IOM	420,000	420,000	275,385	65.57
00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	UNICEF	350,000	350,000	254,198	72.63
00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	UNWOMEN	350,000	350,000	277,703	79.34
Tajikistan: Total			1,540,000	1,540,000	1,082,342	70.28

Trinidad and Tobago						
00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	IOM	1,050,000	1,050,000	404,154	38.49
00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	UNFPA	100,000	100,000	16,948	16.95
00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	UNICEF	700,000	700,000	342,157	48.88
Trinidad and Tobago: Total			1,850,000	1,850,000	763,259	41.26

Grand Total			22,196,039	22,196,039	10,465,105	47.15
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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 2022, 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. In the reporting period US\$ **91,897** was deducted in AA-fees. Cumulatively, as of 31 December **2022**, US\$ **373,437** has been charged in AA-fees.
- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs. In the current reporting period US\$ **443,519** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **726,138** as of 31 December **2022**.

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'. In the reporting period, direct costs charged to the fund amounted to US\$ 266,162. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2022, US\$ 266,162 has been charged as Direct Costs.

Participating Organization	Current Year Net Funded Amount	Current Year Expenditure	Total Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure
IOM	266,162	174,640	266,162	174,640
Total	266,162	174,640	266,162	174,640

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 in real time every two hours 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.



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
MGI	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)
OFW	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	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
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
YEF	Youth Education Forum (North Macedonia)

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



Foundational Documents

Terms of Reference
Operations Manual
Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)
Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA)
Investment Plan 2021-2022



Steering Committee Meeting Documents

Steering Committee Decisions June 2022
Steering Committee Decisions December 2021
Steering Committee Decisions June 2021
Steering Committee Decisions December 2020 + addendum
Steering Committee Decisions October 2020
Steering Committee Decisions April 2020
Steering Committee Minutes 10 December 2019



Reports

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

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<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/MIG00>
[#MigrationMPTF](https://twitter.com/MigrationMPTF)