



Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund



EVALUATION OF THE MIGRATION MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

FINAL REPORT

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BMC	German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
CSO(s)	Civil Society Organization(s)
GCM	Global Compact for Migration
JP(s)	Joint Programme(s)
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
HR	Human Rights
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association (WB Group)
ILO	International Labour Organization
KNOMAD	Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development
Log-frame	Logical Framework
Migration MPTF FMU	Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund Management Unit
MPTF Office	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
NGO(s)	Non-Governmental Organization(s)
NUNOs	Non-UN Organizations
UN MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation Development
OECD/DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the OECD
PUNOS	Participating United Nations Organizations
RBB/RBM	Results based budgeting/Results based management
UN	United Nations
SC	Steering Committee of the Migration MPTF Trust Fund
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDG(s)	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
TG	Technical Group (advising the Steering Committee)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNNM	United Nations Network on Migration
USA	United States of America

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

• SCOPE, TIMING, OBJECTIVES AND STAGES OF THE INDEPENDENT EVALUATION

The scope of the independent evaluation was limited to evaluating the functioning of the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund itself. The evaluation was undertaken under the guidance of an ad-hoc Evaluations Reference Group. It was carried out over a 3-month period, starting on October 3rd. 2022 and was completed on December 22nd. 2022. As outlined in the Terms of Reference prepared, the objectives were to:

- i. Assess the Fund's management structures and governance mechanisms to identify areas of improvement in terms of effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and inclusiveness.
- ii. Assess the alignment of the Fund with GCM guiding principles and identify areas that may need strengthening.
- iii. Assess the quality and diversity of the existing portfolio of joint programmes, the extent to which they contribute to the implementation of the GCM, and the potential of providing innovative/replicable models.
- iv. Assess to what extent the Fund is contributing to strengthened partnerships and increased coherence of international cooperation in the field of migration, both within the UN development system and beyond (i.e., partnerships with national government and stakeholders).
- v. Assess the sustainability of the Fund.

There were three stages completed.

- A document review stage where 74 documents were reviewed (see Annex 6).
- A fact-finding stage based on interviews. A total of 59 persons were interviewed in 8 categories of stakeholders, as follows: (1) members of the Steering Committee including those representing stakeholders; (2) Donors to the Fund, (3) staff UN implementing organizations; (4) staff involved in ongoing Joint Programme implementation; (5) staff involved in priority pipeline Joint Programmes; (6) the Head of the UN Migration Network Secretariate; (7) the Head and staff of the UN MPTF office ; and (8) the Head and staff of the MPTF Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund Management Unit (see Annex 1). For this purpose, 12 different questionnaires were prepared. They were based on the questions outlined in the Terms of Reference.
- A stage that was designed to produce a draft report, gather comments on its content and produce a final version with an Audit Trail of the comments received and the treatment given to each one.

• FINDINGS OF THE EVALUATION

The evaluation found that design, management structure and operation of the fund to date is totally aligned with the 10 Global Compact on Migration (GCM) principles and 23 GCM objectives. Furthermore, it is relevant to the attainment of most of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as outlined in the UN Agenda 2030. The inclusive nature of the composition of the Steering Committee (SC), mirrors the principles of the GCM by including stakeholders that reflect the whole of government and whole of society. The work of the Steering Committee and the Migration FMU are, by its very nature, people-centered and key to the defense of the human rights and gender equality having included markers to evaluate all the JPs the Fund considers. Moreover, its executing arrangements that works through

UN agencies promotes the “One UN concept”. Its decisions are transparent, always taken considering both a regional balance, as well as a balance between the 5 thematic areas in which the Fund operates. However, there is the strong belief that the term of service of SC members (two years) is too short resulting in a loss of institutional memory and experience. The Evaluation Team shares this view and makes the following recommendation:

RECOMMENDATION No. 1: In order to increase the effectiveness of the Steering Committee while maintaining the principle of frequent rotation of its membership, the Steering Committee tenure could be increased to three years.

There is a general belief that two years is the bare minimum time needed for a member of the Steering Committee to learn about their role as well as getting involved and committed to their functions. Therefore, a third year will give them the opportunity to contribute in a more substantive manner taking the best of the learning curve they went through over the first two years. The Evaluation Team agrees.

It was also noted that many of the ongoing JPs have tended to overestimate their capacity to execute as per their original timetable, requiring no-cost extensions. Currently all extensions above a three-month period have to be approved by the SC. The Evaluation Team feels that the FMU should be delegated to approve no-cost extensions beyond this period and makes the following recommendation:

RECOMMENDATION No. 2: In order to streamline the management of the ongoing JPs, the Steering Committee could delegate to the FMU the authority to approve no-cost extensions of up to 1 year.

In terms of timeliness of JP approvals, the evaluators noticed that due to the availability of limited funding, the time elapsed between the submission of a Concept Note and the possible approval of a corresponding Joint Proposal is excessive. As of September 2022, the fund had received 119 Concept Notes and only 12 had been approved and funded. It is crucial to redress this problem if the Fund is to maintain its credibility, the interest of UN agencies and governments and grow as expected.

As far as the managerial aspect of the Fund, after a thorough review of the foundational and operational documents, including those related to a sample of 6 Joint Programmes (four ongoing and two in the pipeline) the unanimous view of all the interviewees is that the Migration MPTF Fund Management Unit (FMU) is very professional and has done an excellent job providing support to the SC and to the JP Coordinators. It should be noted that this has been achieved by the FMU working long hours. The Evaluation Team shares these views totally. Nevertheless, the Evaluation Team concludes that there are areas which, for lack of time, the FMU is not able to address to the degree the Unit would like to or should in order to be fully effective, such as: (1) knowledge management; (2) communications; (3) ongoing JP Results Framework monitoring; and (4) fund raising. To address this, the Evaluation Team makes the following recommendation:

RECOMMENDATION No. 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 Steering Committee could put out a request to the donors of the Fund, with the objective of filling two additional posts via secondments and or additional JPOs.

Fund raising issues are key to the sustainability of the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund. The Evaluation Team notes that currently this aspect lags behind the forecast level to be reached at this time. Broadening the donor base should be a vital short to medium term objective.

A new fund-raising strategy seems to be required. One in which the Steering Committee, the members of the United Nations Network on Migration (UNNM), its Secretariate and Executive Committee, the GCM Champion Countries and the Migration MPTF FMU all have a role to play.

Such a strategy should focus on widening the donor base to include both: (1) new major governmental donors that are not currently contributing to the Fund; (2) private sector contributors including major foundations; and (3) developing country governments. While, with the guidance and assistance of the Steering Committee, the Migration MPTF FMU is more than capable of engaging potential donors, securing the time and attention of key decision makers at the decision-making level is not evident.

The Evaluation Team is convinced that for this to happen, the vital element is to get behind well selected people from each region that, because of their personal prestige, can “open the right doors” (per example personalities like Rigoberta Menchú or Adolfo Perez Esquivel in Latin-America, or Malala Yousafzai in Asia who have won the Nobel Prize for their work on human rights). The SC, the UNNM and the GCM Champion Countries could assist in identifying and recruiting such figures as “Goodwill Ambassadors” for the Fund. Such an approach produced results in many cases. The success with this approach is, to a great degree conditioned to choosing persons with the right profile for the UN initiative they are meant to support.

On fund-raising, the Evaluation Team makes the following recommendations:

RECOMMENDATION No. 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 No. 5: In order to gain access to key decision makers in both new governmental potential donors as well as in private foundations, the Steering Committee (working with the members of the UNNM and the GCM Champion Countries) could identify and recruit for each region a “goodwill ambassador”.

Another issue that came to the forefront during the evaluation is the existence of a World Bank initiative known as the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD). This initiative, structured as a stand-alone fund, had as its mandate to be the hub of knowledge and policy expertise on migration and development issues for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD – WB). The Evaluation Team was informed that there are advanced preparations to open up KNOMAD in order to receive donor contributions for operational projects. This would duplicate efforts, fragment the vision with which the GCM was created and negate the will of Member States expressed by the General Assembly when they approved the Global Compact on Migration by weakening its capacity-building mechanism that is the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund. Therefore, the Evaluation Team makes the following recommendation:

RECOMMENDATION No. 6: The IOM Director General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund, in cooperation with the members of the UN Migration Network should start a dialogue with the World Bank and the major donors. This, in order to avoid the duplication of efforts between the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund and KNOMAD and to clarify their respective roles. This dialogue should be based on the will of the international community, as expressed in the UN General Assembly.

Lastly, with regard to cross-cutting issues, from the sample of ongoing and pipeline JPs reviewed, it is evident that the guidance given by the Steering Committee and the FMU and the tools found in the Fund's Operations Manual, have resulted in Concept Notes and Joint Proposal documents that plan activities that respond well to the challenges that these issues pose. Their actual contribution will have to be measured at their completion, when the individual JP performances and results will be evaluated.

A. GENERAL BACKGROUND

On 19 December 2018, the UN General Assembly approved Resolution A/RES/73/195 which endorsed the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. In that Resolution, the member states enumerate 23 objectives for safe, orderly and regular migration and commit to achieving those objectives. The Global Compact on Migration (GCM) is a non-legally binding, cooperation framework that promotes international cooperation among all relevant actors on migration, acknowledging that no State, on its own, can address migration. The GCM upholds the sovereignty of States and their obligations under international law and acknowledges that "migration is best governed through enhanced international cooperation, and focuses equally on migration in all its dimensions, recognizing the interplay between migration and development, being rooted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and encouraging approaches to migration that will benefit all communities: of origin, transit and destination, as well as migrants themselves."¹ The Resolution further welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to establish a United Nations Network on Migration (UNNM) composed of 38 United Nations (UN) departments, organizations, funds and programmes. The Global Compact on Migration is guided by 10 principles: (1) to be people centered; (2) promote international cooperation; (3) respect national sovereignty; (4) uphold the rule of law and due process; (5) be rooted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable; (6) uphold human rights principles; (7) operate in a gender-responsive manner; (8) uphold the best interest of children; (9) promote a whole-of-government approach; and (10) promote a whole-of-society approach.

The Global Compact on Migration (GCM) promotes 23 objectives. In order to finance initiatives that contribute to achieving these objectives, the Resolution called for establishing a start-up fund. This led to the creation of the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund in May 2019. It was agreed that proposals to the Fund would have to be joint proposals, involving two or more UN organizations that are members the United Nations Network on Migration. Similarly, they could involve one or more countries that wished to have a single approach to common migration issue(s). The Joint Programmes were meant to demonstrate strong national ownership.

The governance of the Fund is entrusted to a Steering Committee (SC) (the decision-making body; a Technical Group (TC) (that advises the SC and meets prior to the SCs annual meeting) a Migration UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund Management Unit (small unit supporting the Steering Committee and responsible for the Fund's day-to-day operational functioning) and the Administrative Agent (trustee of the Fund, responsible for administering the contributions) which is the UN MPTF Office. An Annual Consultative Forum is also convened to ensure even broader stakeholder engagement. In order to ensure wide representation, membership is rotational on a staggered basis.

As of September 30th, the Fund has received resources from 17 countries and two civil society organizations which together have made available US\$ \$ 28,417,988 to date. Of this total,

¹ UNGA Resolution A/RES/73/195

US\$ 20,295,155 have been deposited with the participating organizations. The Fund is designed to contribute to five thematic areas, which cluster the 23 objectives of the GCM, as follows:

THEMATIC AREA 1 Promoting fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning.

THEMATIC AREA 2 Protecting the human rights, safety and well-being of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration.

THEMATIC AREA 3 Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combating transnational crime.

THEMATIC AREA 4 Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility

THEMATIC AREA 5 Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants.

While donors to the fund are not permitted to earmark their contributions to specific projects, they can earmark their allocation to support one or more of the five specific thematic areas. Donors can also earmark contributions towards the GCM Follow Up and Review Window.

B. OBJECTIVES OF THE EVALUATION OF THE MIGRATION MPTF TRUST FUND

The general objective of this evaluation is to assess the performance of the Fund. The evaluation is commissioned by the Steering Committee in line with the requirements of the Fund's Terms of Reference and Operations Manual and is guided by the Evaluation Reference Group created for that purpose.

The evaluation will provide a deeper understanding of the progress made by the Fund and the challenges and lessons learned from its first three years of operations. It is expected to provide accountability towards the Fund's stakeholders and broaden evidence on which to base the next Investment Plan as well as potential adjustments to its governance, its processes, its results framework and risk management strategy.

Specifically, the evaluation has the following objectives:

- i. Assess the Fund's management structures and governance mechanisms to identify areas of improvement in terms of effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and inclusiveness.
- ii. Assess the alignment of the Fund with GCM guiding principles and identify areas that may need strengthening.
- iii. Assess the quality and diversity of the existing portfolio of joint programmes, the extent to which they contribute to the implementation of the GCM, and the potential of providing innovative/replicable models.
- iv. Assess to what extent the Fund is contributing to strengthened partnerships and increased coherence of international cooperation in the field of migration, both within the UN development system and beyond (i.e., partnerships with national government and stakeholders).
- v. Assess the sustainability of the Fund.

C. EVALUATION TIMING, SCOPE, AND STAGES

An independent evaluation was undertaken over a 3-month period, starting on October 3rd. 2022 and was completed on December 22nd. 2022. The evaluation covered the period between May 2019 and October of 2022 and concentrated on the Fund itself (its design, decision making and management structure was carried out in three stages as follows:

(1) A desk review of all the available documentation which lasted from October 3rd to October 24th 2022; (2) an interview stage carried out between October 25th to November 18th 2022; and (3) a report drafting stage that took place completed on December 22nd 2022, with a three-week period for comments to the draft report by stakeholders and its completion in final form.

D. EVALUATION PRINCIPLES

The evaluation was based on United Nations Development Group (UNDG) and United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms and Standards and Evaluation Ethical standards, as well as OECD/DAC Evaluation principles. The evaluation concentrated on five main criteria (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact).

E. METHODOLOGY

For the evaluation, the team used three different methodological approaches: **(1) “log-frame” analysis** in order to ascertain the logic and effectiveness of the Results Frameworks of the Fund and those of selected sample of ongoing Joint Programmes (JPs) reviewed; **(2) “most significant change” analysis** to determine the perception of the different stakeholders on the Fund, its design, structure, potential impact, as well as to capture of any external factors that might be affecting the outcomes of the Fund; and **(3) “RBM/RBB”** to ascertain the adequacy of the management structure of the Fund (human, financial and managerial resources made available to the Migration MPTF FMU) and the efficiency and transparency in the use of funds (budget, staffing, tools). To reach its findings, the Evaluation Team:

- secured, read and analyzed 74 documents and prepared an Inception Report which was reviewed, commented on by the Evaluation Support Group and approved in final form,
- carried out interviews via zoom with 59 persons from 8 categories of interviewees². For these interviews, a total of **12** questionnaires were prepared based on the list of 28 questions in the evaluation’s Terms of Reference (see Annex 2). Ad-hoc and follow-up questions were also formulated, as needed, to gather additional information or clarify points during the interviews.

The interviews were carried out, based on a protocol drafted by the Lead Consultant (see Annex 4).

² They are: (1) members of the Steering Committee including those representing stakeholders; (2) Donors to the Fund, (3) staff UN implementing organizations; (4) staff involved in ongoing Joint Programme implementation; (5) staff involved in priority pipeline Joint Programme implementation; (6) the Head of the UN Migration Network Secretariate; (7) the Head and staff of the UN MPTF office; and (8) the Head and staff of the MPTF Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund Management Unit.

F. ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

- **OVERALL RELEVANCE INCLUSION AND ALIGNMENT OF THE FUND WITH THE GCM PRINCIPLES**

FINDING No. 1: The design, management structure and operation of the fund to date is totally aligned with the 10 GCM principles and contribute, through the JPs to meeting GCM objectives.

A review of the background documentation and the interviews completed, shows consistency with GCM principles. An assessment of the governance structure of the Fund shows that ensuring a “whole of society” approach is reflected in the Steering Committee composition. Unanimously, the interviewees stated that the decisions taken by the Steering Committee were consistent with GCM principles and were taken in a transparent process. A review of the documentation confirmed this. However, a few interviewees felt that attempting to have a balance, be it geographic or thematic, works against choosing the best possible JP proposals. The Evaluation Team understands that while this may be the case, the need to maintain a geographic and thematic balance within a global Fund has to be a paramount consideration in a fund that is created as global in nature and focuses on 5 themes.

The review of a chosen sample of projects shows that consistency between joint programmes and GCM principles is assured by the fact that, at the time of drafting the Joint Document Template, it is necessary to link the proposed Joint Programme to one or more GCM principles and one or more Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to which that JP is contributing³.

Moreover, the review of the documentation and the completed interviews show that the Fund’s operational modality has made an important contribution toward ensuring the implementation and consolidated “One UN” approach. Programmes and Agencies have realized that the synergies that have arisen have a very positive effect on the programme as a whole. No major conflicts of interest or problems adjusting to working together were reported at any stage of the JP design or implementation. Additionally, having UN agencies working together has reinforced the “whole-of-government” approach by bringing together their government counterparts. The Evaluation team also was apprised of several instances of involvement of stakeholders and civil society representatives in the sample JPs it reviewed, which reinforces another GCM principle, the “whole of society” approach. A self-assessment of the links between ongoing JPs and GCM objectives is included below as Annex 5. From this assessment, the Evaluation Team put together a Summary Table that is based only on the 4 ongoing JPs it reviewed. This table shows that the ongoing **JPs are carrying out activities that support 21 of the 23 GCM objectives**. From this, it is clear that the activities financed by the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund are indeed covering the breath of objectives of the GCM,

- **EFFICIENCY - GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND**

FINDING No. 2: The Governance structure of the Fund is transparent, inclusive and evidence based. The timeliness of the process, which to a great extent is dependent on the availability of funding, is something that needs to be worked on.

³ See Annex 5 that provides links between the sample of JPs and the 23 GCM objectives.

A review of the background documentation and the consensus of the interviewees show that the governance structure of the Fund is consistent with ensuring that its decision making takes into account the perspective of all stakeholders. A chart showing the governance structure of the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund is included below as Annex 3.

The Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund Steering Committee (SC). It is chaired by the Director General of IOM in his personal capacity and is composed of 12 persons as follows:

- three members of the Network;
- three donors;
- three countries of origin, transit and destination; and,
- three stakeholders representing migrants.

Each member holds a seat on the Steering Committee for two years. Many interviewees pointed out that a two- year framework was too short a time-frame. Such a time-frame only allows a member to participate in very few SC meetings. This, it was felt, resulted in a loss of institutional memory.

FINDING No. 3: The Evaluation Team agrees that a two-year tenure for Steering Committee members is too short a time frame.

The SC is advised by a Technical Group (TG) composed of technical advisors selected from the Steering Committee members. Their function is to review and advise on JP proposals and background documents related to decisions that are to be considered by the JP. For this purpose and for review by the SC, the Migration MPTF FMU prepares papers offering the past and latest financial information, outlines different possible scenarios and offers options and its recommendations.

All stakeholders consulted were of the opinion that the JP approval process was in essence transparent and based on evidence. There was a feeling among several sources that the process of approval was very slow. These complained that the time between a JP is submitted and when it is approved and financed is very long. This of course is, in great measure, a consequence of the level of resources that the Fund has at its disposal at any given time. However, several interlocutors were of the opinion that unless this addressed, countries risk losing interest in investing the time and resources to prepare or update/modify JP proposals. The Evaluation Team agrees that it is imperative that a fruitful fund effort be undertaken.

The Evaluation Team noticed that JP revisions that imply no-cost extensions of periods bellow 3 months can be approved by the FMU, but those requesting extensions above this period are to be approved by the Steering Committee

FINDING No. 4: Based on its review of the ongoing JPs, the Evaluation Team is of the opinion that authority to approve no-cost extensions beyond the current set period should be given to the Migration MPTF FMU.

The Migration Multi-partner Trust Fund Management Unit (Migration MPTF FMU or also referred to as FMU) works in close coordination with the UN Migration Network Secretariate ensuring, as stated, consistency with GCM principles and goals. In fact, the Migration MPTF FMU shares space with the Secretariate of the UN Network on Migration (UNNM). This Unit is small and nimble. There is a general consensus that the staff of the Unit is knowledgeable, very professional and always available to Steering

Committee and the agencies coordinating the JPs. There is also a consensus that they have developed clear operational guidelines and provide excellent support to the process of preparation of the JPs, through their stewardship through the approval process. However, not all interviewees were conscious of the workload that the Unit has to cope with. After reading the corresponding documentation and carrying out an extensive interview process, the Evaluation Team concludes that there are areas which, for lack of time, the FMU is not able to address to the degree the Unit would like to or should in order to be fully effective, such as: (1) knowledge management; (2) communications; (3) ongoing JP Results Framework monitoring; and (4) fund raising.

FINDING No. 5: To maximize the impact of the work of the Migration MPTF FMU, the Evaluation Team estimates that the Migration MPTF FMU requires two more posts. It is also clear that at the current size of the Fund, it would not be possible to secure a budget for such additional posts. Therefore, in order to reinforce the FMU, the Evaluation Team will recommend that other no or low-cost alternatives to achieve this be considered.

The last element of the governance structure is the UN MPTF Office, which is the administrative agent in charge of: (1) receiving and disbursing funds, accounting of all financial transaction of the Fund; (2) ensuring transparency by reflecting the basic financial information as well as key foundational and monitoring documents in the UN MPTF Gateway, a data base that is available to all interested parties and (3) providing advice to the Fund as required. There is a general consensus that UN MPTF Office is carrying out its functions in a timely manner and with efficiency. Some issues with the MPTF Gateway are discussed later in this report under the subtitle **Delivery Rates and Reporting**.

- **JP DESIGN AND OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PORTFOLIO OF JPs**

FINDING No. 6: *The sample of JPs reviewed were all relevant, as they were linked to and expected to contribute to one or more GCM Objectives and SDG goals. Their ultimate effectiveness and impact can only be evaluated after the completion of each JP.*

While this evaluation focuses on the Fund itself and is not meant to evaluate the JPs, the Fund's ultimate effectiveness comes from the results achieved by the Joint Programmes. As such it was necessary that a sample of JPs be reviewed. The Evaluation Team has selected 4 ongoing Joint Programmes and 2 Joint Programmes in the pipeline as the sample to be reviewed. The ongoing programmes are: (1) Guinea-Liberia-Sierra Leone; (2) Chile-Mexico; (3) Philippines. and (4) North Macedonia. The ones in pipeline are: (5) Gabon-Togo; and (6) El Salvador.

A review of these programmes based on the documentation available and interviews with those involved in the design and their implementation (in the case of ongoing JPs) was undertaken. The Evaluation Team noticed that in terms of implementation, the projects were proceeding as agreed to, with each UN agency carrying out its assigned role and with good coordination.

However, based on the assessment of the documentation available (PRODOCS, Annual Reports) and the interviews, it would appear that some work is still required on identifying measurable baseline indicators. A review of their Results Framework shows some uneven quality. In a couple of joint Programmes indicators are not clear.

Indicators should be SMART (specific, measurable, achievable relevant and time-bound) and be formulated describing the voids that the JP will help to correct, that is to say they should describe the results that are expected in relation to the expected Outcome. Per example, **“X number of immigration officials trained to identify possible signs of human trafficking victims and knowledgeable of the means available to them to protect victims”**. In turn, these indicators of results expected should be linked to the activities that the JP will carry out in order to reach the target.

While the Evaluation Team understands that data may not be available to ascertain, “a priori” Baseline Indicators describing the situation when drafting the JP, efforts should be deployed to identify them within the first months of implementation.

It is recognized that JP results framework monitoring is primarily the responsibility of the implementing agencies themselves. However, given that it is important that the results achieved by the JPs are disseminated both: (1) to the donor focal points who have the responsibility to report to their own authorities on the effectiveness in the use of the funds they provide; and (2) to potential new donors, there is undoubtedly also a monitoring role for the MIGRATION MPTF FMU. However, as stated, in order for this Unit to fully discharge this function, it requires additional human resources.

- **STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE**

FINDING No. 7: The Fund contributes to: (1) strengthening the UNNM; (2) bringing together the strengths of the various UN agencies and programmes and thus promotes the principle of “One UN”; and (3) promoting national ownership through the “whole of government” and “whole of society approach” at all levels.

The Fund has certainly contributed to strengthening the capacity of the UNNM by providing it with a key source of funding that, through the financing of Joint Programmes, can contribute to advancing the GCM objectives.

As explained above, the Fund’s governance (Steering Committee composition) has already contributed to bringing together many key stakeholders (UN agencies, donors, governments and in countries of origin, transit and destination and NGOs) in a strategic alliance. Based on the documentation reviewed and the interviews carried out, evidence shows that at the JP level, the Fund’s operational modality has resulted in UN agencies working together in support of both GCM principles and objectives as well as SDG goals. Similarly, this approach has promoted the joint work of government entities (UN agency counterparts) that deal on migration issues. In this respect, at the country level, partnerships have been established as necessary, with key institutions such as academia, local NGOs, local, regional and municipal governments, among others.

To what extent ongoing Joint Programmes will ultimately contribute to GCM and SDG objectives is still to be determined. As in all Funds, the impact of programmes will vary. To determine this, each JP will be subject to a final JP evaluation.

During the interview process, the Evaluation Team was made aware that, at its last meeting, the Steering Committee discussed the possibility of expanding the pool of direct recipients of the Migration MPTF Trust Fund to include Non-UN Organizations (NUNOs). While options to facilitate transfers to NUNOs should be further explored, direct transfers were not deemed possible at this juncture due to

their impact on the accountability framework of the Fund and the concerns around the necessary due-diligence process.

The Evaluation Team wishes to point out that transfers to NUNOs can and do happen nevertheless as Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs) enter into partnership agreements with local NGOs and CSOs to implement key project components that need close contact with the beneficiaries and require their trust. The Evaluation Team also noted that the alignment of the concept notes with the whole-of-society approach was a key criterion governing their assessment, but believes that specific consideration should be given to JPs that clearly identify stakeholder partners that will directly participate in the implementation of the joint programme and receive funding accordingly.

- **SUSTAINABILITY OF THE FUND**

- Donor Base**

- FINDING No. 8: The donor base of the Fund needs to be expanded.***

- As of September 30th 2022, the Fund had received contributions amounting to US\$ 28,417,988. Of this total, only four countries (Germany, the United Kingdom, Norway and Denmark) had contributed over US\$ 1 million and accounted for over % of funds received. Furthermore, one single donor (Germany) had contributed almost 50% percent of the financial resources made available.

- Since then, the Evaluation Team learned of additional contributions above US\$ 1 million received from three more countries: the United States of América (US\$ 5 million), the Netherlands (US\$1.8 million) and France (US\$ 1.5 million). This effectively reduced the contributions of the top 4 countries from 89% to 75% and the contribution of the largest donor from 49.8% to 39%. This is encouraging news.

- Nevertheless, it is important to expand the donor base further by incorporating other donors from both the developed and developing countries. Currently, the Fund has 21 contributors of which 13 are traditional donors, six are middle income countries and two are foundations. Additionally, Kenya has recently made a pledge to the Fund.

- While only the Peacebuilding Fund has attracted more donors than the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund, the Evaluation Team believes that it would be in the Migration MPTF Fund's interest to expand this base. Attracting new donors is significant beyond its possible contribution to the fund-raising effort. Sowing increasing interest and global support for the Fund is of great importance for its consolidation and growth.

- Level of Funding Required**

- FINDING No. 9: The demand for funding for migration related Joint Programme proposal, far exceeds the levels of funding currently available. Therefore, a comprehensive fund-raising strategy that focuses on expanding the donor base by appealing to new governmental donors and private foundations (while continuing to appeal to the traditional ones), should be vigorously pursued.***

- As of September 30th. 2022, the fund has received 119 concept notes estimated at a value of US\$ 270,000,000. Ongoing Programmes for which funding has already been allocated total 13 and of these, 1 JP (Afghanistan) has since been canceled. Therefore, 12 programmes are ongoing. These ongoing JPs have received funding for US\$ 27,798,895.

- An additional 24 country and multi-country Joint Programmes have been included in the active pipeline and are awaiting approval, subject to the availability of funds in the 5 thematic areas.

Projects awaiting approval linked to **THEMATIC AREA 1 Promoting fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning**, would require funding for US\$ 11.7 million.

Projects awaiting approval linked to **THEMATIC AREA 2 Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration**, would require funding for US\$ 23 million.

Projects awaiting approval linked to **THEMATIC AREA 3 Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combatting transnational crime**, would require funding for US\$ 17.4 million.

Projects awaiting approval linked to **THEMATIC AREA 4 Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility**, would require funding for US\$ 12.3 million.

Projects awaiting approval linked to **THEMATIC AREA 5 Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants**, would require funding for US\$ 16.9 million.

The pipeline is relatively well balanced in respect to thematic and geographic areas. However, overall funding is insufficient to cover the demand. All together the Fund requires roughly an additional US\$ 82 million in additional funding to satisfy the needs already in the approved pipeline of JPs. During the last 12 months, only four JPs received financing. If this situation is not corrected, the interest in the Fund may very well wane.

The work of the Fund, as it stands today, makes it already relevant and important because it is gathering information on a wide spectrum of migration issues that will certainly contribute to the knowledge base available to the international community and to future policy making by its members.

While it is not feasible nor necessarily desirable that the Fund finances all 119 JPs received, nonetheless it should be expected that a large proportion of those already included in the pipeline receive financing. The current pace of three or four JPs receiving financing every year means too long a wait before many of existing pipeline joint programmes can be implemented. Therefore, growing the Fund is vital to its ultimate success.

Fund-raising is the responsibility of the Steering Committee, which should be supported by the UN agencies that are members of the UNNM. The Migration MPTF FMU also has a key support role to play. Ideally, the fifteen Member States GCM Champion Countries can also play an important role in supporting a new comprehensive Fund-raising Strategy.

The Evaluation Team took note that other global funds, per example the **Sustainable Development Goals Fund (SDG-F)** and the **United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS)**, have promoted other fund-raising ideas, such as having traditional donors match the contributions of non-traditional donors. It is also aware that a similar idea has been discussed for the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund. The Evaluation Team supports this approach with the caveat that, to avoid any negative impact on resource mobilization, traditional donors should not tie their regular contributions to the Fund to this scheme, but rather provide additional resources in the context of the matching scheme.

Key to any fund-raising strategy is to create interest in the minds of the right people at a decision-making level. To do this access is the primal. The Evaluation Team makes several recommendations below, with a view to having the Steering Committee consider options to generate and implement a new fund-raising strategy.

Delivery Rates and Reporting

As of the last Steering Committee 97.6% of the funds received had been budgeted (US \$27,733,945 out of US \$28,417,988). This clearly shows that the Fund is efficient in allocating financial resources to JPs soon after they receive them.

However, if we look at expenditures as a percentage of approved budgets, according to the MPTF Gateway, roughly only 18.9 % of the funds made available to UN agencies appear as having been spent (US\$ 5,269,198 is reported as spent out of US\$ 27,733,945 approved). This could really affect the fund-raising effort, as donors may interpret the low expenditure figures reported as a sign that the JPs are not performing and that the Fund cannot fully utilize the funding available to it. The evaluation team suspected that, while there may well be some delays in implementation (per example due to the effects of the COVID 19 pandemic), the major discrepancy may be caused by implementing agency delays in reporting financial expenditure.

The UN MPTF Office confirmed that this is so, as for instance, expenditures made in the first quarter of a given year may not be reflected in the MPTF Gateway until May of the following year due to the fact that some agencies report expenditures on an annual basis and once these expenditures have been certified by their internal mechanisms.

Although the Evaluation Team will not make a specific recommendation in this respect, it suggests that negotiations between the Steering Committee and the agencies take place to standardize agency reporting to a quarterly regime for all participating UN agencies/programmes.

If this proves impossible, the expenditures page for each JP and for the Fund as a whole within the MPTF Gateway should contain a caveat explaining that the figures therein, do not reflect actual expenditures to date as a result of the varied reporting cycles of participating UN agencies/programmes.

The Evaluation Team was told that the MPTF Gateway cannot report as a single JP when it involves more than one country. The Gateway is built in a way that they must report and store information on a country-by-country basis. For those who consult the Gateway therefore it would look as if the Mexico/Chile joint JP are two separate programmes. The evaluation Team therefore suggests that, in these cases, the information in the Gateway be cross-referenced, so that the reader can know he/she needs to consult the info on the other countries in order to get a complete picture of those JPs.

- **TRANSPARENCY AND INCLUSIVENESS**

FINDING No. 10: The Fund is transparent in its decisions and inclusive of all stakeholders at its various operational levels.

In the review of the documentation and in the interview process the Evaluation Team attempted to determine the level of transparency and the inclusiveness in the decision making and reporting of the Fund. Specific questions were asked in relation to these two points. The general perception of all the categories of interviewees is that: (1) the positioning of the Migration MPTF FMU within the Secretariate of the UN Network on Migration; (2) the varied and inclusive composition of the Steering Committee itself; and (3) the overall administrative and information functions of the UN MPTF Office all contributed to guaranteeing transparency and inclusiveness in the Fund's decision making process and

operations. From the review of the available documentation and the responses received, the Evaluation Team is convinced that this is so.

- **CROSCUTING THEMES**

- **Gender**

FINDING No. 11: The JPs reviewed are designed to be sensitive to the specific needs of female migrants and are adequately categorized as Gender Marker “B”. The results ultimately achieved will be evaluated at the completion of each JP.

Annexes H and I to the Operations Manual of the Fund are detailed Human Rights and Gender Guidelines for the preparation of JP proposals. They include a set of Markers for both Human Rights and Gender. This ensures that when approving Joint Programmes, the Steering Committee can easily determine if the JPs comply with the requirements.

All the four Joint Programmes that the Evaluation Team reviewed had activities designed to ensure that female migrants participate in and benefit from. All four had received a Gender Marker of “B”. The criteria to classify a JP at that level is **“Project that significantly contribute to gender equality and women’s empowerment (GEWE)”** and are to have dedicated from 25%-70% of their budget to gender specific activities. Of the four JPs reviewed, two (Chile/Mexico and North Macedonia) met all the criteria while two met most of the criteria, but reported a lower percentage of their budgets dedicated to gender activities than the criteria suggested for a “B” rating (Guinea/Sierra Leone/Liberia 15% and Philippines 16% + respectively). However, both of the latter two JPs carried out activities targeted to women. Per example, in the JP of the Philippines where most returning migrants are women, Reintegration Training pilot programmes have been established for returning migrant workers and their families. Training is provided in key areas where there are employment opportunities. One such programme is providing female migrants with digital skills training, an employment growth area where traditionally there have been few opportunities for women. Another growth area where training for women has been provided is agroforestry, carried out in partnership with Atikha Overseas Workers and Communities, Inc., a local NGO whose purpose it is to **“help migrants to be financially independent upon their return to their home country”** and **“assist migrant families and the children to be self-reliant”**. Through this NGO, five hectares of land were secured for the participants association. The project also trained 31 migrant workers/former migrant workers/migrant worker family members, 21 of whom were women and secured.

- **Human Rights**

FINDING No. 12: Based on an appraisal of the information gathered, including the Human Rights self-assessment of 4 ongoing JPs reviewed, these are designed to be sensitive to UN system wide Human Rights principles and legislation. They are adequately categorized as Human Rights Markers “A” and “B”. The results attained so far are consistent with this rating. The results ultimately achieved will be evaluated at the completion of each JP.

In measuring the support of JPs to Human Rights a “self-assessment matrix” is required by the Fund at the design stage. The matrix, for the four ongoing JPs of the sample were reviewed by the Evaluation Team, as were the HR Markers against the JPs themselves. The Evaluation Team found that in general there was internal consistency with the markers established.

Per example, in the case of North Macedonia's "self-assessment matrix", they had: (1) assessed the human rights obligation of the State and the key human rights issue of the relevance for the intended target group (migrants and refugees); (2) staff involved in the JP execution were knowledgeable of the human rights obligations of the government and in the area of demographics and migration management; (3) in order to mitigate any unintended negative human rights impacts the JP has established a coordination mechanism (a local SC and Technical Working groups composed of relevant national institutions, civil society organizations, and UN agencies), etc. Based on this, the JP was assigned 9 out of a possible 10 points and rating of "A" was assigned. The self-assessments for the ongoing JPs for Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia and Chile-Mexico were also assigned a rating of "A". In the case of the Philippines, as no human rights based situational analysis was completed, it was assigned a rating "B". From a review of the activities undertaken, all 4 JPs seem to be consistent with the overall UN Human Rights agenda.

Partnerships

FINDING No. 13: Overall, important partnerships have been established. At the Steering Committee Level, the presence of important stakeholder organizations with a global focus on refugee and migrant issues is a guarantee that ensures the inclusiveness and transparency of the Fund's decision making. The inclusion of local and regional governments, as well as with NGOs and CSOs, in the execution of JPs at the local level is providing the ultimate stakeholders with active interlocutors who they trust. This practice should continue.

As stated above, the Fund has forged important partnerships at all levels (at the SC, and the JP level) with local and regional governmental organizations, NGOs representative of migrants, academia, labour unions and others, as well as, of course, within UN family organizations and their counterpart governmental line ministries dealing with various aspects of migration related issues.

This is a key element to ensure that all stakeholders are and feel included in the work of the Fund. Not only are important non-un non- government stakeholder representatives, such as the Mayors Migration Council and the International Detention Coalition full members of the Steering Committee, but at the JP level per example, this is reflected in the work that municipal and regional authorities play in the execution of JPs in Mexico or Chile. The JPs cover various different types of migration related problems. In México the main migration patterns are Mexican returnees from the USA and its role as a country of transit for migrants proceeding mainly from Central America and the Caribbean. In the Philippines, the focus is also on returning overseas Filipino workers. In Chile the emphasis is on migrants and asylum seekers from Venezuela and neighbouring countries. Gabon is a country of destination while Guinea is a transit country. Lastly, in Northern Macedonia, the main problem relates to the brain drain process of migration towards Europe. There is much to learn and share from these varied experiences and therefore the recommendation of the Evaluation Team for the need of the Migration MPTF FMU to strengthen amongst other functions of the Migration MPTF FMU, the knowledge management function. The Evaluation Team was therefore glad to note that NGOs and CSOs are accompanying the execution of JPs as implementing partners to cover these varied needs.

FINDING No. 14: There is the potential for competition with the World Bank which has plans to expand the scope of a unit it has set up to be the hub of knowledge and policy expertise on migration and development issues recording and analyzing relevant data on migration, into an operational unit that finances migration related projects. This should be avoided.

The Evaluation Team noted that an aspect that still requires close attention is that the World Bank has established its own trust fund for migrations, to which the Swiss Agency for Development and

Cooperation (SDC) and the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany (BMZ) and the EU are contributors. This fund, known as the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD), originally had as its mandate to be the hub of knowledge and policy expertise on migration and development issues for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD – WB).

The Evaluation Team was told that, to date, the KNOMAD fund has been limited to financing activities designed to gather and analyze relevant data on migration. This is a complementary task that must be most welcome. However, the Evaluation Team was also informed that this fund is now open to receiving donor funding for operational projects.

Such a development would duplicate efforts, fragment the vision with which the GCM created and negate the will of Member States expressed by the General Assembly when they approved the Global Compact on Migration by weakening its capacity-building mechanism that is the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund.

The Evaluation Team would hope that the UNNM (to whose Executive Committee the World Bank has been invited to join as of last June) and the Steering Committee of the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund, would start a dialogue with the WB and the donor community to avoid such duplication and dispersion of efforts and resources.

G. CONCLUSION

The Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund is highly relevant, consistent with the GCM guiding principles and objectives and with the SDGs. It is inclusive as it is governed by a Steering Committee that is representative and includes a whole of society and whole of government approach in addition to strengthening the “One UN” concept. It is transparent as all decisions are taken in an open and participatory environment with the full participation of all segments of stakeholders. The systems put in place to manage the Fund is widely viewed as efficient.

While the Fund’s procedures and operational modality are designed to be efficient, comprehensive and respond quickly, due to a lack of resources availability, the waiting time for financing to be secured can be quite long. This is due to the fact that the Fund has not grown (in financial terms) as originally envisioned and demand far outstrips the resources available. Similarly, the Fund is financed mostly by traditional donors (both in terms of resources and participation). These aspects must be remedied, if the Fund is to continue to be viewed as universal and an important source of reliable financing for migration programmes.

At this stage, the Fund is unique. There is another financial instrument that was put together by the World Bank (known as the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development - KNOMAD) which, to date, plays a complementary role by financing the gathering and analysis of global data on migration issues.

However, as previously stated, there is consideration being given to turning it also into a fund that finances operational projects on migration. This would constitute an unnecessary overlapping, a dispersion of resources and lead to inefficiencies that go contrary to the expressed position of the major donors in many UN and other fora.

H. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

FINDINGS

<p>FINDING No. 1: The design, management structure and operation of the fund to date is totally aligned with the 10 GCM principles and contribute, through the JPs, to meeting GCM objectives.</p>
<p>FINDING No. 2: The Governance structure of the Fund is transparent, inclusive and evidence based. The timeliness of the process, which to a great extent is dependent on the availability of funding, is something that needs to be worked on.</p>
<p>FINDING No. 3: The Evaluation Team agrees that a two-year tenure for Steering Committee members is too short a time frame. (See Recommendation No. 1 below)</p>
<p>FINDING No. 4: Based on its review of the ongoing JPs, the Evaluation Team is of the opinion that authority to approve no-cost extensions beyond the current set period should be given to the Migration MPTF FMU. (See Recommendation No. 2 below)</p>
<p>FINDING No. 5: To maximize the impact of the work of the Migration MPTF FMU, the Evaluation Team estimates that the Migration MPTF FMU requires two more posts. It is also clear that at the current size of the Fund, it would not be possible to secure a budget for such additional posts. Therefore, in order to reinforce the FMU, the Evaluation Team will recommend that other no or low-cost alternatives to achieve this be considered. (See Recommendation No. 3 below).</p>
<p>FINDING No. 6: The sample of JPs reviewed were all relevant, as they were linked to and expected to contribute to one or more GCM Objectives and SDG goals. Their ultimate effectiveness and impact can only be evaluated after the completion of each JP.</p>
<p>FINDING No. 7: The Fund contributes to: (1) strengthening the UNNM; (2) bringing together the strengths of the various UN agencies and programmes and thus promotes the principle of “One UN”; and (3) promoting national ownership through the “whole of government” and “whole of society approach” at all levels.</p>
<p>FINDING No. 8: The donor base of the Fund needs to be expanded. (See Recommendations No. 4 below)</p>
<p>FINDING No. 9: The demand for funding for migration related Joint Programme proposal, far <u>exceeds</u> the levels of funding currently available. Therefore, a comprehensive fund-raising strategy that focuses on expanding the donor base by appealing to new governmental donors and private foundations (while continuing to appeal to the traditional ones), should be vigorously pursued. (See Recommendation No. 5 below)</p>
<p>FINDING No. 10: The Fund is transparent in its decisions and inclusive of all stakeholders at its various operational levels.</p>

FINDING No. 11: The JPs reviewed are designed to be sensitive to the specific needs of female migrants and are adequately categorized as Gender Marker “B”. The results ultimately achieved will be evaluated at the completion of each JP.

FINDING No. 12: Based on an appraisal of the information gathered, including the Human Rights self-assessment of 4 ongoing JPs reviewed, these are designed to be sensitive to UN system wide Human Rights principles and legislation. They are adequately categorized as Human Rights Markers “A” and “B”. The results ultimately achieved will be evaluated at the completion of each JP.

FINDING No. 13: Overall, important partnerships have been established. At the Steering Committee Level, the presence of important stakeholder organizations with a global focus on refugee and migrant issues is a guarantee that ensures the inclusiveness and transparency of the Fund’s decision making. The inclusion of local and regional governments, as well as with NGOs and CSOs, in the execution of JPs at the local level is providing the ultimate stakeholders with active interlocutors who they trust. This practice should continue.

FINDING No. 14: There is the potential for competition with the World Bank which has plans to expand the scope of a unit it has set up to be the hub of knowledge and policy expertise on migration and development issues recording and analyzing relevant data on migration, into an operational unit that finances migration related projects. This should be avoided. (See Recommendation No. 6 below).

RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION No. 1: In order to increase the effectiveness of the Steering Committee while maintaining the principle of frequent rotation of its membership, the Steering Committee tenure could be increased to three years.

RECOMMENDATION No. 2: In order to streamline the management of the ongoing JPs, the Steering Committee could delegate to the FMU the authority to approve no-cost extensions of up to 1 year.

RECOMMENDATION No. 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 Steering Committee could put out a request to the donors of the Fund, with the objective of filling two additional posts via secondments and or additional JPOs.

RECOMMENDATION No. 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 No. 5: In order to gain access to key decision makers in both new governmental potential donors as well as in private foundations, the Steering Committee (working with the members of the UNNM and the GCM Champion Countries) could identify and recruit for each region a “goodwill ambassador”.

RECOMMENDATION No. 6: The IOM Director General, in his capacity as Chairman of the Steering Committee of the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund, in cooperation with the members of the UN Migration Network should start a dialogue with the World Bank and the major donors. This, in order to avoid the duplication of efforts between the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund and KNOMAD and to clarify their respective roles. This dialogue should be based on the will of the international community, as expressed in the UN General Assembly.

ANNEX 1 – INTERVIEW CONTROL TABLE

MPTF MIGRATION FUND TERMINAL EVALUATION - LIST OF INTERVIEWEES BY CATEGORY					
NUM	(1) NAME	(2) ORGANIZATION	(3) TITLE	(4) PURPOSE/OBJECTIVE	(5) DATE/ TIME
IOM					
1	Mr. Amr Taha	IOM Regional Office for South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia.	Senior Regional Liaison & Policy Officer	Ascertain his expectations and the effectiveness and efficiency of the fund. Areas that could be improved.	Friday 28 October 15:30 Vienna
MIGRATION NETWORK SECRETARIAT					
2	Mr. Jonathan Prentice	IOM UN Network on Migration Secretariat	Head	Contribution of the Fund to the objectives of the Network and of the Global Compact	Wednesday 26 October 15:45 Geneva
MIGRATION MPTF FUND MANAGEMENT UNIT (FMU)					
3	Mr. Philippe Grandet	IOM UN Network on Migration Secretariat Migration MPTF FMU	Head	The Fund's managm. & contribution to the objs. of the Global Compact, & obtain info. i on Fund structure and partnerships.	Tuesday 25 October 15:00 Geneva Wednesday 2 November 16:00 Geneva
4	Ms. Reiko Matsuyama	IOM FMU	Senior Programme Specialist	Idem	Tuesday 8 November 16:30 Geneva
SC Members (past) - MEMBER STATES					
5	Mr. Jet Olfato	Permanent		Ascertain opinion on	Friday 18 November

		Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations and other International Organizations, Geneva	Third Secretary	the functionality of the Steering Committee and general operation of the Fund. Areas that could be improved and future perspective.	15:30 Geneva
6	Mr. Alejandro Dávalos	Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations in Geneva	Minister and Deputy Permanent Representative	Idem	Wednesday 16 November 15:00 Geneva
SC Members (past and present) - STAKEHOLDERS					
7	Ms. Vittoria Zanuso Mr. Samer Saliba	Mayors Migration Council	Executive Director Head of Practice	Contribution of the Fund to the issues facing migration. Areas that could be improved	Thursday 27 October 11:00 a.m. USA
8	Ms. Yiyao Zhang	UN OHCHR Office of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of migrants.	Human Rights Officer	Ascertain Fund's contribution to the protection of Migrant HR.	Thursday 3 November 15:00 Geneva
9	Ms. Carolina Gottardo	International Detention Coalition	Executive Director	Ascertain contribution of the Fund to the issues facing migration. Areas that could be improved and future perspective.	Thursday 10 November 15:00 Berlin
DONORS					
10	Mr. Stephan Ulrich	BMZ Berlin	Senior Policy Officer	Functionality of the Steering Committee & operations of the Fund. How can funding mechanism be improved.	Friday 4 November 15:00 Berlin
11	Mr. Richard	Perm. Mission of the United	Policy Adviser,	Idem	Tuesday 15 November

	Taylor	Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Global Agenda Migration and Modern Slavery, DFID		14:30 England
12	Ms. Lea Rasmussen	Permanent Mission of DENMARK	First Secretary	Idem	Wednesday 16 November 17:00 Denmark
JOINT PROGRAMMES (funded) RCO/PUNO focal points					
13	Tatijana Temelkoska Jelena Krasic Rajna Krtov-Chemerska Petar Dimitrov Marija Dimitrovska	North Macedonia	RCO Human Rights Adviser IOM: Project specialist UNFPA: Population and development progr, analyst UNHCR: Innovation and Transformation UNFPA: Population and development programme Analyst	Operational issues including timely transfer of funds. Questions specific to the ops. of their JP.	Monday 31 October 15:30 PM North Macedonia
14	Lorraine Ndayirukiye Cherif Diallo Edmo Wamah James Bagonza Christodoulides Christos Byrne Daniel Mohammed Moussa Kouame Jean Konan	Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone	IOM: GUINEA: Project Manager IOM LIBERIA: Program coordinator IOM LIBERIA: Field project coordinator IOM SIERRA LEONE: Program coordinator UNDP: Project Officer WHO: GUINEA Coordinator Health Systems and Services	Ascertain operational issues including timely transfer of funds. Questions specific to the operations of the Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone JP.	Tuesday 1 November 13:30 PM Guinea 17:00 PM Liberia 15:30 PM Sierra Leona
15	Eden Lumilan	Philippines	RCO	Ascertain operational issues including	Tuesday 8 November 9:00 AM Philippines

	<p>Ma. Concepcion Sardaña</p> <p>Laine Lorenzo</p> <p>Ma. Concepcion Sardana</p> <p>Allyssa Dacasin</p> <p>Catherine Torres</p>		<p>Development Coordination Officer</p> <p>ILO: Senior Program Officer</p> <p>IOM: National Project Officer</p> <p>ILO: Senior Programme Officer</p> <p>ILO: National Project Coordinator</p> <p>UN Women: Programme Specialist (Migration)</p>	<p>timely transfer of funds. Questions specific to the operations of the Philippines JP.</p>	
16	<p>Priscilla Jazmin Miranda Garcia</p> <p>Pierre-Alexis Delord</p> <p>Ana Isabel Perez Navarro</p> <p>Omar Macias Montserrat Lopez</p> <p>Paula Darville</p> <p>Alejandra Faivovich</p> <p>Ennie Marunde</p> <p>José Ignacio Peralta Barria</p> <p>Ismael Navarro</p>	Chile-Mexico	<p>MEXICO: Development Partnerships and Finance Officer</p> <p>ILO: Coordinator</p> <p>UNHCR: Associate Grant Manager</p> <p>Senior Durable Solutions Associate-Shelter</p> <p>CHILE: ILO: National Project Coordinator</p> <p>Monitoring and Evaluation Officer</p> <p>UNHCR: Resettlement Assistant</p> <p>IOM: Coordinador de Procesos y Proyectos</p> <p>Consultor Migración y Refugio</p>	<p>Ascertain operational issues including timely transfer of funds. Questions specific to the operations of the Chile-Mexico JP.</p>	<p>Wednesday 26 October 11:00 am México</p> <p>Friday 28 October 11:00 am Chile</p>
JOINT PROGRAMMES (priority pipeline) RCO/PUNO focal points					
17	Silvia Vides	El Salvador	RCO	Ascertain aspirations,	Thursday 27 October

	Cesar Pineda Desirée Arteaga Victor Garcia		Development Coordination Officer UNFPA Strategic Alliances IOM	satisfaction with the JP prep. and submission process and guidance received from the FMU and the MPTF	7:30 am Salvador
18	Berith Karasch Komlavi Siabi Annalisa Pauciullo Michel Ikamba	Gabon, Togo	Gabon RCO GABON: Resident Coordinator office Gabon PUNOs UNODC: Project officer UNICEF	Ascertain aspirations, satisfaction with the JP prep. And submission process and guidance received from the FMU and the MPTF	Wednesday 9 November 15:30 pm Gabon Monday 7 November 14:00 Senegal
UN AGENCIES					
19	Mr. Julian Pfafflin	IOM	Senior Policy Specialist (HQ Geneva)	On the usefulness and operational aspects of the Fund	Friday 11 November 15:00 Geneva
20	Mr. David Khoudour Ms. Oksana Leshchenko	UNDP	Global Adviser - Human Mobility Policy Specialist	Ascertain how the Fund is and/or can contribute to the objectives of safe human mobility	Friday 11 November 17:00 Geneva time
21	Ms. Michelle Leighton Mr. Paul Tacon	ILO	Chief, Labour Migration Branch Migration Policy Specialist	How is the Fund contribution to the obj. of safe human mobility & employability and i social security and pension.	Thursday 17 November 15:30 Geneva
22	Dr. Santino Severoni	WHO	Director of the Migration and Health Programme	Is the Fund contributing to the objs. of safe human mobility.	Monday 14 November 16:00 Geneva
MPTFO (ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT)					

23	Ms. Jennifer Topping	UNDP MPTFO	Executive Coordinator	The timely transfer of funds, accuracy of the Gateway info. and financial reporting issues, and coordination with FMU and the UN Migration Network Secretariat.	Monday 14 November 15:00 USA
24	Ms. Eva Saenz	UNDP MPTFO	Fund Portfolio Manager	Idem	Tuesday 25 October 17:00 USA & Monday 14 November 15:00 USA
25	Mr. Dilip Ratha	IBRD KNOMAD	Head	Review the scope of KNOMAD	Tuesday Nov. 17 th , 14:30 USA

ANNEX 2 – QUESTIONS TO GUIDE THE EVALUATION

1) Fund Management and Governance

- Are the structure of the Fund Governance adequate both in terms of efficiency and inclusivity?
- Is the Fund Management Unit properly resourced?
- Is the decision-making transparent, based on evidence, and undertaken in a timely manner?
- Have any areas for improvement of efficiency, effectiveness and transparency in decision processes been identified? What could be done better?
- Is the reporting system in place adequate for communication to all interested parties in general and for informing decisions by Steering Committee members?
- Are risks properly monitored and adequately managed?

2) Joint Programmes Portfolio

- Does the portfolio of joint programmes reflect quality, balance and diversity?
- To what extent have the joint programmes been responsive to evolving contexts (e.g. COVID pandemic)?
- Are the joint programmes of high quality by design?
- To what extent are the joint programmes aligned to the GCM guiding principles, in particular the cross-cutting principles of human rights, gender responsiveness?
- To what extent have the Human Rights Marker and Gender Marker Guidance Notes contributed to this and to which degree do the projects implement the different gender markers as foreseen in the notes?
- To what extent are the joint programmes aligned to the GCM whole-of-society approach? For example, what is the extent and nature of stakeholder participation, including from civil society?
- To what extent have the joint programmes been consistent with the objectives of the Fund/GCM, and relevant to the country context?
- Are the joint programme management and coordination mechanisms effective and efficient?

3) Strategic Performance

- Do the joint programmes support and facilitate national ownership?
- To what extent has the Fund contributed to the strengthening of the UN Network on Migration and facilitated closer collaboration and more joined-up work by UN agencies at the country, regional and HQ levels?

- To what extent has the Fund contributed to establishing new and innovative partnerships (or strengthening existing ones) beyond the United Nations Development System?
- To what extent have the different types of activities supported by the Fund contributed to progress towards the objectives of the GCM?
- Are the joint programmes innovative and potentially catalytic (e.g. multiplier effect; scaling/replicating the solutions and results; leveraging additional financing)?
- Do the joint programmes build on what has been done or is currently being done by the UN and other actors in county/region? What are the synergies between joint programmes and other initiatives?
- Are the lessons learned from the joint programmes applied to other cooperation initiatives?

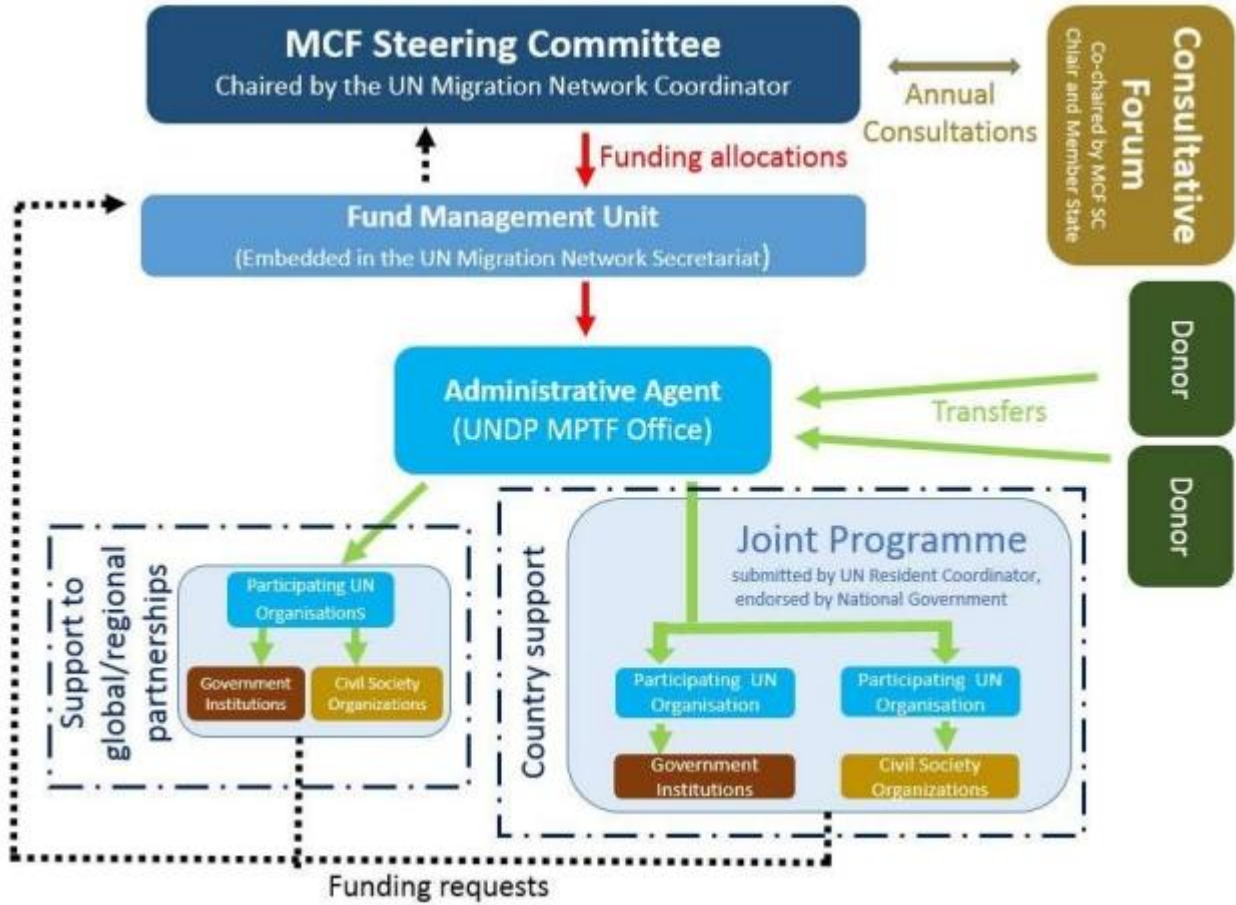
4) GCM Guiding Principles

- Does the Fund management and governance structures adequately reflect the following GCM guiding principles?
 - Whole of Government
 - Whole of Society
 - People-Centered
 - Human Rights based
 - Gender responsive
 - Child sensitive
- Does the Joint Programme portfolio align with the above GCM guiding principles?

5) Sustainability

- Have the linkages with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development been clearly established?
- Does the Fund enjoy general support (financial and non-financial) by partners and stakeholders – donors, Member States, UN partners, non-governmental stakeholders?
- Does the Fund have sufficient resources to achieve its objectives? Is it likely to remain at the same level, decline or increase?
- What have been the key elements of success/risk for resource mobilization?
- How does the Fund capitalization level and trend compare to other global UN pooled funding mechanisms?

ANNEX 3 - Overview of the governance structure of the Migration MPTF



**ANNEX 4 - GENERAL PROTOCOL FOR TEAM INTERVIEW MEETINGS FOR THE PREPARATION OF
REPORTS
LARRABURE AND ASSOCIATES**



1) PREPARATION FOR THE INTERVIEW MEETINGS:

The amount of time and energy devoted to preparation is in direct proportion to the quality and quantity of information that results from an interview.

- (a)** The team should determine the *desired outcomes of the interviews and the major areas of inquiry* to be pursued, taking into account the specificities of the individual concerned and the functions of the official(s) met.
- (b)** These objectives must be translated into questions. Key questions should be prepared by the Team in the form of an objective-based “*Interview Protocol*”,

(c) The Interviewee's time is precious. If the interview protocol is long and the time available for the meeting short, the members of the team should identify ahead of the meeting three or four key items among the questions on which they will focus. Other questions can be answered later in writing or in follow-up interviews when possible.

(d) The person scheduling the meeting should obtain an exact list of participants and detailed directions for the address and room where it will be held, and should communicate these to the team. He/she should also ascertain and communicate the total time available for the meeting.

2) DURING THE MEETING

The normal purpose of the interview is to obtain the interviewee's perspective on the programme/project/topic discussed, identify any documentation that can contribute to the analysis of the situation, and identify other individuals that can contribute more information.

(a) General rules:

- Timeliness is crucial in establishing a positive atmosphere for the interview, and all members of the team should do their utmost to reach the meeting room together and on time.
- To the extent possible, the members of the team should address the officials interviewed by their names and/or titles. Exchange of business cards is a useful practice.
- Experts believe that effective interviews normally last 30 minutes to 1 hour and note *that the interviewers should not occupy more than 25% of the discussion, with the other 75% devoted to listening.*
- When several members of a team will carry out an interview they should keep in mind that *under no circumstances should disagreements between members of the team be discussed in the presence of the interviewees. If discussions between team members must occur, they should take place after the interview.*
- Informed Consent Protocol** The team must inform the interviewee(s) the following:

"Only the evaluation team will have access to the notes taken in this interview. Our observations will be combined and included in our report, but your statements will not be attributed to you or your position. You will have the right to ask us to refrain from recording something that you do not want to be written down. All information that you give us will be used to provide the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund Management Unit with an assessment of the lessons that have been learned.

(b) Introduction: The team leader should:

- thank the interviewees for making the time for the meeting,
- introduce *all* members of the team present,

- ❑ brief the interviewees about the background of the report, the purpose of the interview and the major areas of inquiry, and
- ❑ confirm the amount of time available to all present.
- ❑ A collaborative rapport should be built during this period. This period *should not last more than 5 minutes*.

(c) Questions:

- ❑ The questioning process that best facilitates discussion is known as “*open-ended*” questions. This type of question asks the interviewee to explain or describe something, as opposed to “closed” questions, which require not more than a yes or no. However, closed questions can be used for clarifying specific issues or as follow-up questions to an interviewee’s initial response.
- ❑ A very effective way of guiding the dialogue is known as “*active listening*”. It consists in re-stating briefly, in a paraphrase manner, what the interviewee has said, to ensure that it was heard and understood and to demonstrate that the team is listening attentively.
- ❑ Although the first question should be asked by the team leader, follow-up questions can be asked by any member of the team present.
- ❑ The team members should *closely follow the interview guide*. At the same time, the interview guide should not dictate the follow-up questions, which are based on the team members’ spontaneous understanding of the answers provided.
- ❑ When asking the questions, it is useful to refer to specific information that has already been obtained on the programme/project/topic concerned through background research and the desk review. THIS SHOULD BE DONE WITHOUT REVEALING THE SOURCE(S). Thus, the team communicates a sense of competence on the issues discussed and seriousness of purpose.
- ❑ The team members should always request references to documentation that substantiate the information provided by the interviewees, as well as the names and titles of other officials who can provide further details on the issues discussed.

(d) Conclusion: In concluding the meeting, the team leader should:

- ❑ explain what will happen next in preparing the report,
- ❑ leave the door open for follow-up contact (contact details should be given),
- ❑ recapitulate the documents/information which the team expects to receive following the meeting and agree on the deadline by which they should be received, and
- ❑ thank all present again for their collaboration.

3) AFTER THE MEETING

The most critical aspect of an interview is the write-up that must follow. All information that is ultimately incorporated into the findings of a report must be transferred to paper.

Notes of meetings: notes indicating date, time and location of the meetings as well as the names and functional titles of participants and providing a summary of the main points discussed and any follow-up action required should normally be prepared by a team member assigned by the team leader. The note should be prepared in the days immediately following

the meeting. The note should not be verbatim but should be sufficiently detailed as to be understood by others who have not attended the meeting. Interesting anecdotes that contribute to providing the ultimate reader of the report with valuable insight should be carefully recorded.

Bibliography:

NOTE: This interview protocol was adapted from one prepared by Juan Luis Larrabure and Corine Momal and is based on experience and the following bibliography.

- “Collecting testimonial evidence: Interviewing skills”, R. Carnegie Associates.
- “Interviewing techniques for auditors”, Government Audit Training Institute, USDA Graduate School.
- “The Quality Audit. A Management Evaluation Tool”, Charles A. Milles, American Society for Quality Control, Quality Audit Technical Committee.
- Handbook of Management Consulting Services, Sam W. Barcus III, Editor, Joseph W. Wikinson, Editor, Second edition – INTERVIEW CONTROL TABLE

ANNEX 5: SELF-ASSESSMENT OF LINKS OF THE MAIN JP RESULTS TO GCM OBJECTIVES

CHILE

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS AS OF OCTOBER 2022 OF THE JOINT PROGRAMME OF MPTF MIGRATION

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE RESULT	(2) MAIN CONTRIBUTION TO GCM NUMBER	(3) OTHER GCMs TO WHICH THIS RESULT CONTRIBUTES
Desarrollo y publicación de la página web https://cut.cl/rutadelmigrante/ que cuenta con información sobre derechos laborales y trabajo decente.	3	6
Presentation delivered by Amalia Pereira, National Advisor for the Worker’s Union, Central Unitaria de Trabajadores (CUT, hereinafter), in charge of their Migrants and People with Disabilities Secretariat, on the topic of Labor rights and migration from a gender perspective. (232) Empleo Mujer 2021 Derechos laborales y migración con mirada de género - YouTube	3	6
Online fair “Women’s Employment Week 2021” (Semana Empleo Mujer). The fair received a total of 13,085 visitors online out of which 99.5% were women and 17.5% were migrant women. 32 companies published 22,254 open vacancies resulting in 2,439 job applications. In addition to the vacancies, the fair also included a series of presentations, mentoring sessions provided by women in leadership roles, the possibility for longer term job counselling through Fundación Emplea, funded by the MPTF Mujeres Emplea, and fellowships for diploma courses in social entrepreneurship, digital marketing, management and programming. 219 women signed up for the latter to receive further qualifications to enhance their professional competencies	6	16, 17
Two fellowships for certification in the Start and Improve Your Business (SYIB) methodology, which helps entrepreneurs to build and strengthen their businesses through four training packages: Generate Your Business Idea (GYB),	16	6

Improve Your Business (IYB), and Expand Your Business (EYB). These scholarships were granted to the Municipality of Santiago and to the Vicarage of the Social Pastoral		
After their certification, the two professionals who were awarded the scholarships became trainers and dictated five workshops on the SYOB methodology through the Vicarage of the Social Pastoral. Four of those workshops were on the “Generate your Business Idea”, which is intended for people who would like to start a business, and who, through the training, develop a concrete business idea ready for implementation. Another one included the “Start 13 your Business”, aimed at potential entrepreneurs who want to start a small business and already have a concrete business idea. In total 88 people participated in these workshops, out of which 44 were migrants (32 women and 12 men)	6	16
Certificación de competencias en el perfil de cuidador/a primario: 20 migrant women participated in the certification process for primary care givers out of a total of 39 women.	18	6
43 personas participaron en el programa “Emprende Hoy” que incluyó una capacitación en el programa Inicie y Mejore su Negocio (IMESUN, metodología OIT) y talleres complementarios relacionados al emprendimiento.	6	16, 18
20 personas migrantes cuentan con capital semilla (\$2,000USD apróx.) para desarrollar su emprendimiento.	6	16
15 empresas participaron en la charla informativa sobre contratación de personas migrantes dictada por el Servicio Nacional de Migraciones, el marco de la política “Compromiso Migrante”	6	17, 16
4 encuentros online cerrados entre Ciudad de México y Santiago para compartir buenas prácticas. El primero con funcionarios públicos para	23	16, 6, 17

conversar sobre el marco legal de ambos países, el segundo con funcionarios de ambos municipios para conversar sobre la migración con perspectiva de género, el tercero orientado a organizaciones de empleadores y trabajadores, el cuarto desarrollado con organizaciones de la sociedad civil.		
XX funcionarios municipales capacitados en el Curso Con-vivir bien y desafíos Interculturales para promover la cohesión social y erradicar todas las formas de discriminación	17	16
53 funcionarios municipales de la Municipalidad de Santiago capacitados en el curso “Comunicación intercultural y edad, género y diversidad (EGD)”.	17	16
1 curso “Comunicación intercultural y edad, género y diversidad (EGD)” instalando en la plataforma de capacitación de la Municipalidad de Santiago.	17	16
1 curso “Interculturalidad, Género y Migración Laboral” publicado en la plataforma de OIM E-campus y disponible, de manera gratuita, al público general. Sin embargo, está dirigido a funcionarios públicos.	16	17,23
Local Migration Governance Indicators are in progress in both cities. PUNOs are planning to coordinate an exchange of best practices between both participating local governments after the results have been published.	1	3, 23

MEXICO MAIN ACHIVEMENTS AS OF OCTOBER 2022 OF THE JOINT PROGRAMME

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE RESULT	(2) MAIN CONTRIBUTION TO GCM NUMBER	(3) OTHER GCMs TO WHICH THIS RESULT CONTRIBUTES
96 migrant, refugee and in return persons trained in accordance with the demand for skills in Mexico City to provide official certifications (CONOCER) and increase their employability on the formal local labour market.	16	6, 17, 18, 19
90 migrant, refugee and in return persons (including 69 women) trained in digital and entrepreneurial skills (320 hours) to develop their businesses by sustaining them in the formal economy, expanding their market and transitioning to the digital economy.	16	6, 17, 18, 19
19 facilitators (over a total of 21) of Mexico City “Social Economy” programme (Secretariat of Labor and Employment Promotion - STYFE) trained on the new methodology for cooperatives <i>Think.COOP for refugees and host community members</i> .	18	6, 16, 17, 19
26 staff from STYFE trained on human mobility, international protection, local integration and intercultural law in Mexico City.	18	7, 12, 15, 16, 17
Service migrant window of the Secretariat of Inclusion and Social Welfare (SIBISO) improved with 95 pieces of equipment and furniture to enhance its facilities and legal guidance, with the support of paralegal staff to advice on international protection issues.	15	3, 4, 12, 16, 22
Local Integration Roundtable in Mexico City strengthened with 13 stakeholders, including local government, UN organizations and agencies (7 sessions, with the presentation of local employability pathway).	16	5, 6, 7, 15, 17
39 public officials trained in capacity building for the care of people on	18	7, 12, 15, 16, 17

the move: 22 from SIBISO and 17 from STYFE.		
Migration Governance Indicators developed analyzed at local level in Mexico City.	1	12, 15, 16, 17, 23
Protocol for the protection and integration of people on the move established for use by SIBISO.	12	3, 7, 12, 15, 17
2 communication campaigns broadcast to disseminate the services available in Mexico City for social and labour inclusion of people on the move.	3	7, 15, 16, 17, 19

GUINEA/SIERRA LEONE/LIBERIA

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE JOINT PROGRAMME

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE RESULT	(2) MAIN CONTRIBUTION TO GCM NUMBER	(3) OTHER GCMs TO WHICH THIS RESULT CONTRIBUTES
Local authorities can identify sites vulnerable to health threats and formal and non-formal PoEs through six (06) mapping studies on mobility and public health risks conducted through the Joint programme (JP)	5	3 & 15
With MRU, the JP has established bilateral and regional framework to promote and improve international cooperation dialogue to exchange information on migration-related trends.	3	9& 11
783 key community actors & local government leaders were trained on Mental Health, Gender Based Violence ,and Human Trafficking in collaboration with government partners.	10	4,5,7,11&16
Information on cross-border trade, the creation of economic interest groups, access to bank credit is provided to communities by the trade Information Desk located in Gueckédou	7	19&20
150 women have access to funds and have improved livelihoods through the creation of cross-border community credit cooperatives established by the JP in collaboration with banks	7	19&20
Contribution to national response plans of the three countries to fight against the resurgence of Ebola , outbreak of the Marburg virus and lassa fever through activation of emergency platform , logistical support , deployment of health workers and epidemiological surveillance in 10 points of entry (PoE) and in cross-border communities	7	2,23&11
(01) Renovated and (02)constructed facilities to improve monitoring of population mobility , border management and support to mobile population	11	4,9&10
15 village watch committees of 75 members were created and play an important role to improve transborder security through information exchange (early warning mechanism) in coordination with local authorities	16	11&2

Increased efficiency and efficacy of agents at the border post using innovative equipment (donation of drones ,VHF radio, computers) ,trainings, and increased mobility (donation of motorcycles for patrols)	9	10&7
Identification and assistance of 48 victims of trafficking	15	10&16

NORTH MACEDONIA

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE JOINT PROGRAMME

MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS (28 October 2020 – 31st of October 2022)	(2) MAIN CONTRIBUTION TO GCM NUMBER	(3) OTHER GCMs TO WHICH THIS RESULT CONTRIBUTES
Developed Migration Policy 2021-2025 endorsed by the Government and adopted by the Parliament.	1	3,9, 10, 17,19, 23
4 data management tools and/or mechanisms applied by the institutions (Migration Profile 2021; Migration module in Labour Force Survey; Guidelines for implementation of the Migration Module questionnaire; and Migration Governance Index Report)	1	3, 9, 10, 17
Two complementary data sources for the migration flows made available: a) a statistical model of migration flows from and to North Macedonia, applying the Bayesian hierarchical approach, developed by experts from the Southampton University; and b) complementary data source on Remittances flow in North Macedonia available,i.e developed Report on the Remittances in North Macedonia:Comparative Analysis & Possibility of Measuring Improvements through Surveys.	1	3,17
336 trained on anticipatory governance; and on migration data exchange mechanisms. In the post-training knowledge assessment, the participants achieved a final average of 80% correct responses.	1	3,7, 17, 23
Conducted assessments on inter and intra institutional data collection and exchange mechanisms with relevant recommendations for their improvement	1	3,17
54 national stakeholders, civil society organizations' members, members of academia and other trained on Remittances in North	1	3,7, 17, 20

Macedonia and measures for their improvement. In the post-training knowledge assessment, participants achieved a final average of 89% correct responses.		
3 national institutions with upgraded IT equipment/software (Ministry of Interior Border Police; Ministry of Interior Department for Criminal Intelligence and Analysis – OKRA and National Bank of the Republic of North Macedonia)	3	1,7,11,17
449,492 persons reached with the information campaign videos / 45 times more than targeted in the JP. In addition, 555,173 persons were reached with the informative campaign “Not hate – build an attitude” in 2021.	17	3, 7, 16
161 officials (61% women) from the governmental bodies and relevant ministries, as well as from civil society organizations and UN entities trained on the Communication Strategy for Social Change. 89% was the average positive rating by the participants of the overall experience of the training.	17	3, 7
36 articles/broadcasts by journalists and 8 public events conducted on creating positive narratives and perceptions on migrants and refugees.	17	3, 7, 16

THE PHILIPPINES

MAIN ACHIVEMENTS THAT CONTRIBUTES TO GCM AS OF OCTOBER 2022 OF THE JP

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE RESULT	(2) MAIN CONTRIBUTION TO GCM NUMBER	(3) OTHER GCMs TO WHICH THIS RESULT CONTRIBUTES
5 officials trained on fair recruitment – improving regulations and enforcement	6	10
64 women migrant workers provided with certified training on digital skill to support reintegration in the Philippines	21	7, 16, 18
2 Resolutions issued by the national/regional sub-committee on international migration and development in line with reintegration services for migrant workers	21	7
1 Migrant Resource Center supported for strengthening gender-responsive delivery of services to migrant workers and their families.	6, 21	3, 7, 15
31 migrant workers/returnees/family members (68% female) trained in agroforestry to support reintegration	21	7, 16, 19
20 case stories collected from women migrant workers/returnees, including successful experiences of reintegration	21	1, 6, 7, 21
Research report completed: <i>Gender and Labor Migration Data</i>	1	6, 12, 21
Research report completed: <i>Gender and Reintegration of Overseas Filipino Workers</i>	21	1, 6, 7, 16, 18
146 migration governance actors from government and civil society (77% female) sensitized on the use of indigenous knowledge systems and practices (IKSP) in migration data collection and use	15	1, 6, 7, 16, 21
51 officials (82% female) trained on use of design thinking to enhance labor migration policies and programs	1	6, 14, 15, 16, 21
At least 500 (70% female) persons sensitized on gender-responsive labor migration policies through 3 forums organized	17	6, 7, 10, 19, 21
1 National Action Plan on Sustainable, Gender-responsive Return and Reintegration developed	21	1, 3, 18, 20
24 government officials and CSO representatives trained on designing, implementing and monitoring	21	15, 18, 19

return and reintegration programmes based on international standards and best practices		
4 reports completed: Gaps Analysis on Data Governance of Migration Actors	1	6, 21

COMPILATION OF GCM TO WHICH IMPORTANT JP'S RESULTS ACHIEVED ARE LINKED

THE PHILIPPINES		GUINEA		NORTH MACEDONIA		MEXICO		CHILE	
(2) MAIN CONTRIBUTION TO GCM NUMBER	(3) OTHER GCMs TO WHICH THIS RESULT CONTRIBUTES	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)
6	10	5	3, 15	1	3,9, 10, 17,19, 23	16	6, 17, 18, 19	3	6
21	7, 16, 18	3	9, 11	1	3, 9, 10, 17	16	6, 17, 18, 19	3	6
21	7	10	4,5,7,11,16	1	3,17	18	6, 16, 17, 19	6	16, 17
6, 21	3, 7, 15	7	19,20	1	3,7, 17, 23	18	7, 12, 15, 16, 17	16	6
21	7, 16, 19	7	19,20	1	3,17	15	3, 4, 12, 16, 22	6	16
21	1, 6, 7, 21	7	2,23,11	1	3,7, 17, 20	16	5, 6, 7, 15, 17	18	6
1	6, 12, 21	11	4,9,10	3	1,7,11,17	18	7, 12, 15, 16, 17	6	16, 18
21	1, 6, 7, 16, 18	16	11,2	17	3, 7, 16	1	12, 15, 16, 17, 23	6	16
15	1, 6, 7, 16, 21	9	10,7	17	3, 7	12	3, 7, 12, 15, 17	6	17, 16
1	6, 14, 15, 16,21	15	10,16	17	3, 7, 16	3	7, 15, 16, 17, 19	23	16, 6, 17
17	6, 7, 10, 19, 21							17	16
21	1, 3, 18, 20							17	16
21	15, 18, 19							17	16
1	6, 21							16	17,23
								1	3, 23

SUMMARY TABLE

GCM Obj.	MAIN CONTRIBUTION TO GCM NUMBER AS REPORTED BY THE 4 SAMPLE ONGOING JPs REVIEWED	FREQUENCY OF LINK TO GCM	FREQUENCY OF SECONDARY LINKS TO GCM
1	Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies.	11	5
21	Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, and sustainable reintegration	8	5
17	Eliminate discrimination, promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration	7	20
6	Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work	6	12
16	Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion	6	22
18	Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences	4	7
7	Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration	3	20
5	Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration	1	2
9	Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants	1	3
10	Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration	1	6
11	Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner	1	4
12	Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral	1	4
15	Provide access to basic services for migrants	1	8
23	Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration	1	5
19	Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries	0	10
3	Provide accurate and timely information at all stages of migration	0	5
4	Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation	0	4
20	Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of	0	3

	migrants		
2	Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin	0	2
22	Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits	0	1
14	Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle	0	1
8	Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants	0	0
13	Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives	0	0

ANNEX 6 - DOCUMENTS SHARED WITH THE EVALUATION TEAM BY THE FMU

1. Migration MPTF Investment Plan 2021-2022.
2. Migration Operations Manual_rev June 2022
3. Migration MPTF SAA.
4. Migration MPTF TOR rev April 2020
5. Signed MOU_May 2019
6. Pipeline-Programmes_June 2022
7. MPTF_Annual Report 2021
8. MPTF_Annual Report 2020
9. MPTF_Progress Report May 2019-June 2020
10. Steering Committee Decisions April 2020
11. Steering Committee Decisions December 2020 + addendum
12. Steering Committee Decisions December 2021
13. Steering Committee Decisions June 2021
14. Steering Committee Decisions June 2022
15. Steering Committee Decisions October 2020
16. Steering Committee Minutes 10 December 2019
17. Migration MPTF – Templates and Guidance Notes rev June 2022
18. MMPTF Funding Overview and Scenarios for Dec 2021
19. MMPTF Funding Overview and Scenarios for June 2022
20. MMPTF IMRF Advocacy Plan_Dec 2021
21. IMRF stocktaking background note.
22. Stocktaking Annex 1 – Summary Progress Declaration
23. Stocktaking Annex 2 – Pledges análisis.
24. 2021-12 MMPTF CN received summary table
25. 2021-12 SC Priority JP documents to review.
26. TA2.034 Gambia JP doc_FMU Review.
27. TA2.038 Zimbabwe CN_FMU review
28. 2022-06 Joint Programme Revision Request_FMU summary
29. 2022-06 MMPTF SC Mtg_CN summary table_June
30. TA2.039 Somalia CN_FMU Review_31 May.
31. TA2.042 MENA CN_FMU review_02 June
32. TA3.002 Costa Rica JP_FMU review_10 June
33. TA2.020 Moldova JP_FMU review_31 May.
34. Migration MPTF 6th SC Mtg TP_Dec 2021 final.
35. Migration MPTF 7th SC Mtg TP_June 2022
36. 2021-11 MMPTF Pipeline Relevance Check Survey.
37. MMPTF Risk Monitoring_FMU draft 9 June.
38. MMPTF Annual Report 2020_Guinea Liberia Sierra Leone.
39. TA3.005 Guinea Liberia Sierra Leone AR 2021.

40. TA3.005 Guinea Liberia SL JP_2020.
41. TA3.005 Guinea Liberia SL_AR 2020
42. Annex 10_Acceptance Letter Local MGI_MX
43. Annex 12.1_Think.Coop Facilitator Guide_MX.
44. Annex 12.1_Think.Coop Training Guide_MX.
45. Annex 13_Pact for Labour Equality and Non-Discrimination _MX.
46. Annex 14_Website Design CUT_CL.
47. Annex 15.1_ToR Consultancy Local MGI_CL.
48. Annex 15_Acceptance Letter Local MGI_CL
49. Annex 16_Revised Result Framework.
50. Annex 17_Communication Statistics_Social medio Posts
51. Annex 2_MRR_Sistematization of Design and Implementation_CL.
52. Annex 5_Final Report_Women's Employment Week 2021_CL.
53. Annex 7.1_Consultancy Proposal_Certifications Fellowships_CL.
54. Annex 7_ToR Consultancy_Profiles Certification Fellowships_CL.
55. Annex 8_Rules of Operations_STyFE_MX.
56. Annex 9.1_Invitation.CANACAR_MX
57. TA5.008 Chile Mexico JP Annex D1 RF
58. TA5.008 Chile Mexico JP Annex D4 Workplan.
59. TA5.008 Chile Mexico JP Budget by Outcome.
60. TA5.008 Chile Mexico JP Budget by UNDG Categories
61. TA5.008 Chile Mexico JP_Oct 2020
62. TA5.008 Chile Mexico AR 2020
63. TA5.008 Chile Mexico AR 2021.
64. MMPTF Annual Report 2020_ Philippines Annex D HR Marker Matrix.
65. TA4.010 Philippines JP_Oct 2020.
66. TA4.010 Philippines AR_2020.
67. TA4.010 Philippines AR 2021.
68. TA1.003 N Macedonia JP_Oct 2020.
69. TA1.003 N Macedonia_AR 2020
70. TA1.003 N Macedonia_AR 2021
71. TA3.010 Gabon Togo JP doc BUDGET final Oct 2021
72. TA3.010 Gabon Togo JP doc_Revised May 2022
73. TA4.020 Moldova JP Budget_Final 19 May
74. TA4.020 Moldova JP doc_Final

DOCUMENTS SHARED WITH THE EVALUATION TEAM BY THE INTERVIEWEES

75. MPTF Colombia (FUND) organigram.
76. UNPRPD TS Organigramme

77. Power point presentation: Leveraging Remittances for Development: The Global Agenda on Remittances.
78. TDR de la Mission visite et d'enquete autor des victimes de traite.