ANNUAL REPORT
2024

Migration
Multi-Partner
Trust Fund

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1 INTRODUCTION

A beneficiary of the entrepreneurship training showcase her handmade crafts at African Art Cultural Day in Tangier, Morocco.

1. Introduction

When adopting the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), Member States of the United Nations called for practical, coordinated action to make migration safer and better governed and, to that end, mandated the establishment of a "Start-up Fund for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration," the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (Migration MPTF, or the Fund). Five years on, the Fund has proven to be a reliable and adaptive mechanism to support GCM implementation, channelling joined-up UN support to country-led programmes that reflect the Compact's whole-of-government and whole-of-society ethos.

In 2024, the Fund maintained strong programming momentum despite a tightening financial environment. Over the course of the year, 20 Joint Programmes were active—more than in any previous year—underscoring both demand and delivery capacity. Six new programmes were launched, and four concluded. The Fund's expanding portfolio reflects an increasingly global footprint and thematic breadth, with programmes addressing issues such as labour mobility, border governance, access to basic services, protection, return and reintegration, migration data systems, and climate-induced displacement.

This progress was accompanied by adverse financial headwinds. After a record fundraising year in 2023, contributions fell to just under USD 9 million in 2024, far short of the USD 25 million target. This shortfall reflected a broader contraction in available development finance, driven by rising global needs and increasing budgetary constraints. In this context, the Fund's ability to maintain strong programmatic momentum is a testament to its model's continued relevance, even as it underscores the critical need for diversified funding to meet the strong demand.

Despite constrained resources, the Fund continued to evolve and innovate. The Steering Committee's long-standing prioritization of climate-related mobility—consistent with the IMRF 2022 Progress Declaration—led to the introduction of an earmarking option for climate-related programming. This innovation represents a targeted tool to facilitate donor engagement in a critical area while preserving the Fund's 360-degree approach and the Steering Committee's ability to make strategic decisions. In addition, the Fund introduced new rules in 2024 to prevent excessive aging of its programme pipeline. These measures aim to ensure that the pipeline remains current, while recognizing that available resources have not kept pace with demand.

The Fund also deepened its attention to long-standing programming gaps. A landmark allocation made in November 2024 to a Joint Programme in Zimbabwe focused on the protection of unaccompanied and separated children, a key population often overlooked in migration responses. The initiative built on the Fund's earlier adoption of a child marker in 2022 and reaffirmed its commitment to child-sensitive programming. This allocation illustrates the Fund's broader investment logic: one that values not only thematic balance and geographic reach, but also principled engagement with underserved issues and populations.

As its portfolio continues to grow and diversify, the Fund has become a strong platform for collective action. With contributions received from 20 Member States and with 17 different UN entities participating in program implementation, it demonstrates how multilateralism and a coherent system-wide response can work for migration, delivering tangible, rights-based outcomes, fostering policy coherence, and ensuring that migrants and communities are not left behind.

2 THE FOUNDATIONS: GOVERNANCE, APPROACH, AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

In the village of Pitlaguda, India, a focus group discussion brought together local community members to share their personal, gendered experiences of migration.

Throughout 2024, the Fund continued to run smoothly under the governance, operational and programmatic frameworks and mechanisms established between late 2019 and early 2020. The Fund operated efficiently and effectively, achieving most of the results set out in its Results Monitoring Framework thanks to its inclusive governance structure, comprehensive Operations Manual, and unwavering commitment to results orientation, and the GCM's vision, objectives and guiding principles.

2.1 Governance Structure and the Operations Manual

2.1.1 Governance Structure

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

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

An Annual Consultative Forum ensures broader stakeholder engagement. Throughout 2024, this structure, along with the established processes, methodologies and tools of the Fund, facilitated effective and efficient operations.

Migration MPTF Governance Structure

Steering Committee
- Decision-making body chaired by the Coordinator of the UNNM (IOM DG)
- 12 members representing 4 constituencies (UNNM, donors, countries of origin/transit/destination, stakeholders) on staggered rotational basis

Fund Management Unit
- Day-to-day operational management
- Supports Steering Committee in advisory capacity

Administrative Agent: UNDP MPTFO
- "Trustee" of the Fund
- Administers funds in line with UNSDG rules

Consultative Forum
- Provides status update to Member States, UN Network members and all stakeholders
- Solicits inputs/recommendations for the Fund's current operations and future direction

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

To ensure that the Steering Committee is truly representative of the stakeholders identified by the Global Compact, it consists of three members each from the following constituents: UN Network on Migration; donors; countries of origin, transit and destination; and stakeholders. Moreover, to ensure wide representation, membership is rotational on a staggered basis. Until 2022, each member's tenure was two years.

In 2023 this increased to three years, in response to an external evaluation recommendation (see: https://migrationnetwork.un.org/migration-mptf-evaluation-2022).

Steering Committee membership since 2019 is summarized below. One third rather than half of the Steering Committee members will rotate every year. However, the transition will be gradual and existing members as of February 2023 were given the option to limit their tenure to the original two-year period.

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

The Fund Management Unit (FMU) is responsible for operational functions provides management support to the Steering Committee and liaises with the Administrative Agent. Embedded within the UNNM Secretariat at IOM Headquarters, the FMU is a lean structure, benefiting from the overall support of the UN Network on Migration Secretariat as well as other components of the Network. It is composed of two full-time professional staff members and one administrative staff member. Since September 2022, the French Government finances a full-time Junior Professional Officer (JPO) to support both the programmatic and advocacy work of the FMU. Fully funded until September 2024, the JPO is since then only 50 per cent funded by France, the remaining part being cost-shared by IOM and the Fund itself. Since late 2023, the FMU has also benefited from a part-time communications consultant.

From the beginning, the FMU has been fully funded by IOM, as part of its overall support to the UN Network on Migration Secretariat. However, it was foreseen that, in line with good practices, these costs will be gradually transferred to the Fund itself. Accordingly, the Steering Committee agreed to have 25 per cent of the FMU's budget covered by the Fund in 2022, 50 per cent in 2023, and 66.6 per cent in 2024. The remaining amounts (75 per cent, 50 per cent and 33.3 per cent respectively) were covered by IOM.

During 2024, the FMU managed the Joint Programme technical review process, and provided various strategic recommendations for consideration by the Steering Committee to facilitate effective and efficient Fund operations. The FMU ensured that all subsequent Steering Committee decisions were implemented within the agreed timelines and reports/documents were developed and finalized.

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

Established in 2003, the UNDP MPTFO is the United Nations centre of expertise on pooled financing mechanisms, supporting development effectiveness and United Nations coordination through the design and administration of innovative pooled financing mechanisms. Managing 276 trust funds, with over USD 19 billion in deposits and investing in programmes overseen by 65 Participating UN Organizations, the MPTFO's efficient and transparent services are recognized by all partners. The Administrative Agent's costs are 1 per cent of the contributions received.

An Annual Consultative Forum ensures broad-based consultation and stakeholder engagement at the highest level. Open to all Member States and stakeholders, the Forum discusses and solicits recommendations for the Fund's current operations and future direction. In 2024, the Consultative Forum was held within the Fifth UN Network on Migration Annual Meeting.[1]

In 2024, two Steering Committee meetings were held in June and November. All Steering Committee decisions are available at https://mptf.undp.org/fund/mig00 or https://migrationnetwork.un.org/mptf.

Migration MPTF Consultative Forum

As part of the UN Network on Migration Annual Meeting, the fourth Consultative Forum of the Migration MPTF took place on 30 January 2024. Open to Member States, UN Network members, and all stakeholders, the Forum aimed to provide an update on the status of the Fund (allocation decisions, key achievements and main challenges) and offer all the opportunity to discuss the Fund's current operations and future direction. Concerns, recommendations or suggestions raised during the Forum were brought by the Chair to the attention of the Steering Committee at its meeting in June 2024.

The Forum was opened by the Chair of the Fund and Coordinator of the UN Network on Migration, Amy Pope, followed by a panel discussion, moderated by Kristina Delgado of the Open Society Foundation. The panel discussion drew on expertise and insights gained from recent and current members of the Steering Committee; explored the progress of the Fund to date; unpacked emerging priorities already identified; and looked to the future to explore avenues for the Fund's continued contribution to GCM implementation.

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[1]   See: https://migrationnetwork.un.org/meeting/annual-meetings/fifth-annual-meeting-2024

The panelists were:

- Ambassador Fernando Espinosa of the Permanent Mission of Mexico to the United Nations;
- Ambassador Caroline Dumas, Representative of the French presidency of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD);
- Abdellah Boutadghart, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Kingdom of Morocco; and
- Carolina Gottardo, Executive Director of the International Detention Coalition (IDC).

Migration MPTF consultative forum | **Photos:** ©UNNM/Mohamed Hadj

Key observations made were as follows:

- Aligned with the GCM's whole-of-society and people-centred guiding principles, strengthening engagement with civil society has been a priority of the Fund. The Fund introduced specific guidelines on strengthening engagement with civil society, migrants and communities, and monitors fund transfers to non-UN entities, including civil society. Ensuring that all Migration MPTF programmes truly and meaningfully include migrants, communities and civil society can help create change on the ground and positively impact migrants' lives.

- The Fund is a tool for international cooperation that can be strengthened by funding multi-country programmes and through joint contributions.

- Priority areas of focus identified by the Fund will further strengthen its portfolio. This includes: (i) climate change & human mobility; (ii) migrants' access to health care; (iii) preventing loss of lives; (iv) protecting children; and (v) regional or multi-country programming.

- The Fund will also focus on expanding its community: donors, Champions, Steering Committee members, UN partners, the private sector, and the migrants and communities.

- Several Member States took the floor to express confidence in the Migration MPTF as a vital mechanism that fosters cooperation across partners, and encouraged further contributions.

Overall concerns, recommendations and suggestions raised during the Forum were brought by the Chair to the attention of the full Steering Committee at its following meeting in June 2024.

2.1.2 Operations Manual

The Migration MPTF Operations Manual, adopted in December 2019 and regularly updated and revised since, outlines the governance structure and mechanisms, management rules and procedures, the programming cycle (including all necessary tools and templates for Joint Programmes) and the Fund's results framework. All the components encapsulate the Fund's commitment to transparency and the GCM's 360-degree approach and guiding principles.[2]

Commitment to Transparency

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

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

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

2.2 Results Orientation

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

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

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

Project cycle management (PCM) & Results-based management (RBM) principles ➕ Alignment to the GCM guiding principles ➖ Quality

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The focus on results and alignment to GCM guiding principles are also reflected in the Fund's **Results Monitoring Framework (RMF)**. The RMF 2020-2022 was originally developed and approved by the Steering Committee in December 2020. In March 2023 the Steering Committee approved an updated RMF for 2023-2026, taking lessons learned into consideration. Please see an excerpt of the RMF per Result Area below, summarizing the expected results, indicators, 2024 targets and results achieved. Further detailed narrative of the results can be found in relevant sections of this report. These sections are referenced in the table's last column. The full RMF is in Annex A.

Migration MPTF Results Monitoring Framework			2024	
Results Area 1: The Joint Programmes (JPs) and Initiatives funded by the Migration MPTF are aligned to key Global Compact Guiding Principles.				
RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET (2024)	RESULTS	AR SECTION
1.1) Joint Programmes ('JPs') are people-centred.	1.1.1) % of JPs that consulted with, and explicitly reflect the needs and concerns of migrants and/or migration-affected communities in its design.	90%	**100%**	3
1.2) JPs are founded on international human rights law and its principles, and take a rights-based approach to programming.	1.2.1) % of JPs that self-report as: a) Human Rights (HR) Marker has largely been achieved; or b) HR Marker shows significant integration of human rights in the Joint Programme but some challenges remain; or c) HR Marker shows a very partial integration of human rights in the JPs.	100% for a, b, c Min 90% for a, b	**100% for a, b**	
1.3) JPs are gender-responsive.	1.3.1) % of JPs that: a) have gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) as the primary objective; or b) make a significant contribution to GEWE; or c) make a marginal contribution to GEWE, but not significantly.	100% for a, b, c Min 70% for a, b	**100% for a, b**	
1.4) JPs are child-sensitive.	1.4.1) % of JPs that: a) have advancing children's rights and meeting children's needs as the primary objective; or b) significantly contribute to advancing children's rights and meeting children's needs; or c) make a marginal contribution to advancing children's rights and meeting children's needs, but not significantly.	60% for a, b, c Min 20% for a, b	**96% for a, b, c** **63% for a, b**	
1.5) JPs take a whole-of-government approach.	1.5.1) % of JPs that include as partners more than one government line entity.	90%	**100%**	
	1.5.2) % of JPs and initiatives that enter into implementation agreements (financial or other) with local government and related entities (e.g. provincial, municipal, district agencies).	30%	**50%** **(25% financial; 25% non-financial)**	4
1.6) JPs take a whole-of-society approach.	1.6.1) % of JPs that include non-UN and non-governmental stakeholders in programme management and coordination mechanisms.	90%	**88%**	4
	1.6.2) % of Joint Programmes and initiatives that enter into implementation agreements with non-governmental stakeholders.	70%	**75%**	4

- **Results 1.1 to 1.5 related to alignment with GCM principles of people-centred, human rights, gender-responsive, child-sensitive, and whole-of-government:** All results reached their respective targets. Of note, alignment with whole-of-government principle is strong, both horizontally (engagement of various line ministries at the central level) and vertically (engagement of provincial, municipal, district, or local entities). All Joint Programmes include more than one government line entity as partners, and 17 (out of 24) Joint Programmes work with local government and related entities. Also, 75 per cent of the Joint Programmes (15 JPs) entered into implementation agreements with local government and/or related entities.

- **Result 1.6 (whole-of-society approach):** In 2023, the Fund failed to reach targets for the two indicators under this result. However, efforts were made in 2024 to ensure future alignment to the whole-of-society approach for all Joint Programmes. The Fund met its target (70 per cent) related to implementation agreements with non-governmental stakeholders: 75 per cent of the programmes entered into implementation agreements with non-governmental stakeholders, compared to 65 per cent in 2023. The Fund has also improved the results related to the inclusion of non-UN and non-governmental stakeholders in programme management and coordination mechanisms: from 75 per cent in 2023, to 88 per cent in 2024. The 90 per cent target is however not met, and additional efforts will be made in 2025 to strengthen alignment of the programmes to the whole-of-society approach.

Result Area 2: The Joint Programmes and Initiatives funded by the Migration MPTF are sustainable and complementary to other development initiatives.				
RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET (2024)	RESULTS	AR SECTION
2.1) Expected results of the JPs have been achieved and are sustainable.	2.1.1) % of JP outcomes and output results achieved by end of project.	75%	90%	N/A
	2.1.2) % of JPs evaluated as achieving sustainable results.	75%	100%	
2.2) JPs are complementary to other development projects and initiatives.	2.2.1) % of JPs that are mutually reinforcing with other local, national, regional or global development initiatives.	80%	100%	N/A

This report took three external evaluations of Joint Programmes into consideration. Three Joint Programmes concluded in 2024, and all of them undertook their external evaluation in 2024 or early 2025. Of the seven Joint Programmes that completed implementation in 2023, all but one had finalized evaluations.

- **Result 2.1 (achievement of results and sustainability):** Based on end-of-project reports and evaluations for these three programmes, on average, 90 per cent of the outcomes were reported/assessed to have been achieved. In addition, based on the findings of the 3 Joint Programme evaluations, all were positively evaluated as achieving sustainable results.

- **Result 2.2 (contribution to UNSDCF and/or relevant frameworks):** Two programmes (Indonesia and Trinidad and Tobago) have been positively evaluated as having contributed to UNSDCF and/or relevant regional frameworks. The evaluation report of the remaining one (Ecuador) did not make references to its complementarity to other development projects and initiatives.

Result Area 3: The Migration MPTF is managed efficiently, coherently, and consistently.				
RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET (2024)	Results	Sections
3.1) Financial resource mobilization and utilization.	3.1.1) Volume of resources mobilized annually (in million USD) - annual targets.	25m	USD 8,854,148	5
	3.1.2 a-b) % of resources mobilized that are earmarked.	Less than 60% earmarked	40% earmarked	
		No earmarking to a specific TA over 25% of total contributions received	No earmarking to specific TA over 15%	
	3.1.2 c) % of total contributions earmarked to climate change (annual targets).	Maximum 50%	0%	
	3.1.3) % of resources allocated to each thematic priority (cumulative indicator).[3]	Bracket 15-30% per TA	17% - 26%	3
3.2) Approval process of JPs is facilitated in an efficient and consistent manner.	3.2.1) % of concept notes (CNs) and JP documents submitted to the MMPTF that are reviewed per transparent criteria and assessed in a timely manner (annual targets).	100%	100%	3
	3.2.2) % of JPs that initiate implementation within 40 working days of approval of the final proposal by the Steering Committee and confirmation of availability of funds. (annual, non-cumulative targets)	100%	25%	3
3.3) Implementation of JPs is monitored.	3.3.1) % of annual JP reports and mid-year progress updates submitted on time, or within 10 working days of the deadline - annual targets.	90%	75%	4
	3.3.2) % of JPs that complete joint final independent evaluations within 6 months of completion of project activities - annual targets.	100%	100%	N/A
3.4) Decisions made by the Steering Committee (SC) are implemented in a timely and comprehensive manner.	3.4.1) Number of SC meetings organized as planned in the MMPTF Operational Manual, with participation of the quorum of members - annual targets.	2	2	2
	3.4.2) Annual Consultative Forum organized.	Yes	Yes	
	3.4.3) % of SC decisions implemented within the agreed timelines - annual targets.	90%	100%	
	3.4.4) MMPTF annual consolidated narrative and financial reports submitted to the SC and donors by agreed deadlines.	Yes	Yes	
3.5) Risks related to the management of the MMPTF are monitored and managed.	3.5.1) MMPTF Risk Management Strategy in place and reviewed annually.	Yes	Yes	2

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

- **Result 3.1 (financial resource mobilization)**: The Fund failed to reach its resource mobilization target of USD 25 million for 2024 but met the targets related to donor earmarking and the balance in allocation of funds. Of total contributions received to date (2020-2024), only 45 per cent was earmarked, and no earmarking to a specific thematic area was over 15 per cent. Lastly, the funds allocated to each thematic areas to date, range from 17 per cent to 26 per cent. This relatively even allocation of funds to thematic areas indicates alignment to the GCM 360-degree approach.

Result 3.2 (JP approval process): All concept notes and Joint Programme documents submitted to the Fund were reviewed in a timely manner, transparently applying the criteria outlined in the 2023-2026 Investment Plan. However, the Fund failed to meet the target of having 100 per cent of the Joint Programmes start implementation within 40 working days of a Steering Committee decision.[4] Out of the four Joint Programmes that initiated in 2024 (MENA; Bangladesh; Gabon-Togo; Türkiye), only one initiated implementation within 40 days of the Steering Committee approval (MENA, approved in November 2023). The three remaining programmes approved in June 2024 initiated implementation between 49 and 85 working days after the Steering Committee approval. This was due to delays in one of the PUNOs signing the MoU, the absence of key staff over the holidays and partially to changes in internal processes. Three Joint Programmes approved in November 2024 did not start until early 2025 and were not covered in the 2024 Annual Report.

- **Result 3.3 (JP monitoring)**: Only 75 per cent of the Joint Programmes reports and mid-year updates were submitted on time in 2024. The Fund does not meet the 90 per cent target: 31 reports were received in total, including 23 received on time or within 10 working days, and 8 received more than 10 working days after the deadline.

- All Joint Programme evaluation reports were submitted within six months of project completion. One programme (Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone) had failed to submit its evaluation report in 2023, within 6 months of completion. This delay was counted in the previous reporting period.

- **Result 3.4 (implementation of Steering Committee decisions)**: Two Steering Committee meetings were held in 2024, in June and November. The annual Consultative Forum was held in January 2024 to align with the UN Network on Migration global Annual Meeting. The consolidated Migration MPTF Annual Report for 2023 was prepared on time.

- **Result 3.5 (risk management)**: The Migration MPTF Risk Management Strategy was reviewed at the November 2024 Steering Committee meeting, and slight amendments were made (see section 2.3 below).

2.3 Risk Management

All pooled funds must include a solid risk management strategy. Through the adoption of the Funding Compact in July 2019 and subsequent update in May 2024,[5] the Member States pledged to double their support to the UN pooled funds while the UN committed to improving the management of pooled funds, including through the design and implementation of risk management systems and strategies.[6] In this context, the Steering Committee endorsed a risk management strategy and corresponding risk register in mid-2020 (see Annex B of the Migration MPTF Operations Manual), with close monitoring of the risks and the continued assessment of the effectiveness of treatment measures as the strategy's main element.

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[4] This indicator related to the number of working days after a Steering Committee decision (revised from 20 to 40 at the November 2024 Steering Committee meeting) that Joint Programmes will start implementation.

[5] https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2024-06/Funding%20compact_English.pdf

[6] https://www.un.org/ecosoc/sites/www.un.org.ecosoc/files/files/en/qcpr/SGR2019-Add%201%20-%20Funding%20Compact%20-%2018%20April%202019.pdf.

In November 2024, the Steering Committee reviewed the strategy, and confirmed that existing risks and treatment measures continue to be relevant. One update was made under Risk Statements 3.

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

One of the identified risk drivers was related to COVID-related changes to evidence/programming requirements. This risk driver was taken out, as the new rules for Pipeline Management (see box section 3.2) approved by the Steering Committee in June would in effect remove concept notes developed during COVID.

2.4 GCM Vision, Objectives, and Guiding Principles

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

2.4.1 The 360-Degree Approach

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

– GCM, paragraph 11

Thematic Balance

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

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

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

Migration MPTF Thematic Areas

Thematic Area 1 — GCM Objectives

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

- 1 DATA
- 3 INFORMATION PROVISION
- 17 ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION

Thematic Area 2 — GCM Objectives

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

- 2 MINIMIZE ADVERSE DRIVERS
- 7 REDUCE VULNERABILITIES
- 8 SAVE LIVES
- 12 SCREENING AND REFERRAL
- 13 ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION

Thematic Area 3 — GCM Objectives

Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combatting transnational crime

- 9 COUNTER SMUGGLING
- 10 ERADICATE TRAFFICKING
- 11 MANAGE BORDERS
- 14 CONSULAR PROTECTION
- 21 DIGNIFIED RETURN AND REINTEGRATION

Thematic Area 4 — GCM Objectives

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

- 5 REGULAR PATHWAYS
- 6 RECRUITMENT AND DECENT WORK
- 18 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND RECOGNITION
- 19 MIGRANT AND DIASPORA CONTRIBUTIONS
- 20 REMITTANCES

Thematic Area 5 — GCM Objectives

Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants

- 4 LEGAL IDENTITY AND DOCUMENTATION
- 15 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES
- 16 INCLUSION AND SOCIAL COHESION
- 22 SOCIAL PROTECTION

Cross-Cutting — GCM Objective

Applicable to all thematic areas

- 23 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund

Geographic Balance and Diversity

Following on thematic balance, the Fund seeks to achieve geographic balance and diversity among its Joint Programme portfolios. Noting that this is conditional on a sufficient level of resources and on the existence of variety among the pool of quality proposals submitted by countries and regions, it is recognized that geographic balance and diversity can only be achieved over time. This sub-component of the 360-degree approach is further elaborated upon in the **Investment Plan 2023-2026**, approved by the Steering Committee in its February 2023 meeting.

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

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

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

2.4.2 GCM Guiding Principles

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

PEOPLE-CENTRED	INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY	RULE OF LAW AND DUE PROCESS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
HUMAN RIGHTS	GENDER-RESPONSIVE	CHILD-SENSITIVE	WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT APPROACH	WHOLE-OF-SOCIETY APPROACH

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Whole-of-government**: Since migration is a multidimensional reality that cannot be addressed by one government policy sector alone, effective interventions must take a whole-of-government approach to ensure horizontal (such as various line ministries) and vertical coherence across all sectors and levels of government (national-provincial-local levels).

- **Whole-of-society:** Joint Programmes must promote broad multi-stakeholder partnerships to address migration in all its dimensions by including migrants, diasporas, local communities, civil society, academia, the private sector, parliamentarians, trade unions, national human rights institutions, the media and other relevant stakeholders.

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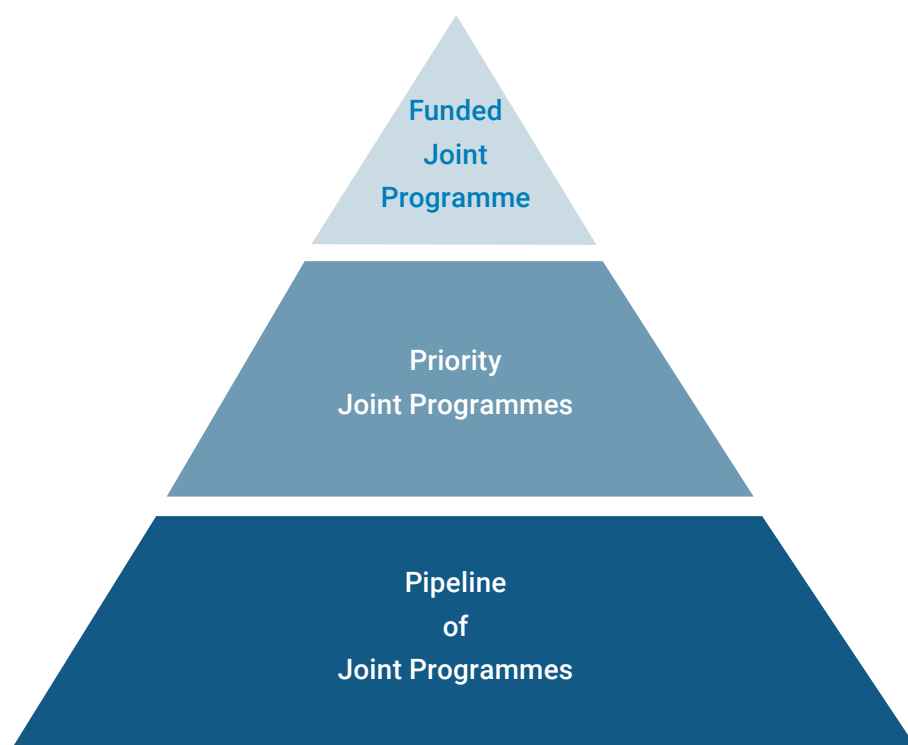
3 THE SELECTION OF JOINT PROGRAMMES

5K Fun Walk in Trinidad and Tobago to raise awareness against trafficking

In 2024, the Migration MPTF selected six new programmes for funding. Of the 27 Joint Programmes selected for funding to date, 10 had concluded in 2023 and 2024, 14 were ongoing at the end of the year and three were to be launched in early 2025.

The Fund uses a three-step process to review and select Joint Programmes:[7]

1 The Steering Committee identifies high quality, relevant and eligible concept notes to include in the Pipeline of Joint Programmes. The pipeline is constantly updated with the possibility of adding or withdrawing concept notes at each Steering Committee meeting.

2 Then, the Steering Committee prioritizes concept notes (evenly distributed among the five thematic areas, in line with the GCM's 360-degree approach) and requests full Joint Programme documents, to maintain a pool of 10 Priority Joint Programmes.

3 When resources become available, the Steering Committee selects Joint Programmes to fund from this pool of priority Joint Programmes. In this manner, the Fund can efficiently allocate resources without having to wait for concept notes to develop into full proposals.

This section provides an overview of the programming cycle from submission of concept notes, review and identification of pipeline Joint Programmes, to the Fund's funding decisions during 2024.

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7   This process is further elaborated upon in the Investment Plan 2023-2026.

3.1 The Submission of Concept Notes

By the end of 2024, the Fund had received 196 concept notes from 113 different countries and regions. Many were received during 2020; however, the sustained interest of Member States and participating UN organizations translated into more than 20 concept note submissions every year since then.

The proposals came from different regions, covered all thematic areas, and reflected varying migration contexts and dynamics. With limited outreach and awareness raising to manage expectations, this continued interest in the Fund reflects both the need for support and the strong interest of Member States and partners in implementing the Global Compact through a joint programming approach. The tables below show the breakdown of the 35 concept notes reviewed in 2024 per thematic area and geographic regions.

Thematic Balance

Despite a noticeable shift towards Thematic Area 2, at least 24 concept notes were received under each thematic area as of 31 December 2024. This allowed the Fund to comply with the 360-degree approach in its decisions without compromising on quality.

MMPTF Concept Note Submissions	2024	Total
Thematic Area 1	2	24
Thematic Area 2	11	72
Thematic Area 3	11	32
Thematic Area 4	7	34
Thematic Area 5	4	34
TOTAL	35	196

Geographic Diversity

Forty-nine countries and regions submitted one or more concept notes for review in 2024, either separately or as part of a multi-country proposal. The Americas submitted the greatest number of concept notes (14), followed by Africa (11), Asia-Pacific (7), Europe (1) and MENA (1). One concept note at the global level (Africa, Europe and MENA) was also reviewed in 2024.

A total of 196 concept notes had been received from 113 countries and regions since 2020: 73 in Africa; 46 in the Americas; 52 in Asia; 14 in Europe; 8 in MENA; and 3 at the global level.

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

2020-2024 MMPTF Concept Note Submissions	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total to date
AFRICA	39	9	8	6	11	73
AMERICAS	19	1	7	5	14	46
ASIA	21	9	6	9	7	52
EUROPE	8	3	2	0	1	14
MENA	3	2	2	0	1	8
GLOBAL	0	0	2	0	1	3
TOTAL	90	24	27[8]	20	35	196

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[8]   Among them, 21 concept notes were submitted during the second half of 2022 and reviewed at the February 2023 meeting.

46 AMÉRICAS

3 GLOBAL

73 AFRICA

14 EUROPE

8 MENA

52 ASIA

Central and North America

South America

West and Central Africa

Southern Africa

Eastern Africa

South Asia

Central and North Asia

East and South-East Asia

Pacific

Migration
Multi-Partner
Trust Fund

Annual Report 2024
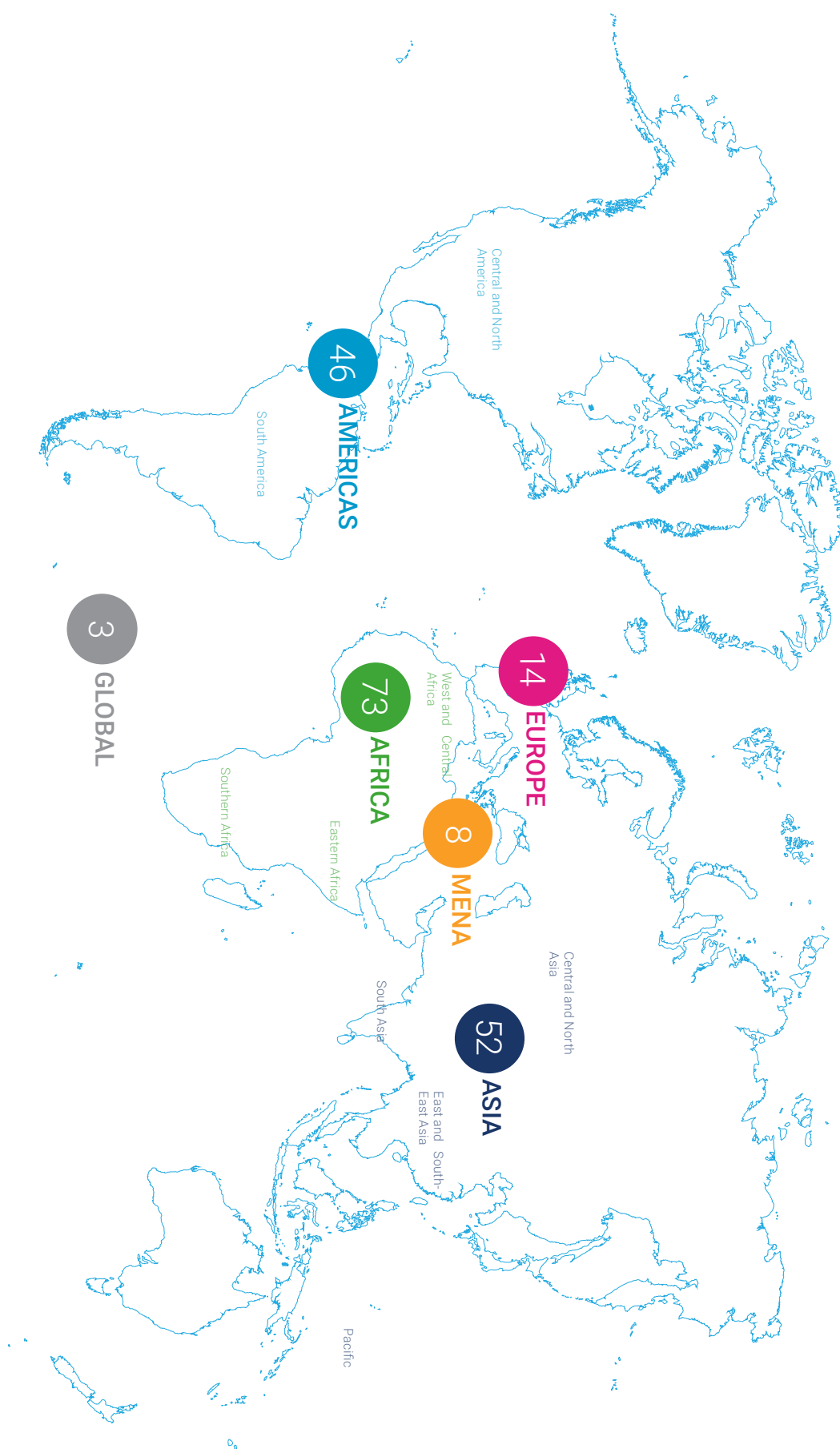
3.2 The Pipeline Selection

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

The continued interest and relevance of each pipeline programme is confirmed annually with the submitting UN country teams. However, concerns have been raised regarding the absence of a limit to how long a concept note can remain in the pipeline.

In order to address these concerns, the Steering Committee adopted new rules for management of the pipeline at its June 2024 meeting (see box below).

New Rules for Pipeline Management

The Fund's process to review and select Joint Programmes starts with the identification and inclusion of high quality, relevant and eligible concept notes in the pipeline. The pipeline helps ensure quality and balance across the Fund's portfolio. To address concerns about aging of some of the pipeline Joint Programmes and ensure the pipeline's continued relevance, the Steering Committee approved new rules for the pipeline in June 2024.

The new rules stipulate a three-year expiry date for pipeline programmes. In the absence of a specific decision by the Steering Committee, pipeline concept notes that remain for over three years without being selected among the priority Joint Programmes will, by default, be withdrawn. On an exceptional basis, the Steering Committee may decide to extend the presence of a specific concept note in the pipeline, based on the proposal's unique strategic value. Such decisions should reflect a clear intention to select the concept note as a priority at the earliest opportunity.

Due to the time and effort involved in preparing a full-fledged Joint Programme document and the fact that a formal endorsement was secured from the national government(s), no automatic withdrawal will apply to priority Joint Programmes. However, the Steering Committee will systematically review the status of those that have not been funded after three years from the time they were approved, to determine if the Joint Programme remains a priority or should be withdrawn from the pipeline and the priority list.

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

- Eligibility and adherence to key cross-cutting principles (people-centred, human rights dimension, gender-responsiveness, child-sensitivity);
- The quality of the consultative process leading to the Joint Programme design;

- Complementarity with existing initiatives/programmes;
- The strength and breadth of the partnerships envisaged in implementation (whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches);
- The innovative value of the initiative;
- The sustainability of results.

The Steering Committee approved 17 of 36 concept notes reviewed in 2024. The following analysis is cumulative, reviewing the 2020-2024 figures in total.

Thematic Balance

For each thematic area, at least 24 concept notes were received and at least 13 included in the pipeline since of the Fund's inception. This thematic diversity enabled the Migration MPTF to abide by the 360-degree principle. Any discrepancy between the thematic areas at the submission stage was significantly reduced through the pipeline selection process, as the pie charts below show.

MMPTF Concept Notes (CNs) Submissions 2020-2024	Total CNs received and reviewed in 2020-2024	Total approved (at CN stage)	Status of approved CNs		
			Funded	Withdrawn from pipeline[9]	Currently in pipeline
Thematic Area 1	24	13	5	3	5
Thematic Area 2	72	21	6	8	7
Thematic Area 3	32	19	5	4	10
Thematic Area 4	34	18	6	6	6
Thematic Area 5	34	14	5	3	6
TOTAL	196	85	27	24	34

Total CNs received an reviewed per thematic area (2020-2024)
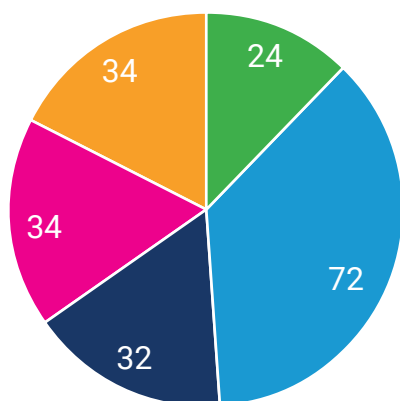
Approved CN's per thematic area (2020-2024)[11]
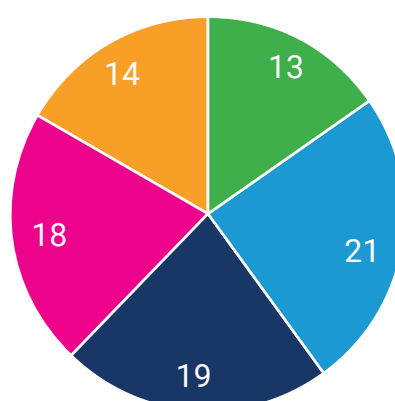
In 2024 alone, out of 36 new concept notes, at least 2 were reviewed and at least 1 was included in the pipeline, under each thematic area.

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[9]   Concept notes can be removed from the pipeline at the initiative of the submitters if they no longer seek funding for the initiative because it has been funded from other sources, because the national/regional context changed significantly or because it is no longer considered a national priority. Concept notes can also be removed if the full-fledged Joint Programme document submitted at the request of the Steering Committee is not approved or if they have reached the 3-year expiry date (see introduction of section 3.2). Finally, this category includes the Afghanistan Joint Programme that could not be implemented after the change in the political/security context and was therefore terminated.
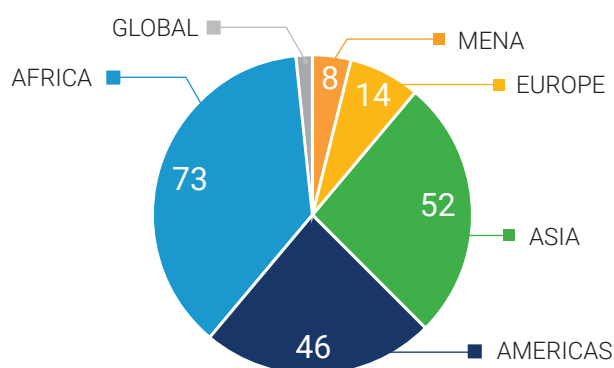
It is also interesting to note that at the end of 2022, Thematic Area 3 had the lowest number of submissions (12.5 per cent) and the smallest share of approved programmes[10] (16.7 per cent). To address this imbalance, the Steering Committee instructed the Fund Management Unit to actively encourage submissions under Thematic Area 3. These outreach efforts paid off: Thematic Area 3 had the second highest number (19) of approved concept notes in 2024. Additionally, it has the highest number of programmes in the pipeline (10), followed by Thematic Area 4 and 5 (6).
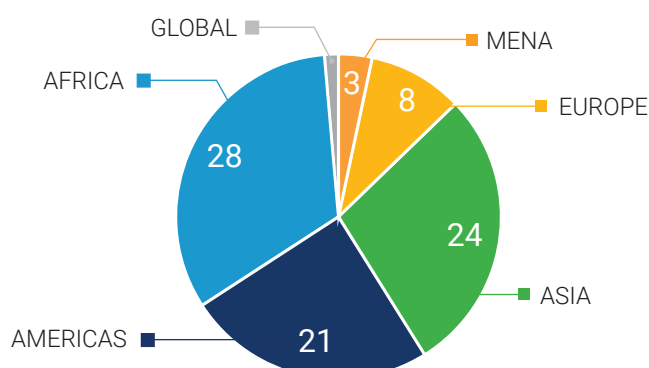
Geographic Diversity

Africa accounted for 37 per cent of the 196 concept notes submitted since the Fund's inception. Despite a degree of imbalance, enough concept notes were received from all regions to allow for the Migration MPTF portfolio of Joint Programmes to reflect the GCM's global nature. The only exception is the MENA region, which has submitted a surprisingly low number of proposals: eight since 2020 (4 per cent of the total). 2024 was no exception: While we saw a growing number of submissions from Asia and the Americas (almost two thirds of the 35 concept notes reviewed during the year came from these two regions), only one concept note originated from the MENA region[11], the least represented region in the Joint Programme pipeline.

MMPTF Concept Notes (CNs) Submissions 2020-2024	Total CNs received and reviewed in 2020-2024	Total Approved (at CN stage)	Status of approved CNs		
			Funded	Withdrawn from Pipeline[12]	Currently in pipeline
Africa	73	28	8	9	11
Americas	46	21	6	4	11
Asia	52	24	7	8	9
Europe	14	8	4	2	2
MENA	8	3	2	1	0
Global	3	1	0	0	1
TOTAL	196	85	27	24	34

Total CNs received an reviewed per Region (2020-2024)

GLOBAL, MENA 8, EUROPE 14, AFRICA 73, ASIA 52, AMERICAS 46

Approved CNs per Region (2020-2024)[13]

GLOBAL 3, MENA, EUROPE 8, AFRICA 28, ASIA 24, AMERICAS 21

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[10] Funded programmes and programmes in the pipeline.

[11] Additionally, one was a global programme including a MENA country.

[12] Including: Concept notes that were approved and then withdrew from the Pipeline; concept notes led to invitations to submit a full Joint Programme document, which was not approved; as well as the Afghanistan Joint Programme that was launched and then terminated after a few months.

[13] This graph includes the Joint Programmes that have withdrawn from the pipeline, the ones that were rejected at the priority stage, the JP from Afghanistan that was terminated, as well as the ones that reached the expiry date and were removed from the pipeline.

3.3 The Priority Identification

In 2024, eight programmes from the Joint Programmes Pipeline were invited to submit a full-fledged Joint Programme document. Five were approved as priorities, two were rejected, and the decision of one programme got postponed to 2025. The rejected ones were:

• Thematic Area 4 "Facilitating regular migration and decent work through implementation of labour migration policy targeting Basotho seasonal labour in Ceres farms (place of destination) and youth in Quthing (place of origin)" Joint Programme from Lesotho, submitted by IOM, UNDP, and ILO.

• Thematic Area 4 "Strengthening Sustainable Development and Resilience to Climate Change and Disasters in the Caribbean through Green Jobs, Labour Mobility and the Promotion of a Just Transition" Joint Programme from the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) countries, submitted by IOM and ILO.

Additionally, the decision for the following Joint Programme had also been postponed to 2024 from the November 2023 meeting: the Thematic Area 2 "Initiative to support appropriate care and reception models for unaccompanied migrant children" Joint Programme from Djibouti, Egypt, and Libya, submitted by UNICEF and IOM. However, in the meantime the Djibouti, Egypt, and Libya missions withdrew the submission. As such, this Joint Programme was no longer considered.

Approved Priority Joint Programmes

Thematic	Country, Countries, or Region	Region/ Sub-Region	Joint Programme Title	Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs)	Budget (USD)
1	Botswana	Africa/ Southern Africa	Strengthening of Migration Data Collection, Analysis and Management Systems in Botswana	IOM, ILO, UNDP	1,700,000
1	Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand	Asia-Pacific/ East and Southeast Asia	Safe Labour Migration and Decent Work for Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience in the ASEAN Region	UNDP, ILO	2,700,000
3	Pakistan	Asia-Pacific/ South Asia	Strengthening Response to Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants in Pakistan	IOM, UNODC	2,700,000
3	Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso	Africa/ West and Central Africa	Enhance Border Management and Combat Transnational Crime at the Northern Border of Côte d'Ivoire and Cascades region of Burkina Faso	IOM, FAO, UN Women, UNODC	4,000,000
5	Thailand	Asia-Pacific/ East and Southeast Asia	Ending Childhood Statelessness in Thailand through Civil Registration of Vital Life Events	IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO	3,000,000

The decisions on the Thematic Area 4 Joint Programme from Belgium, Senegal and Morocco titled "Boosting the contribution of diaspora to climate action in rural areas" submitted by FAO and IOM in November 2024, was postponed until the first 2025 Steering Committee meeting. The Steering Committee decided to allocate additional time for the programme to gather the Governments' signatures.

3.4 The Funding Decision

In June 2024, resources were allocated to three Joint Programmes:

- Addressing irregular migration and combatting transnational crime in human trafficking along maritime and land routes from Togo to Gabon.

- Supporting Migrant's Inclusion in Türkiye's Transition to a Green Economy.

- Addressing the medium to long-term reintegration needs and strengthening social protection support mechanisms for the social inclusion of Bangladeshi migrants.

In November 2024 the Steering Committee decided to fund three additional Joint Programmes:

- Strengthened government capacities in protection and reintegration of migrants and their families, for an integrated approach with a focus on human rights, in El Salvador.

- Strengthening Protection, Safety and Wellbeing of Unaccompanied Minors and Separated Children in Zimbabwe.

- Strengthening Response to Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants in Pakistan.

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

Allocation of Resources to Joint Programmes					
Thematic Area	Country, Countries, or Region	Region/ Sub-Region	Joint Programme Title	Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs)	Budget (USD)
2	El Salvador	Americas/ Central and North America	Strengthened government capacities in protection and reintegration of migrants and their families, for an integrated approach with a focus on human rights.	IOM, WFP, UNFPA	3,400,000
2	Zimbabwe	Africa/ Southern Africa	Strengthening Protection, Safety and Well-being of Unaccompanied Minors and Separated Children in Zimbabwe	IOM, UNICEF	2,483,375
3	Gabon -Togo	Africa/ West and Central Africa	Addressing irregular migration and combatting transnational crime in human trafficking along maritime and land routes from Togo to Gabon	UNODC, UNICEF	2,200,550
3	Pakistan	Asia-Pacific/ South Asia	Strengthening Response to Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants in Pakistan	IOM, UNODC	2,700,000
4	Türkiye	Europe	Supporting Migrant's Inclusion in Türkiye's Transition to a Green Economy	IOM, UNIDO	2,500,000
5	Bangladesh	Asia-Pacific/ South Asia	Addressing the medium to long-term reintegration needs and strengthening social protection support mechanisms for the social inclusion of Bangladeshi migrants	IOM, ILO, UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF	2,568,521

3.5 Programmatic Alignment to GCM Principles

3.5.1 The 360-Degree Approach

Thematic Balance

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

As per RMF result 3.1, indicator 3.1.3, the percentage of resources allocated to each thematic area was monitored. In reviewing this cumulative indicator (2020-2024), the overall thematic balance has been achieved, with allocation of resources per thematic area ranging between 17 per cent to 26 per cent (within the target range of 15 per cent-30 per cent).

	Fund allocated -- cumulative 2020-2024	Share of total resources	Programmes funded
Thematic Area 1	10,399,101	17%	5
Thematic Area 2	16,033,375	26%	6
Thematic Area 3	11,568,886	19%	5
Thematic Area 4	11,500,000	19%	6
Thematic Area 5	11,340,902	19%	5

Geographic Balance

While geographic balance is a longer-term goal, the Fund made every effort to have a balanced approach in its allocation of resources. At least two Joint Programmes were funded under each region. The MENA region remains the least funded, due to the fact that very few concept notes are submitted to the Fund.

The following table summarizes funded and pipeline Joint Programmes per region for the cumulative 2020-2024 period.

	Funded Joint Programmes	Pipeline Joint Programmes	Total Funded and Pipeline Joint Programmes
Africa	8	11	19
Americas	6	11	17
Asia	7	9	16
Europe	4	2	6
MENA	2	0	2
Global	0	1	1
TOTAL	27	34	61

3.5.2 GCM Guiding Principles

This section on alignment of the funded Joint Programmes to the GCM guiding principles addresses a portfolio of 24 Joint Programmes, ongoing or completed by the end of 2024. Although they were selected for funding at the end of the year 2024, the El Salvador, Pakistan and Zimbabwe programmes were not taken into consideration as implementation started in early 2025.

Human Rights

Upholding the principles of non-regression and non-discrimination, the GCM ensures effective respect, protection, and fulfilment of the human rights of all migrants, regardless of migration status, across all stages of the migration cycle. It also reaffirms the commitment to eliminate all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance against migrants and their families. In the Progress Declaration of the Global Compact's first International Migration Review Forum adopted in June 2022, Member States reiterated the need to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their status, recognizing their role as agents of sustainable development and as rights holders.

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

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

Joint Programmes largely achieved the Fund-specific Human Rights Marker approved by the Steering Committee in December 2020 and updated in 2023. With 17 Joint Programmes reporting A, and 7 reporting B (all 24 Joint Programmes reporting a Human Rights Marker of either A or B), the Fund has achieved its 2024 target under Result 1.2, indicator 1.2.1 (100 per cent of Joint Programmes report A, B, or C, with minimum 90 per cent reporting A or B).

Gender-Responsive

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

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

Framework, the Migration MPTF seeks to ensure that most of its funding is allocated to Joint Programmes that make significant contributions to GEWE.

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

One Joint Programme (Tajikistan) had GEWE as the primary or principal objective (Gender Marker A) and all others make significant contributions to GEWE (Gender Marker B). The Fund fully achieved its 2024 target under Result 1.3, indicator 1.3.1 (100 per cent Joint Programmes report A, B or C, with minimum 70 per cent reporting for A or B).

Child-Sensitive

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

The rights of every child should be upheld, and all children deserve protection, care and support in order to thrive. Yet, too often migrant children face numerous risks such as violence, abuse and exploitation, and are not provided with adequate services and support for integration or reintegration into the communities where they are living. These challenges are particularly profound for unaccompanied and separated children. Also, children with families may be overlooked when decisions about their families' futures are being made. Aside from "children on the move", millions of children are "left behind" by one or both parents migrating to find work, continue their studies, or seek a better life. The impact this has on a child's development, economic status, opportunities, and well-being can range from detrimental to beneficial. Moreover, children have the right to consultation and participation, and should have the opportunity to be involved in decisions concerning them, with their best interests as a primary consideration. On this basis, Joint Programmes should be sensitive to the rights and needs of children, including through establishing the potential positive and negative impacts of the Joint Programmes on children, whether intended or unintended.

One Joint Programme's primary objective is to uphold the rights and address the needs of boys and girls under 18 (Child Sensitivity Marker A). In addition, 14 Joint Programmes will make significant contributions towards upholding the rights and addressing the needs of boys and girls under 18; and 8 Joint Programmes were assessed as contributing in some way to upholding the rights and addressing the needs of boys and girls under 18. The remaining programme is not expected to make a noticeable contribution to advancing children's rights and meeting children's needs, but has considered impacts on children and ensured that there are no negative impacts on them.

The Fund fully achieved its 2024 target under Result 1.4, indicator 1.4, with 96 per cent of the Joint Programmes reporting A, B or C (target 60 per cent); and 63 per cent reporting A or B (target 20 per cent).

People-centred

All 24 Joint Programmes14 consulted with and explicitly reflected the needs and concerns of migrants and/or migration-affected communities in their design. The Fund has thus fully achieved the 2024 target under Result 1.1, indicator 1.1.1 (80 per cent of Joint Programmes reporting as such).

For instance, the Joint Programme in **the MENA region (Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon)** has been designed based on consultations, including some aiming at

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14   Although they were selected for funding at the end of the year 2024, the El Salvador, Pakistan and Zimbabwe programmes were not taken into consideration as implementation will start early 2025.

identifying the needs and addressing the gaps in assistance for migrant communities - in particular Egyptians, Syrians, and Pakistanis. Furthermore, the PUNOs conducted regular surveillance of communicable diseases, and monitored water quality and sewage issues. The data and evidence collected fed into the planning of the programme activities.

Whole-of-society

Eighteen out of 24 (75 per cent) Joint Programmes have entered into implementation or collaboration agreements with non-governmental stakeholders. Seventeen included financial agreements. These non-governmental stakeholders included: civil society organizations (16), academia (5), private sector (7) and trade unions (3).

In 2023, the Fund failed to achieve the target under Result 1.6.2. (70 per cent of Joint Programmes enter into implementation agreements with non-governmental stakeholders). Efforts were made in 2024 to ensure future alignment to the whole-of-society approach for all Joint Programmes and 75 per cent of the programmes entered into implementation agreements with non-governmental stakeholders, compared to 65 per cent in 2023.

The **Ethiopia** Joint Programme entered into financial agreements with a local NGO, the Organization for Women in Self Employment (WISE), as well as with the Ethiopian Employer Federation (EEF). The **Morocco** Joint Programme entered into financial and non-financial agreements with several CSOs, including Chabiba, Fondation Orient Occident, the Organisation Marocaine des Droits Humains and Cités et Gouvernements Locaux Unis d'Afrique. The **Regional Pacific** programme made financial

Additionally, the Joint Programme in **Türkiye** was designed based on consultations with beneficiaries, including migrants, entrepreneurs and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), as well as consultation with the government bodies tasked with supporting economic development, including just transition.

agreements with several organizations such as the Fiji Trades Union Congress, the Australian Workers Union and the Global Migration Lab (hosted by the Australian Red Cross Society).

21 out of 24 Joint Programmes (88 per cent) included (18 Joint Programmes) or will include non-UN and non-governmental stakeholders (3 Joint Programmes recently launched) in their programme management and coordination mechanisms. The following are the types of stakeholders (per GCM definition) in order of the instances mentioned per Joint Programme: migrants (3); diaspora (1); local communities (4); CSO (16); academia (7); private sector (8); trade unions (4).

The Fund thus did not achieve its 2024 targets under Result 1.6.1 (90 per cent of Joint Programmes include non-UN and non-governmental stakeholders in programme management and coordination mechanisms). However, the Fund has improved the results related to the inclusion of non-UN and non-governmental stakeholders in programme management and coordination mechanisms: from 75 per cent in 2023 to 88 per cent in 2024. Additional efforts will be made in 2025 to strengthen the alignment of the programmes to the whole-of-society approach.

Whole-of-government

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

and levels of government (national-provincial-local levels).

All 24 Joint Programmes include more than one government line entity as partners, allowing the Fund to fully achieve its 2024 target under Result 1.5, indicator 1.5.1 (90 per cent of Joint Programmes include more than one government line entity as partners).

In addition, 12 out of the 24 (50 per cent) Joint Programmes entered into implementation agreements (both financial and non-financial) with local government and related entities. This allowed the Fund to fully achieve its 2024 target under Result 1.5, indicator 1.5.2 (30 per cent of Joint Programmes enter into implementation agreements—financial or other—with local government and related entities).

Looking further at the types of agreements, of the 12 Joint Programmes that entered into implementation agreements, six had non-financial agreements, and six had financial agreements.

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

3.5.3 Strengthening UN System Coherence

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

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

	Submitted	Pipeline	Funded
IOM	184	33	25
UNICEF	55	7	9
UNDP	51	5	7
ILO	49	12	6
UN Women	35	8	7
UNFPA	31	7	5
UNODC	29	8	4
UNHCR	27	4	6
FAO	25	5	2
WFP	19	2	1
WHO & PAHO	14	1	5
OHCHR	12	2	1
UNESCO	11	2	0
UNOPS	5	0	1
UNEP	4	0	0
UNAIDS	4	0	0
UNIDO	3	0	1
ITC	2	0	2
UN Habitat	2	0	1
UNCDF	2	0	0
UNOCT	2	0	0
UNDRR	1	0	1
UNFCCC	1	0	0

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The data shows the Network is highly engaged: 23 UN entities participated in the submission of at least one Joint Programme concept note, and among them, 13 agencies participated in 11 or more.

Seventeen agencies are involved in the implementation of the funded Joint Programmes, reflecting the diversity of UN system involvement. It demonstrates the Fund's readiness to provide support to the broad group of UN partners and, through them, a wide range of governmental and non-governmental partners associated with the design, implementation and management of the Joint Programmes.

The surface chart below illustrates how the USD 60.8 million allocated by the end of 2024 has been distributed among the participating UN organizations[15].
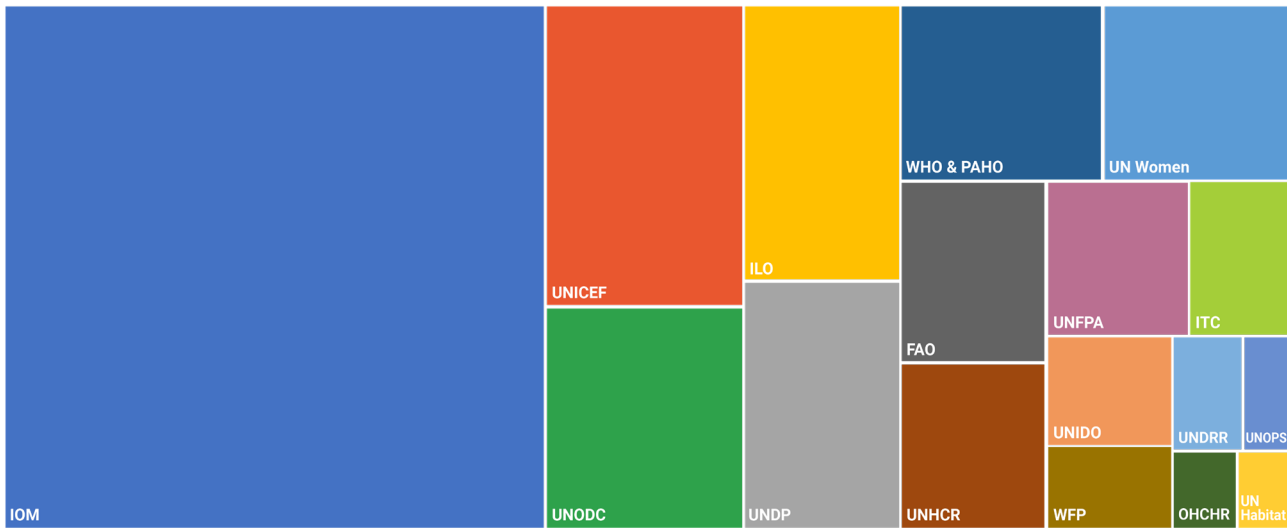
Finally, it is noteworthy that 76 per cent (50 out of 87) of countries that have a Joint Programme either currently funded or in the pipeline have established or are in the process of establishing a country-level Migration Network.

Looking at it from another angle, most of the countries that have established a local Migration Network have successfully submitted a concept note to the Fund, demonstrating the very close link between engagement with the Migration MPTF and effective coordination of UN entities and their partners at country level.

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[15]   This amount comprises the allocation decisions made at the end of 2024, with the selection of the Joint Programmes in El Salvador, Pakistan and Zimbabwe, which will be launched in 2025.

Informal discussion with Resident Coordinators on GCM implementation through the Capacity Building Mechanism

The UN Development Coordination Office (UNDCO) and the UN Network on Migration (Network) hosted an informal discussion on 15 October with UN Resident Coordinators on the sidelines of their Global Retreat in New York. The meeting served as an opportunity to take stock of the successes and challenges in the implementation of the GCM at country level, through its Capacity Building Mechanism (CBM), which includes the Demand-driven Facility and the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (M-MPTF).

More than 30 Resident Coordinators participated, covering all UN regions. Participants reaffirmed the importance of enhancing interagency engagement and coordination on

Photo: ©UNNM

migration and mobility at country level, recognizing the Migration MPTF as a valued tool in enhancing system-wide support. However, sustainability challenges after conclusion of Joint Programmes were raised, reaffirming the need for further funding for migration programming more broadly.

Lastly the Resident Coordinators stressed the need for continued UN system-wide support and capacity-building at all levels, to address racism, xenophobia, and counter harmful migration narratives; and to facilitate cross-border discussions based in migration corridors, among others.

3.5.4 Joint Programme Contribution to the SDGs

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

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

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

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

12%	2%	6%	1.5%	13%	14%	27.5%	1%	4%	14%	5%

1 NO POVERTY · **2** ZERO HUNGER · **3** GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING · **4** QUALITY EDUCATION · **5** GENDER EQUALITY · **8** DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH · **10** REDUCED INEQUALITIES · **11** SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES · **13** CLIMATE ACTION · **16** PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS · **17** PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

The Joint Programmes contribute towards 11 SDGs. The first is SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) towards which 27.5 per cent of the resources are directed. This was to be expected considering that SDG 10 includes target 10.7, calling on States to "facilitate orderly, safe and responsible migration and mobility of people".

Decent work (SDG 8) and Peace, justice, and strong institutions (SDG 16) come second, with over 14 per cent of the resources, followed closely by Gender equality (SDG 5) with over 13 per cent of the resources, confirming the strong gender focus of the Migration MPTF and consistent with the Joint Programmes' Gender Marker.

4 THE JOINT PROGRAMMES

Sardinah, a former migrant worker from Cilacap, Indonesia, and now an entrepreneur, is a beneficiary of the entrepreneurship training, where she gained skills in business and social media marketing.

By the end of 2024, 27 Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) Joint Programmes had been selected for funding:

- seven completed implementation in 2023,

- three completed implementation in 2024,

- fourteen were ongoing at the end of the year, and

- three were to be launched early 2025.

This chapter provides a brief overview of each programme, highlighting the main achievements in 2024. For programmes completed in 2024, key achievements covering the entire programme period are included in the summary, as well as an additional outward-looking section reflecting on the programme's sustainability.

All Joint Programmes completed during 2024 undertook joint final independent evaluations, which assessed the degree to which they met their objectives, with particular emphasis on relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. The evaluations also assessed the extent to which the programmes align with the GCM guiding principles by integrating human rights-centred, gender-responsive and child-sensitive perspectives and adopting whole-of-government, whole-of-society and people-centred approaches. Where relevant, insights from the evaluations have been integrated in the programme summaries.

For more information on individual Joint Programmes, the full 2024 Annual Report for each programme, as well as the evaluation reports for those that finalized in 2024, are available on their respective MPTFO project fact sheet pages.

→ **Thematic Area 1**

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

4.1.1 Indonesia

Project Title	Migration governance for sustainable development in Indonesia
Budget (USD)	1,700,000
Status as of 31 December 2024	Operationally closed
Implementation Period	December 2021 – September 2024
PUNOs	IOM UN MIGRATION UNDP UN WOMEN

Joint Programme Background and Summary

Migration governance in Indonesia is emerging as a whole-of-government focus but remains significantly diffused across national and subnational government structures. Policymaking and budgeting are often frequently decentralized, as are approaches to migrant services, vocational training, and protection of vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking.

The Joint Programme aimed to strengthen the Government of Indonesia's capacity for evidence-based migration management at national and subnational levels. This includes support in establishing an inter-institutional coordination mechanism and a National Action Plan for implementation of the GCM.

The programme concluded implementation in September 2024. A final independent evaluation was carried out once the programme ended.

Achievements

The Joint Programme led to a strengthened evidence base for migration policy development, and to migration being more fully integrated into policies and structures at national and subnational levels. It also directly reached more than 5,000 beneficiaries (54 per cent women, 46 per cent men), including government officials, civil society partners, and migrants. This is more than three times its overall target.

Migration governance: The programme supported the Government of Indonesia to ensure migration considerations were reflected in relevant national policies, frameworks and approaches. Migrant workers were increasingly included in planning documents, such as the 2020-2024 National Medium Term Development Plan and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' 2020-2024 Strategic Plan. Migration governance is referenced in more than 50 of the Government of Indonesia's policies.[16]

The evidence base on migration was strengthened, including through MGI assessments at national and local levels (Central Java), as well as a comprehensive migration policy gap assessment at the subnational level, utilizing both quantitative and qualitative methods. This formed a strong basis for identifying policy gaps and assessing government capacity at the local government level (from provincial, regency,

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16   See the Joint Programme's final evaluation report.

to village) to protect Indonesian migrant workers, including insights on migrant worker protection, with a gender-sensitive dimension.

The programme prioritized an inclusive approach to working with stakeholders, including inter-governmental agencies, government and non-government institutions, at national and subnational levels. This helped promote better coordination mechanisms in migration governance. Overall, the programme engaged more than 30 national government ministries and agencies in migration governance, which is already approximately three quarters of its target in the GCM National Action Plan.

Subnational governance structures: The Joint Programme also worked towards enhancing subnational capacities of government stakeholders to maximize the development potential of migration. Through convening workshops, subnational government stakeholders identified and articulated localized migration governance priorities, aligning them with the national GCM action plan and SDGs. This engagement involved 180 participants from various sectors. By the time the Joint Programme ended, migration has been included in various subnational policies and planning documents, including the Regional Medium Term Development Plan in all three targeted provinces, namely Central Java, NTB and South Sulawesi, focusing mainly on the protection of women in the context of migration, and increasing workforce productivity.

Additionally, the programme contributed towards self-sustaining economic models, achieved through engendering partnerships between local villages and businesses, promoting local economic development and supporting former migrants. The programme also led to more effective law enforcement coordination, which improved law enforcement's understanding of gender-based violence and trafficking in persons.

Seger, a beneficiary of the gender equality and entrepreneurship training supported by MMPTF in Indonesia.

| **Photo:** ©UN Women

Interventions under this part of the Joint Programme also directly reached migrant beneficiaries, for example through training sessions focused on financial literacy, business development, and gender-responsive service provision for women migrant workers.

Looking Ahead

The Joint Programme's potential for follow-up actions and sustainability was demonstrated through a number of actions and commitments. This includes progress towards establishing a national level Interministerial Coordination Mechanism on Migration, to ensure coherence across sectors and ministries involved in migration governance, along with recommendations for a similar approach to coordination at subnational level.

Following the migration policy gap assessment, the Manpower and Transmigration Agency of South Sulawesi Province allocated funding for the repatriation of Indonesian migrant workers, and the provincial government facilitated the repatriation

of 500 Indonesian migrant workers in irregular situations. The provincial government committed to integrating migration-related issues into the draft of the upcoming Regional Medium-Term Development Plan.

There is also potential for collaboration with the private sector and other partners, including through leveraging recommendations from studies, workshops and consultations carried out during the programme on such partnerships. Additional priority interventions include the dissemination and implementation of technical guidelines on GCM integration into local government policy, planning and budgeting.

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4.1.2 Nigeria

Project Title	Strengthening fact-based and data-driven migration governance and management in Nigeria
Budget (USD)	2,000,000
Status as of 31 December 2024	Ongoing
Implementation Period	February 2023 - February 2026
PUNOs	IOM UN MIGRATION UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
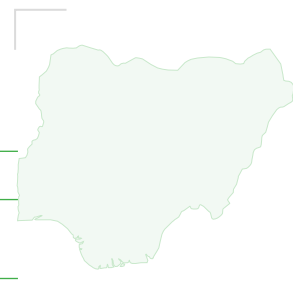
Joint Programme Background and Summary

As a major country of origin, transit and destination, Nigeria's mixed migration dynamics are complex and often impact the entire West Africa region. Despite strong efforts by the government, including the adoption of the first National Migration Policy in 2015, effective migration management and governance remains a challenge.

The Joint Programme seeks to strengthen migration management and governance in Nigeria through the promotion of fact-based and data-driven migration policy and planning. It will do so by: 1) strengthening capacities for research, data collection, analysis and dissemination; 2) reviewing the National Migration Policy in light of the recent events and trends in the migration space; and 3) developing a national implementation plan for the GCM. The proposed initiative is led by the national government, following a whole-of-government approach, including nine governmental entities (from the Immigration Service to the Ministry of Labour and Employment, through the National Bureau of Statistics) partnering on the Joint Programme.

Achievements

This Joint Programme is now in its second year of implementation and has made solid progress. A zero draft of the 2024 National Migration Policy has been developed, and the policy review is set to transition to its next critical phase: the development of the Integrated Implementation Plan for the Policy, validation of the Policy document and push for approval at the Federal Executive Council.

Strengthened migration data governance: A capacity assessment was conducted in 2024, focusing of the four key migration data management-driven authorities, and work started towards the upgrade of the national migration database. Alongside this, the Joint Programme has contributed towards improving the capacities of migration agencies to collect, analyse, manage and disseminate migration data, as well as on building the skills and capacities of relevant agencies to conduct policy-relevant research on irregular migration and use their findings to inform policy and practice.

The National Migration Data Management Strategy and the Memorandum of Understanding on data sharing between migration data-generating agencies have been developed with the programme's support. These products are aligned with global best practices, while taking cognizance of the Nigerian context. Implementation was carried out through the Working Group on Migration Data, chaired by the National Population Commission and the National Bureau of Statistics.

Updates to National Migration Policy: The Joint Programme supported initial consultations and reviews of the National Migration Policy through a whole-of-government, and whole-of-society approach. This process was led by the Technical Working Group on Migration and Development in Nigeria, and chaired by the Supervisory Ministry for Migration issues, the Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction and the coordinating agency, the National Commission for Refugees, Migrants, and Internally Displaced Persons.

These consultations led to the development of a roadmap for the policy review process, including to identify existing gaps and make necessary adjustments to ensure it better integrates and represents the current local realities, and is in line with international standards. Stakeholders across the six geopolitical zones in Nigeria were engaged, through capacity-building sessions designed to improve knowledge and understanding of best global, regional, and national migration dynamics and governance frameworks/ best practices, obtain valuable feedback to enrich the process and ensure synchronized efforts towards a comprehensive policy review.

GCM implementation plan: In 2024, work commenced on a National Implementation Plan for the GCM. Participatory stakeholder consultation meetings were held for the national review process, which assessed progress, identified gaps, and charted the way forward for implementing the GCM in Nigeria. This high-level stakeholders' consultation was critical in evaluating Nigeria's progress in the implementation of the GCM since the last review in 2022, highlighting successes in implementing the identified key areas for improvement, assessing adherence and commitment to pledges made at the first International Migration Review Forum, and developing future strategies. To date, 33 institutions have been engaged in the development of the National Migration Implementation Plan.

4.1.3 Serbia

Project Title	Promoting evidence-based migration governance for maximizing development potential of migration
Budget (USD)	1,999,101
Status as of 31 December 2024	Ongoing
Implementation Period	September 2023 - September 2025
PUNOs	IOM UN MIGRATION UNDP UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency unicef

Joint Programme Background and Summary

Every year 30,000-50,000 migrants and refugees transit through Serbia. In addition, Serbian returnees face challenges such as poverty, unemployment, discrimination and social exclusion. As such, there is growing recognition of the need to provide reintegration solutions for economic self-reliance through skills and jobs creation, improved social integration and psychosocial support. The COVID-19 pandemic and ensuing regional economic crises affected local resources and capacities to address these challenges of mixed migration and returnees, leading to a decrease in the availability and quality of services.

To tackle these challenges, the Joint Programme promotes data-driven migration policy and planning. It aims at strengthening national and local capacities and expertise in comprehensive migration data collection and analysis, combining migration policy with sustainable development planning.

Achievements

The Joint Programme made substantial progress toward enhancing Serbia's migration governance, particularly through institutional capacity-building of the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration and its Migration Training Center in Plandište. Across the three core outcome areas, key milestones included the initiation of 11 new migration training curricula developed by four PUNOs covering thematic areas such as Child Protection in Emergencies, Gender-Based Violence, Public Health, Return and Reintegration, Statelessness and Diaspora Engagement.

Evidence-based migration policies and planning: In 2024, the Joint Programme supported migration stakeholders nationally and locally in Serbia for enhanced capacities to implement evidence-based policies. Doing so improved the incorporation of international standards, as well as GCM objectives and principles, ensuring gender-sensitive and human-rights based approaches in delivering services and assistance to migrants. Efforts were made to improve policy coherence and evidence-based planning advanced in 2024. PUNOs commenced with the adaptation and translation of the Handbook on GCM at the Local Level and supported technical engagement through the development of Local Action Plans.

The Joint Programme, in close cooperation with Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration, revised the scope of an online platform—initially designed for migration data collection—to instead serve as a dynamic tool for monitoring the implementation of the Local Action Plans.

Migration data at national and local levels: The Joint Programme supported the consolidation of the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration's reporting on the GCM and migration-related SDG targets, scaled up the development of Local Action Plans in the Irig, Trstenik, and Zemun regions, and finalized the LAP for the Savski Venac region, pending adoption by the municipal assembly. PUNOs also supported measures to advance the assessment and institutionalization of data practices specific to migrants, asylum seekers and refugees, including child-sensitive data collection practices.

4.1.4 MENA (Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon)

Project Title	Harnessing synergies between climate change adaptation and risk reduction in migrant-inclusive health system responses
Budget (USD)	3,200,000
Status as of 31 December 2024	Ongoing
Implementation Period	January 2024 – January 2026
PUNOs	IOM UN MIGRATION UNDRR UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction World Health Organization
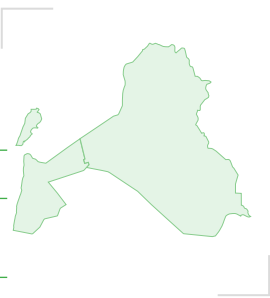
Joint Programme Background and Summary

The health impacts of climate change are gaining increased attention in MENA. The region is among the world's most vulnerable due to its arid and semi-arid climates, combined with a projected increase in air temperatures and pollution, worsening water stress and frequency of extreme weather events.

The Joint Programme addresses the adverse

drivers of migration in the MENA region, including disasters, climate change and health considerations. It will contribute to strengthening synergies between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in Jordan, Iraq and Lebanon. This intervention improves the evidence base of the intersections between climate change, risk reduction, health, and human mobility.

Importantly, the programme works closely with host and migrant communities in the target countries to enhance understanding of the health impacts of climate change, and to promote health-seeking behaviour change. This works in tandem with the strengthening of health delivery systems and capacities to address such health threats as cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, resurgence and proliferation of vector-borne diseases, and food and water-borne diseases.

The three target countries provide unique models in line with their respective vulnerabilities to climate change that may be replicated across the region and beyond. Of note, the programme also includes the development of prediction models to serve as part of a wider advocacy initiative to illustrate the urgency of addressing the nexus of climate change, health, and human mobility.

Achievements

This Joint Programme commenced implementation in 2024 and has made steady progress in setting the foundations for the achievement of its planned results. During the year, all three countries established programme management structures, engaging key ministries and conducting initial assessments. The Joint Programme was officially launched at the regional level in September 2024 in Cairo.

Climate change adaptation and risk reduction with a human mobility lens: The target countries started work towards improving policy awareness and strategies that recognize the convergence between climate change adaptation and risk reduction, with a human mobility lens and in a gender-sensitive manner. Assessments were carried out to better understand and raise awareness on risk relating to climate, health, and human mobility. These efforts have contributed to the alignment of the programme interventions with national priorities and climate strategies. Specifically, this includes a vulnerability scoring tool in Jordan, a climate-health stakeholder mapping and literature review in Iraq, and the initial stages of research and stakeholder engagement towards selecting priority geographical areas for the implementation of the Joint Programme in Lebanon.

Coherence between public health and disaster risk reduction strategies: Progress was made towards the countries demonstrating enhanced coherence for migrant inclusion, as well as between public health and disaster risk reduction strategies, and willingness to share good practices from the programme with other countries in the MENA region. In 2024, the Joint Programme focused primarily on the preparatory phase for local resilience planning. These efforts demonstrate growing coherence between disaster risk reduction and public health planning, reflecting national willingness to integrate a migrant-sensitive lens into climate-health strategies. Implementing partners were selected to support the rollout of local resilience action plans in 2025.

Community understanding of the health impacts of climate change: Initial steps were taken in 2024 towards enhancing host and migrant communities' understanding of the health impacts of climate change, as well as their willingness to seek health care support to address such impacts. PUNOs carried out a Training of Trainers and began contextualizing existing training packages on migrant-inclusive, climate-responsive care and health, scheduled for rollout in 2025. Additional actions were carried out towards raising awareness among health care worker training, which was intended to set the stage for community outreach and demand-generation activities for the next phase of implementation.

❯ Thematic Area 2

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

4.2.1 The Gambia

Project Title	Addressing the drivers and causes of migration-related vulnerabilities among border communities along the Trans-Gambia transport corridor
Budget (USD)	2,350,000
Status as of 31 December 2024	Ongoing
Implementation Period	December 2021 - May 2025
PUNOs	IOM UN MIGRATION · International Trade Centre · UNDP · unicef
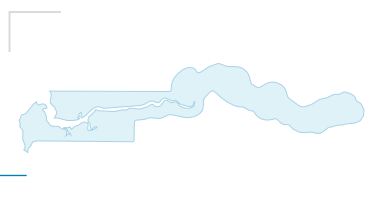
Joint Programme Background and Summary

The Trans-Gambia transport corridor has seen a significant increase in migration with the 2019 opening of the Senegambia Bridge across the Gambia River. The Joint Programme aims to allow border communities to reap the benefits of the transport corridor without being at risk of harm, by addressing the challenges along the corridor related to irregular migration, organized crime, and the specific vulnerabilities faced by female migrants.

This Joint Programme, a pilot initiative with potential for replicability, targets two districts (Jarra West and Upper Baddibou) and aims to mitigate migration

challenges and improve the cross-border environment for women and youth. It addresses migration-related vulnerabilities and enhances cross-border cooperation along the Senegambia Bridge, strengthens border post infrastructure, builds the capacity of border authorities, raises awareness among women and youth about their rights, and expands their access to skills and economic opportunities.

Achievements

This Joint Programme, in its third full year of implementation in 2024, has made substantial progress in addressing the drivers of migration-related vulnerabilities by improving protection, mobility governance and economic opportunities

in border communities along the Trans-Gambia transport corridor.

Safe, orderly and regular migration: In 2024, the Joint Programme supported border authorities at

key border posts of the Trans-Gambia transport corridor to more effectively facilitate safe and orderly migration for women and youth. Among other things, this was achieved through enhancing the capacities of immigration officers on child protection, and following a child rights-based approach.

The Joint Programme also promoted regional knowledge exchange through the participation of senior officials from the Ministry of Interior at a Border Management and Identity Conference in Bangkok. This enabled officials to explore emerging technologies and best practices in border and identity management, to strengthen their own systems. This was coupled with training on the detection of fraudulent documents, support for the use of the Migration Data Analysis System in border areas and conducting a Legal Identity System Assessment. The assessment analysed The Gambia's civil registration and national identity systems and digital infrastructure, involving consultations with more than 10 ministries and agencies, to develop identity systems for citizens and residents.

Protection services and mechanisms: The Joint Programme supported a range of events and contributed to myriad forums on human rights and the protection of migrants in 2024. Community-level engagement was also significantly strengthened, including via sensitization activities that reached more than 2,000 individuals, peer education by 200 youth champions, as well as targeted outreach under the African Continental Free Trade Protocol on Women and Youth in Trade.

Some examples:

• Partnership with the National Human Rights Commission to support the Fifth Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara International Human Rights Moot Court Competition, engaging participants from 10 African universities on migration-related human rights issues;

• In cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, hosting a national event and photo exhibition celebrating the contributions of Gambian migrants, and an ongoing exhibition at the Alliance Française de Banjul to reach civil society, youth, academia, and returnees;

• Panel discussion with 200 adolescents through the Children's National Assembly, highlighting the risks of human trafficking and the need to protect unaccompanied and separated migrant children, and training 200 youth champions across 13 districts on these topics.

Life skills and livelihood opportunities: Women-led businesses benefited from small grants, entrepreneurship training and infrastructure upgrades in key trading hubs. This strengthened their resilience and contributed towards improved livelihood opportunities.

Haddy, a beneficiary of digital and financial literacy, entrepreneurship, food packaging and trade rules training supported by MMPTF

| **Photo:** ©ITC

Among other interventions, in partnerships with the Gambia Women's Chamber of Commerce, Gambia Youth Chamber of Commerce, and Women Buzz, the Joint Programme enabled the participation of 12 female cross-border traders to participate in the Youth and Women Trade Fair, receiving pre-event training in marketing and networking.

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[18]   See https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/2021-01/cri-2021_table_10_most_affected_countries_in_2019.jpg

4.2.2 India

Project Title	Enhancing the resilience to climate change of migrant and vulnerable households in the coastal areas of Odisha state and drought-prone areas of Telangana state
Budget (USD)	3,000,000
Status as of 31 December 2024	Ongoing
Implementation Period	August 2023 – August 2026
PUNOs	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations IOM UN MIGRATION

Joint Programme Background and Summary

There has been an upward trend in international migration from coastal districts in India, with many areas particularly vulnerable to climate change. Large-scale migration historically related to socio-economic factors has been exacerbated by climate change and environmental degradation that are affecting traditional mobility patterns and worsening rural households' vulnerability. Odisha and Telangana states experience particularly severe impacts.

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

Achievements

Into its second year of implementation, the Joint Programme made solid progress towards formalizing key coordination and facilitation mechanisms with the government counterparts at the national and state levels. Extreme climate events, such as a cyclone in Odisha (Cyclone Dana in 2024), further underscored the need to increase climate resilience in agriculture and allied sectors in the target areas to pre-empt distress migration by climate-vulnerable households.

Evidence base on migration, agriculture and climate change: The Joint Programme initiated work towards improving evidence on the links between migration, agriculture and climate change. For example, PUNOs completed a Rapid Gender and Age-Sensitive Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment in all the target districts in Odisha and Telangana. This assessment considered the types of hazards and exposure to them, as well as vulnerabilities of communities (including livelihoods, for example), and adaptive capacity. This assessment set the scene for the Joint Programme's baseline survey, also conducted in 2024.

Access to referral services and reintegration support: The Joint Programme's support towards improving access to migration-related referral services and reintegration planning support drew on the findings from the vulnerability risk assessment. The main achievements in 2024 include outreach and consultations with potential implementing partners, community organizations and local councils. Partnerships, such as with the Indian Council for

Agricultural Research and the Agricultural Technology Application Research Institute, will create a basis for longer-term support to the intended beneficiaries, following capacity-building interventions undertaken through the Joint Programme

Migration, agriculture and climate change policy coherence: In 2024, the Joint Programme carried out preparatory work for conducting gender, youth and child-sensitivity trainings for state- and local-level stakeholders, implementing partners and project staff to improve use of an intersectionality lens in programmes and policies. This element of the Joint Programme promotes connections with ongoing policy development, coordination and related initiatives, such as:

• The establishment of its own multidepartmental Special Task Force (STF) by the State Government of Odisha to address Distress Migration in October 2024, drawing on the Joint Programme's work;

• The updating of the country's National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change by the Government of India's Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The Joint Programme is advocating for climate-induced migration as an area requiring attention in the Plan.

A focused group discussion, jointly organized by FAO and IOM in Pitlaguda village, India, where local communities shared their gendered lived experiences related to international migration.

| **Photo:** ©IOM/Ankita Surabhi

4.2.3 Trinidad and Tobago

Project Title	Access, Support and, Coordination (ASC) Programme: a collaborative approach to support survivors of human trafficking
Budget (USD)	2,600,000
Status as of 31 December 2024	Operationally closed
Implementation Period	July 2021 - September 2024
PUNOs	IOM UN MIGRATION, UNFPA, unicef
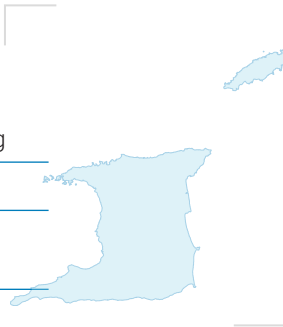
Joint Programme Background and Summary

A significant flow of Venezuelan migrants and refugees into Trinidad and Tobago in recent years has contributed to an increase in human trafficking cases, putting pressure on existing protection systems and creating higher levels of risk of abuse, violence and exploitation, especially for young women and unaccompanied and separated children.

This Joint Programme focused on strengthening the capacities of national and community-based partners (access), caring for and empowering survivors (support) and coordinating efforts (coordination) in response to the needs of trafficking survivors. The intervention was built on strong partnerships with both the government and civil society, incorporating the GCM's whole-of-government and whole-of-society guiding principles.

The programme concluded implementation in September 2024. A final independent evaluation was carried out once it ended.

Achievements

The programme has helped mitigate risks, identifying solutions, strengthening capacities and providing direct assistance to survivors of trafficking. It has also ensured improvements to their psychosocial and economic empowerment, as well as their participation in human trafficking prevention and response.

Screening, identification and assistance to victims of trafficking and unaccompanied and separated children: This programme contributed towards enhanced capacities of national, non-governmental and community-based protection systems to prevent, screen/identify, refer and provide services, rehabilitate and integrate/reintegrate survivors of trafficking. In total, 873 participants from key government institutions and civil society organizations were reached with specialized training in improving national and community-based protection systems and survivor-centered care. This was coupled with trainings of trainers, to ensure that the knowledge continues to cascade after the close of the programme.

Various training curricula created through the programme have resulted in structured, long-term support opportunities for out-of-school migrant children, helping them build emotional resilience and navigate integration challenges. Together, these tools established a unified framework for planning, service delivery, and institutional decision-making that can be maintained and scaled.

This enhanced capacity led to an increase in the detection of human trafficking cases, as well as improved regional coordination in responding to such cases. The enhanced protection-centred approaches were visible in survivors' assessments of the support they received, with 100 per cent of survivors reporting that they have a dedicated Case Officer from the government's Counter Trafficking Unit and expressing satisfaction with the support they received. This was enhanced further with the launch of a digital Case Management System, managed by the Counter Trafficking Unit, supporting case coordination, management and follow-up.

Collaboration among government, CSOs and UN agencies: The programme contributed to significant system-level collaboration in Trinidad and Tobago by developing a suite of practical tools designed to enhance coordination, victim care and child protection across stakeholders. These included updated Standard Operating Procedures for unaccompanied and separated children and Child-Friendly Spaces, a comprehensive Training Needs Assessment, a Situational Analysis, Terms of Reference on Victim Care, and a fully developed Referral Mechanism, among other things. These tools filled longstanding systemic gaps and enabled government and non-government actors to work together more effectively and consistently, particularly in identifying and supporting trafficking survivors and unaccompanied and separated children.

Raising awareness: The programme also implemented targeted public awareness and community engagement initiatives to tackle stigma, xenophobia and discrimination. Examples include a trafficking awareness video campaign reaching 90,000 viewers, outreach and community mobilization sessions engaging 3,103 people on Gender-based Violence and exploitation prevention, and a high visibility Walk Against Trafficking attended by 800 participants. While longer-term behavioural impacts are difficult to measure, these initiatives demonstrated high reach and provide a solid foundation for sustained perception change.

Direct support: Survivor-centred case management and transition planning were core components of the programme's long-term strategy. A total of 328 trafficking survivors and at-risk individuals accessed wraparound services, including mental health and psychosocial support, sexual and reproductive health guidance, and vocational and life skills training. Of these, 139 received individualized case support. By the end of the programme, 45 of those who received support had reached independence, no longer relying on external support. These outcomes indicate tangible improvements in self-sufficiency and resilience, particularly among those who participated in vocational training.

Looking Beyond

This Joint Programme has a strong potential for scalability. As many Caribbean countries face similar challenges as a result of the Venezuela crisis, it could be replicated across the region.

The following elements of the Joint Programme showed particular promise for sustainability:

- Training contributed to a long-term, structured approach to institutional capacity-building, with designated topics, audiences and formats designed to promote sustainability. The Training of Trainers approach also supports capacity enhancement in the longer-term.

- The Case Management System is used by protection-related institutions and continues to support coordinated approaches to survivor care.

- Terms of Reference on Victim Care, paired with the Referral Mechanism, Map, Directory, and Resource Map, helped formalize inter-agency roles and streamlined the service access process. These tools provide clear entry points and expectations for victim support, improved referral accuracy, and reduced duplication of services. Their use is expected to improve case outcomes for survivors by offering a more coherent and timely response across agencies.

- Empowerment activities for trafficking survivors resulted in, among other things, more than 40 individuals launching small businesses. These results, coupled with community integration efforts, reinforce the programme's long-term value. This was transformative in increasing access to services, building confidence, and enabling reintegration.

❯ Thematic Area 3

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

4.3.1 Costa Rica

Project Title	Strengthening Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Agencies' Capacity to Coordinate and Exchange Information to Investigate and Prosecute Human Trafficking and the Smuggling of Migrants
Budget (USD)	2,300,000
Status as of 31 December 2024	Ongoing
Implementation Period	March 2023 - June 2025
PUNOs	IOM UN MIGRATION UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime UN WOMEN

Joint Programme Background and Summary

This Joint Programme aims at combating the smuggling of migrants, human trafficking and other transnational crimes which persist in Central America, as confirmed by recent police investigations and interviews with migrants along the borders of Panama, Costa Rica and Northern Triangle countries. This Joint Programme strengthens cooperation between prosecutors and police, particularly in the area of data collection and analysis.

Women account for 80 per cent of all identified victims of trafficking in North and Central America and the Caribbean. The programme adopts a specific gender equality and human rights focus, with the establishment of a Commission on Gender and Access to Justice or the development of referral mechanisms between the health, social services, and law enforcement sectors.

The Joint Programme is designed to leverage the potential for cross-border collaboration and aims explicitly at replication and/or expansion to other Central American countries.

Achievements

Now into its second year of implementation, the Joint Programme has made steady progress towards strengthening the capacity of Costa Rican authorities to identify, investigate and prosecute organized crime affecting people on the move, and reduce the vulnerability of migrants to human trafficking and migrant smuggling through a gender and human rights perspective.

Capacity of criminal justice institutions: The programme has scaled up efforts towards supporting criminal justice system institutions in target communities for enhanced exchange of information, coordination of investigations, and prosecution of organized crimes, with a gender and human rights perspective. For example, the Government of Costa Rica has adopted three mechanisms for the registration

of data and exchange of information on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants. Other notable achievements towards enhancing the capacities of criminal justice system actors include:

- 9-1-1 Emergency System and other key actors now have, for the first time in Costa Rica, a unique code to report suspected cases of trafficking in persons.

- The National Institute for Women developed a new protocol to integrate trafficking in persons indicators into Costa Rica's Unified System of Statistical Measurement of Gender Violence.

- The National Coalition against the Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons Permanent Commission and nine law enforcement agencies from the Immediate Response Team have developed a crucial data exchange dashboard to consolidate information for the National Coalition's use, based on the International Classification for Administrative Data on Trafficking in Persons (global data standard developed by IOM and UNODC).

Migrants' access to health and financial services: A number of measures aim to ensure that migrants, including those at risk of trafficking in persons, have improved access to justice, protective services (including health), and financial services (towards resilience) that are sensitive to and address their unique needs. This is intended to reduce their risk of becoming victims of trafficking or migrant smuggling. Notable examples include the programme's partnership with the Committee on Criminal Matters and its Subcommittee on Trafficking in Persons, as part of a comprehensive gender and human rights approach to access to justice. This has led to a joint action plan, which reflects initiatives to identify barriers and limitations in the justice system and provides recommendations for improvement. Additionally, a specialized course focusing on human trafficking and migrant smuggling, with a gender perspective, has been incorporated into the permanent curriculum of the Judicial Academy.

With support from the PUNOs, inter-institutional technical committees on counter-trafficking and migrant smuggling were reactivated, with Guidelines on International Cooperation for Counter-Trafficking and Smuggling developed. In addition, the Costa Rican Immediate Response Team, and the Panamanian Case Identification Unit signed a technical agreement to improve binational coordination for the care of human trafficking survivors.

To raise awareness on trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling risks in border areas, the Joint Programme established the "Borders of Peace" initiative. This integrated counter-trafficking and counter-smuggling prevention measures into border operations led by Border Police in northern and southern borders and reached more than 350 children and adolescents.


Valery Villalobos, 911 emergency system dispatcher

"As a 911 dispatcher, I believe these trainings are highly effective in helping people more efficiently, ensuring they receive the resources they need and that their requests are processed expeditiously."

| **Photo:** ©IOM

4.3.2 Ethiopia

Project Title	Provision of Essential Services, Protection, Social and Economic Empowerment to Support the Reintegration of Returned Migrants in Addis Ababa
Budget (USD)	1,500,000
Status as of 31 December 2024	Ongoing
Implementation Period	September 2023 – September 2025
PUNOs	International Labour Organization UN@HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE World Health Organization
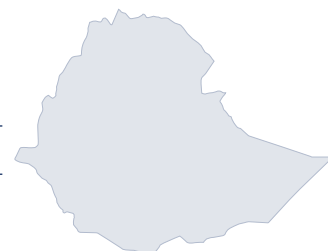
Joint Programme Background and Summary

Ethiopia, with a population of 107 million, is a hub for outward and inward migration. In addition to being one of the major labour sending countries, it is also the largest refugee hosting country in Africa. This poses a colossal burden for cities. Addis Ababa's population, estimated at three million in the 2007 census, is now informally estimated to be beyond seven million. The city administration lacks the capacity to support accurate registration of, and provision of services and protection for, migrants and returnees, mostly irregular migrants forcibly returned. Many children, youth, and adolescents end up in precarious situations, living on the streets and exposed to high levels of exploitation and substance abuse.

The Joint Programme aims to support the federal government, Addis Ababa city administration and local organizations in providing reintegration support to returning migrants, focusing on the areas of health, housing, social protection, livelihoods and employment. It also seeks to reduce vulnerability to trafficking and smuggling among migrants and communities.

There is strong engagement with the Addis Ababa City Administration, as well as various civil society organizations and other partners, ensuring a whole-of-society and a whole-of-government approach. The Joint Programme has strong potential for replication in other Ethiopian cities.

Achievements

The Joint Programme has made significant progress towards providing returning migrants access to essential services, including health, housing, skills development, social protection, labour market reintegration, and employment promotion. It seeks to reduce vulnerability, especially for women, to remigration, trafficking in persons, and migrant smuggling.

Gender-responsive reintegration support: The Addis Ababa City Administration and other service providers are moving towards the delivery of gender-responsive reintegration support to returning migrants. The Joint Programme is supporting approaches that ensure this is guided by improved policies, knowledge, and evidence-based practices. Some examples include:

- Two draft policy and procedural documents, currently under development, are drawing on evidence generated through the Joint Programme: (i) the Reintegration Policy Framework; (ii) the Shelter Coordination and Standards Manual.

- The number of locations offering dedicated reintegration services has reached 20, which already exceeds the target of five at the start of the programme. These locations offer access to services including medical and psychosocial support.

The Joint Programme has produced a number of products, with the view of leveraging them for evidence-based programming and policymaking, including towards the delivery of essential health services and

strengthened reintegration opportunities for migrants, such as:

- A detailed research and evaluation protocol for the project titled: "Socio-economic, Migration, and Health Experiences of Migrant Returnees in Addis Ababa: A Mixed Methods Study"; and

A facility capacity assessment of 20 health centers to evaluate essential health services for returning migrants, including mental health, tuberculosis, and sexual and reproductive health.

Essential health services for returning migrants: Since the start of the Joint Programme, the number of health facilities offering free services to returnees has reached 20, doubling the original target of 10. In addition, the number of facilities with contingency plans for tuberculosis, mental health, and sexual and reproductive health has already reached the target of 10 facilities. Not all these facilities have formalized contingency plans in place so far, indicating a need for further support in institutionalizing these frameworks in the coming year.

Strengthened reintegration opportunities: The Joint Programme worked towards ensuring that migrants returning to Ethiopia benefit from gender-appropriate socio-economic reintegration opportunities. Prior to providing the socio-economic reintegration support, a baseline report was developed to define the

demographic characteristics, as well as employment and financial status of potential beneficiaries, to establish their training and business needs. This baseline highlighted that the majority (93 per cent) of target beneficiaries are women. This mirrors the fact that the majority of returned migrants in Addis Ababa are women. Support provided through the programme led to 358 beneficiaries (92.5 per cent female) starting a business or gaining employment, including 350 who became self-employed, and eight who obtained waged employment.

Beneficiaries of the entrepreneurship and financial management training in Ethiopia.

| **Photo:** ©ILO

4.3.3 Gabon and Togo

Project Title	Strengthening the management and protection of mixed migration and combating transnational organized crime in human trafficking along maritime and land routes from Togo to Gabon
Budget (USD)	2,200,550
Status as of 31 December 2024	Ongoing
Implementation Period	September 2024 – September 2027
PUNOs	unicef ⦿ UNODC United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

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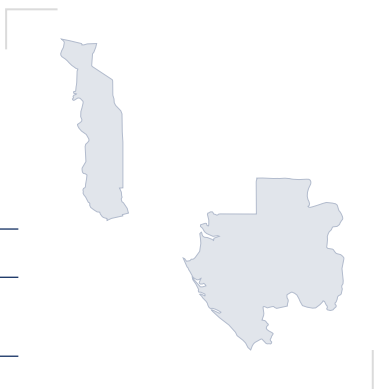
[19]   UNHCR Ethiopia, Refugees and Asylum Seekers Statistics as of September 2023 (October 2023), available here.

Joint Programme Background and Summary

Over the past decade, purely economic migration to Gabon has morphed into mixed migration movements, with a marked increase in human trafficking, in particular of women and children, predominantly via maritime routes. Recent investigations point to criminal circuits extending from Togo, Cameroon and other countries overland to Nigeria, and then by boat onwards to Gabon. From Gabon, there is anecdotal evidence of further transit of clandestine migration on to Europe.

To address these complex dynamics, the Joint Programme aims to help prevent and counter trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants along the maritime and land routes from Togo, via Nigeria, to Gabon. It is strongly aligned to national priorities, including a recently signed Cooperation Agreement between Gabon and Togo to address child trafficking. A unique and innovative element of this Joint Programme is its 'migratory route' approach - from origin country (Togo) through transit (Nigeria) to destination (Gabon). While the particular focus of countries of the proposal are Togo and Gabon, there will be alignment and close coordination with Nigeria through ongoing complementary initiatives in the subregion.

The PUNOs will also work closely with regional economic organizations including the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Achievements

This Joint Programme began towards the end of 2024, and therefore progress so far is relatively modest. However, PUNOs put in place mechanisms for coordination and established preliminary steps for the effective launch of the project, in cooperation with United Nations Resident Coordinators from participating countries, as well as the governance mechanisms and collaboration tools for project monitoring.

Frameworks, policies and capacities on mixed migration: Between September and December 2024, senior United Nations officials in Togo held briefings with the Minister of Social Affairs to discuss the operationalization of the programme, including the establishment of the Joint Programme Steering Committee and technical committees for thematic areas of implementation. This interaction was also an opportunity for further dialogue on the cooperation agreement between the Governments of Togo and Gabon in combating trafficking in persons. Additionally, two information-sharing and planning sessions were also organized with the General Directorate of Child Protection in Togo and the regional directorates of child protection in the targeted regions (Maritime, Plateaux, Centrale and Kara). These sessions aimed to present the Joint Programme to partners, identify and discuss the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder and establish collaboration and information-sharing mechanisms between them.

Empowerment and access to services: In December 2024, child protection stakeholders and cross-cutting sectors (education, health, social affairs, security, justice) in Togo reviewed and validated the standard operating procedures for the integrated care of children at risk and victims of violence, abuse, and exploitation. Additionally, three transit centres were identified for support in the Maritime, Plateaux, and Kara regions. These centres' needs for equipment and capacity-building to manage trafficking cases were assessed. Staff of these centers will be trained on Standard Operating Procedures for effective case management and equipped accordingly.

Through the Joint Programme, 100 out-of-school adolescents in the four targeted regions were identified to participate in life skills awareness-raising sessions, The first semester planned for 2025 will provide these individuals with essential information on trafficking and safe migration routes. Sixteen local child protection committees were also identified in the communities most affected by trafficking in persons in the four target regions. The process of establishing these bodies commenced during the reporting period and will be completed in the first semester of 2025.

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

4.4.1 Ecuador

Project Title	Socio-economic integration of migrants and host communities focused on national and local governments and innovation projects
Budget (USD)	1,500,000
Status as of 31 December 2024	Operationally closed
Implementation Period	December 2021 – March 2024
PUNOs	IOM UN MIGRATION UNDP UN WOMEN
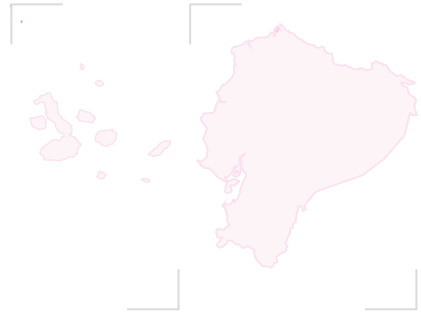
Joint Programme Background and Summary

The Joint Programme addresses the socio-economic integration of migrants, returnees and local communities in Ecuador, in the context of the Venezuela crisis and other regional mixed migration flows.

It is based on needs identified via the Human Mobility National Boards process designed by Ecuador's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility, involving consultations with immigrants, Ecuadorian returnees, civil society, international cooperation organizations and State institutions. It follows a two-pronged approach, directed at securing stronger participation and equitable access to livelihood opportunities among migrants and host communities; and strengthening local governments and other public stakeholders' capacities to promote the integration of migrants and host communities in their respective territories.

The programme concluded in March 2024. A final independent evaluation was carried out after that.

Achievements

The Joint Programme in Ecuador made substantial progress towards improving the socioeconomic integration of migrants and refugees.

Sustainable livelihoods: Migrants and host community members have benefited from enhanced access to sustainable livelihood opportunities through entrepreneurship programmes and increased access to decent work opportunities, with an emphasis on women and closing gender gaps in Imbabura and Sucumbíos. This was informed by a study aimed at identifying local needs and new business opportunities, including available job positions, with a focus on existing gender gaps, double discrimination factors faced by women in human mobility and structural barriers to livelihood generation. Based on this, the programme provided skills-based livelihood trainings and economic resources to increase entrepreneurship opportunities for migrants, returnees and host community members, as well as access to digital and remote livelihood opportunities for women and youth from migrant and host communities.

The programme engaged with the private sector in the generation of new skills for the future of work, information tools, digital livelihoods and alternative financing mechanisms and instruments, with potential for future replication in other parts of the nation and beyond. Support included capacity-building for CSOs, private sector and local governments to increase access to formal employment opportunities and decent work with gender parity for migrants and host community members.

Addressing vulnerabilities, social integration and well-being: The programme reached migrants and host community members, mainly women, who benefited from improved and equitable access to social integration and well-being opportunities through the enhancement of local stakeholders' capacities (local governments, civil society organizations and private sector) in Imbabura and Sucumbíos. Specifically, this included:

- Supporting two community and locally based childcare services to enable socioeconomic integration of parents/caregivers;

- Increasing access to information regarding visa procedures and regularization requirements to promote social and economic inclusion, reduce vulnerability, and avoid marginalization and exploitation of migrants;

- Providing vulnerable migrants and host community members access to financial education opportunities and credit lines .

- Conducting communication campaigns to reduce xenophobia and promote gender equality.

Watch how the Joint Programme has supported migrants in Ecuador through socioeconomic integration:

Looking Beyond

The programme's initiatives have demonstrated potential for sustainability and scalability beyond its lifetime. For example, strengthening established businesses with the potential to employ migrants and the local host community will generate economic development, social integration, and long-term positive effects for the communities. The study identified gaps and opportunities for the economic inclusion of the local population and migrants within economic sectors or productive chains, which can be leveraged to inform future initiatives.

Additionally, individuals with irregular migratory status have limited access to traditional financial systems. In response to this, the programme diversified its response to include alternative financial services (savings banks). Establishing an alliance with the implementing partner Network of Financial Institutions for Development, this initiative brought together various savings and credit cooperatives in the intervention territories and facilitated access to them. This provided a way for entry requirements to be fulfilled in a way that was more flexible for individuals in vulnerable situations. The strengthening of savings banks has been particularly valuable for the socio-economic integration of women migrants, who were supported with their inclusion and, in some cases, with a small amount of seed capital to open accounts. Financial training processes for migrants and the host community have strengthened their capacities and their social integration, through the creation of support networks. This is a good practice that could be replicated in future interventions.

4.4.2 Moldova

Project Title	Leveraging the positive impact of migration on Moldova's development through improved policy evidence and better engaged diaspora
Budget (USD)	2,000,000
Status as of 31 December 2024	Ongoing
Implementation Period	September 2023 – September 2026
PUNOs	IOM UN MIGRATION UNDP unicef World Health Organization

Joint Programme Background and Summary

Migration waves that started in the 1990s have led to an outflow of Moldovan nationals, with a quarter of the population residing abroad (approximately 720,000 persons, according to the National Bureau of Statistics). In the last four years, the share of migrants aged 18-29 increased from 55 percent to 66 percent. However, lack of adequate information and analysis of the actual and potential factors driving migration limit the government's ability to devise appropriate migration policies, including for groups left behind and highly skilled migrants. Moreover, there are limited opportunities for the diaspora to engage through return or investment in the home country.

To address these challenges, the programme aims to leverage the positive impact and minimize the negative effects of migration on Moldova's socio-economic development. First, the programme strengthens the capacities of relevant public authorities for ensuring

effective migration policy design and management. It draws recommendations for policy response following the profile analysis of various categories of migrants, diaspora communities and their engagement potential as well as of the impacts that migration and remittances have on the structure of the communities left behind, including children.

Second, the programme is employing innovative mechanisms to strengthen diaspora engagement, including the establishment of participatory platforms for outreach, consultation and capitalization of diaspora skills, knowledge and expertise for development initiatives. In addition, it attracts diaspora investments to Moldova and develops trade and business partnerships in sectors such as tourism.

Achievements

Now into its second year of implementation, Joint Programme has made progress towards leveraging the positive impact of migration on Moldova's socio-economic development, as well as minimizing the negative effects of migration.

Evidence-based diaspora engagement: In 2024, the programme carried out actions ensure that the national public governance and development programmes and policies in the Republic of Moldova effectively and efficiently facilitate diaspora engagement based

on improved evidence. For example, PUNOs initiated the analysis of migrants' profiles, focusing on gender aspects, migration and remittances' impact on children left behind, including a sociological analysis. The Joint Programme also supported the Government of the Republic of Moldova with the development of draft legislation on diaspora, and assessed related migration data systems, making recommendations for improvements. This was coupled with measures to enhance public officials' capacity to use statistical tools and data, integrating human mobility into the

Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund

National Census 2024 and aligning with international statistics requirements and SDG indicators.

Diaspora contributions to sustainable development: The PUNOs made significant progress in developing and operationalizing platforms and mechanisms to engage the Moldovan diaspora in public governance and development. This work links to national priorities outlined in the Republic of Moldova's National Development Plan, as well as various other related planning and action documents. Some examples of initiatives that were carried out in 2024:

The "Diaspora Invest. Invest at Home" events brought together public authorities and Moldovan diaspora investors to discuss investment opportunities.

| **Photo:** ©IOM

- Establishment of a sustainable platform for diaspora dialogue, through providing thematic support and commissioning expertise to develop the concept of the platform and operationalizing it through the establishment of the diaspora-Government Consultative Council, thematic expert groups and the Secretariat;

- Design and operationalization of a mechanism for leveraging intellectual potential of Moldovan graduates and students at foreign universities in key development areas in Moldova;

- Creation of a system for short-term engagement of highly qualified diaspora practitioners, following the development of the concept and its operational mechanism for leveraging intellectual potential of Moldovan graduates and students from foreign universities;

- Initiation of the development of a digital platform to support migrants to manage and monitor remittances sent to households in Moldova;

- Facilitation of partnerships between the diaspora and Moldovan entrepreneurs, to foster business linkages and leverage expertise;

- A financial literacy pilot programme to promote productive investment of remittances in the Moldovan economy.

4.4.3 Pacific (Regional)

Project Title	Labour mobility for sustainable development and climate resilience in the Pacific
Budget (USD)	1,850,000
Status as of 31 December 2024	Ongoing
Implementation Period	August 2022 – February 2025
PUNOs	International Labour Organization IOM UN MIGRATION

Joint Programme Background and Summary

The Pacific region is increasingly impacted by climate change and natural hazards, leading to population displacement and livelihood challenges. More than 100,000 Pacific Islanders seek seasonal

labour employment opportunities in New Zealand and Australia. However, various challenges exist in the context of decent work, financial awareness and literacy, social impacts on families and communities left behind, social and economic reintegration, and participation of women in regional labour mobility schemes.

To this end, the Joint Programme works with Pacific governments and stakeholders, including the private sector and trade unions, to contribute to increased benefits of safe and fair migration as a sustainable development and climate resilience strategy. It conducts assessments and sets up dialogues related to labour mobility and climate change. It works to ensure that decent work principles and standards are included in relevant labour migration programmes, regulations and legislation, and that potential migrant workers, recruitment agencies, and employer organizations in Australia and New Zealand are informed of these standards.

Achievements

The Joint Programme has steadily worked towards enhancing the benefits of safe and fair migration as a sustainable development and climate resilience strategy in the Pacific, including via improved labour migration governance, decent work principles and standards in labour migration programmes, promotion of safe and regular labour mobility programmes, and improved reintegration support by national governments and key stakeholders.

Improving labour migration governance: The programme has strengthened labour migration governance by enhancing coordination, building capacity, and promoting inclusive stakeholder engagement. Among other things, the Joint Programme supported existing regional labour mobility coordination mechanisms, including regional workshops and the Pacific Annual Labour Mobility Meeting, as well as a Regional Workshop on Sustainable Reintegration. PUNOs supported the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat in the development of the Pacific Regional Labour Mobility Principles, building on work undertaken in support of the Comprehensive Assessment on Labour Mobility Arrangements, including regional and subregional agreements in the Pacific, and the national consultations conducted with 10 Forum members.

Decent work principles and standards: The Joint Programme enhanced the integration of decent work principles into Pacific labour migration programmes by supporting national legislation, inclusive consultations, and social dialogue. Some examples include:

- In Fiji, the Joint Programme supported the Ministry of Employment, Productivity and Industrial Relations to develop the National Labour Mobility Policy for Sustainable Development and Climate Resilience, formally approved by the Cabinet in May 2024. The Policy is well aligned with the Fiji National Development Plan and the National Climate Change Policy and Adaptation Framework.

- In Vanuatu, the programme supported the Department of Labour and Employment Services to review the Seasonal Employment Act of 2007 – the primary legislation that regulates labour mobility in Vanuatu, particularly the licensing of agents and permits for direct recruitment. As part of the process, the Joint Programme provided technical inputs and co-organized several multi-stakeholder consultations (attended by 60 representatives from key government ministries, workers union, NGOs, employer organizations). The Attorney General's Office is considering the recommendations for revised legislation.

Safe and regular labour mobility: The Joint Programme supported Pacific governments to implement initiatives that contribute to safe and fair labour migration. For example, PUNOs partnered with the University of Sydney to support rights-based improvements to Ministry of Employment, Productivity and Industrial Relations in Fiji's Family-focused Pre-departure Programme. Similarly, in Vanuatu, the programme co-funded a feasibility study for Model Community-led Family-Centred Workshops for Migrant Workers and Families in Rural Vanuatu. This included a mapping of available pre-departure and reintegration support and services, and included 88 stakeholders, such as provincial and national authorities, community leaders, and migrant workers and their families.
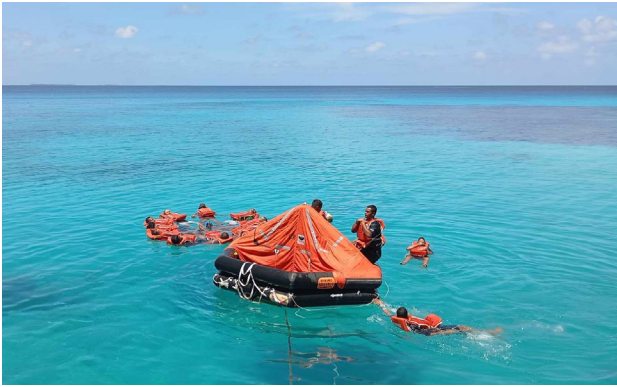
Seafarer refresher training in Vanuatu | **Photo:** ©ILO

Sustainable return and reintegration: PUNOs worked towards improving the social and labour market reintegration of returning Pacific Islander migrant workers. Among other things, interventions included assessments in the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu to promote evidence-based policy development related to return and reintegration of migrant workers and their families. Additionally, the Joint Programme partnered with the Strengthening Seasonal Workers Family Programme and the Australian Pacific Training Coalition, to empower Ni-Vanuatu women with migrant worker spouses with entrepreneurship, financial and cooking skills, and fostering sustainable livelihoods.

4.4.4 Türkiye

Project Title	Supporting Migrants' Inclusion in Türkiye's Transition to a Green Economy
Budget (USD)	2,500,000
Status as of 31 December 2024	Ongoing
Implementation Period	October 2024 - October 2027
PUNOs	IOM UN MIGRATION UNIDO
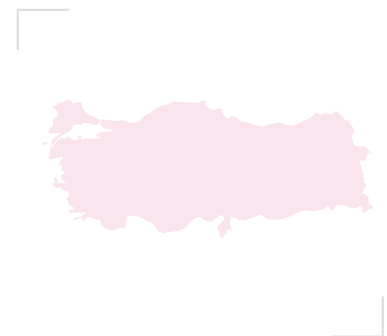
Joint Programme Background and Summary

Türkiye experiences high levels of migration and is an emigration, transit, and destination country. There are more than 5 million foreign nationals including approximately 3.57 million Syrians under temporary protection and 1.34 million foreign nationals with residence permits. Climate change impacts, including displacement, are already being felt in Türkiye, with water scarcity representing a particular challenge for municipalities hosting migrants, refugees, and those under temporary protection.

The Joint Programme will contribute to the inclusion of migrants in the sustainable and green development of Türkiye and its transition to a green and circular economy. It will support migrant-led and migrant-employing start-ups and established micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises to adapt and innovate for circular economy, European Union market access, access to finance and build peer links to grow their businesses. The Joint Programme will also promote inter-institutional support for inclusive entrepreneurship and green economy. Taking a people-centred approach, the Joint Programme is based on in-depth consultation with specific migrant populations on financial inclusion and business development. It is both innovative and sustainable, with a strong emphasis on building capacity of businesses and linking entrepreneurs with existing government support systems.

Achievements

This Joint Programme commenced implementation in the last quarter of 2024 and therefore progress so far is relatively modest. Despite this, operational activities began in December following key administrative preparations including project activation. Planned activities for the first and second quarters of the Joint Programme were reviewed, detailed workplans prepared, and technical teams for implementation established.

> **Thematic Area 5**

Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants

4.5.1 Brazil

Project Title	Strengthening the capacities of border municipalities in the Brazilian Amazon to face the challenges of migration, climate change and health
Budget (USD)	2,504,469
Status as of 31 December 2024	Ongoing
Implementation Period	August 2023 - August 2025
PUNOs	IOM UN MIGRATION World Health Organization

Joint Programme Background and Summary

The Brazilian Amazon experiences significant human mobility, including cross-border movements in its over 10 official border posts. In the past decades, the region received Haitians, Colombians, Venezuelans and Cubans, who often enter the country through the Amazon and move on to states in the south and southeast. International borders in the Brazilian Amazon are home to more than 20 recognized indigenous lands. While indigenous peoples have traditional systems for sustainable forest management, they are faced with new challenges posed by climate change, as rainfall and drought cycles are disrupted. These hazards impact a variety of health outcomes such as food security and mental health.

The Joint Programme aims to strengthen the capacities of eight border municipalities in the Brazilian Amazon to address challenges posed by migration, climate change, and health.

The Joint Programme employs a "One Health" approach, an integrated approach to balancing and optimising human, animal, and ecosystem health sustainably. It contributes to a full understanding of co-benefits, risks, trade-offs and opportunities to advance health solutions that are equitable and holistic, addressing a variety of adverse drivers of international migration.

Achievements

Into year two of implementation, the Joint Programme is working towards addressing the compound challenges posed by migration, climate change, and health issues and increasing access of migrants to essential health services in border municipalities in the Brazilian Amazon.

Policy coherence - migration, health, environment and climate change: In 2024, the Joint Programme made progress towards supporting evidence-based policy coherence between migration, climate change and environment, and health, focusing on border municipalities and at the national level. Interventions

Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund

so far have included a data generation exercise to produce data on the nexus between mobility, environment and climate change and health through a housing survey, based on IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix methodology. The survey has reached 760 households in Brasiléia and Epitaciolândia.

The programme also developed a publication that compiled available research in Brazil on migration, environment and climate change and disasters. This was carried out in partnership with the Brazilian Research Network on Global Climate Change.

Response to migration and climate change challenges: PUNOs are assisting Brazilian National Healthcare System actors in border municipalities to ensure they are adequately equipped to respond to challenges related to migration and climate change, such as extreme weather events and emerging zoonosis. So far, under the leadership of the Ministry of Health, the Joint Programme has liaised with local authorities in the health sector for development and implementation of local workshops on emergency management in the health sector, including an element of preparation for extreme events associated with displacement, epidemics, disasters, and pandemics in border areas.

Community resilience to climate change and health-related hazards: In 2024, PUNOs focused on setting up the preparatory actions to support resilience activities in 2025. For example, the programme carried out a desk review and identified priorities in climate change adaptation in implementation areas, resulting in comprehensive identification of hazards, conditions of exposure and vulnerability, applicable subnational normative and policies, as well as gaps and opportunities, which will inform activities and local consultations. As a result, 10 factsheets, one for each implementation municipality, were produced to initiate conversations and consultations with communities and other stakeholders. Additionally, PUNOs initiated the development of information packages on human mobility in the context of disasters, including materials to support information sessions with border communities on impacts of environment and climate change-related hazards and disasters. These materials focus on strengthening community resilience.

4.5.2 Morocco

Project Title	Making migration work for all: improved social cohesion and fair access to services for migrants in Morocco
Budget (USD)	1,999,972
Status as of 31 December 2024	Ongoing
Implementation Period	March 2023 – August 2025
PUNOs	IOM UN MIGRATION UNFPA UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency unicef

Joint Programme Background and Summary

Since the launch of Morocco's 2013 National Strategy on Immigration and Asylum, the issue of migrant and refugee integration has become a priority for the Moroccan Government. The Strategy commits to support initiatives that ensure migrants and refugees integration and social inclusion, noting that since 2014, approximately 45,000 migrants have been regularized. However, challenges persist. It is estimated that over 80,000 irregular migrants transit Morocco. The latest figures from January 2020 show more than 6,700 individuals in need of international protection and 3,400 seeking asylum.

The number of unaccompanied and separated children is also on the rise, representing approximately 10 per cent of the total migrant population, and 36 per cent of the refugee population. Vulnerabilities related to health and exposure to violence faced by women and youth are especially concerning.

In line with the National Strategy, the Joint Programme works with a broad range of government ministries and civil society partners to contribute to improving access to basic services for the most vulnerable migrants and refugees in Morocco through a combination of direct assistance and capacity strengthening. It achieves this via improving the capacities of service providers to deal with specific needs, such as those of women and unaccompanied children; improving access to information on rights and services for migrants, with a specific emphasis on gender and children; increasing the participation of civil society and local stakeholders in referral and orientation mechanisms; and facilitating multicultural activities through art and sport, with the aid of CSOs and local actors.

Achievements

The Joint Programme in Morocco has made notable progress towards improving social cohesion in three regions, including through facilitating integrated multi-cultural socioeconomic activities and dialogue, and promoting inclusive access to basic services through the support to local protection mechanisms for migrants and refugees in vulnerable situations, capacity-building activities and context-specific communication strategies on rights and services for migrants.

Strengthened protection systems: In 2024, the programme contributed to improvements in protection systems and also supported facilitation of the safe access to basic and integrated services for migrants in vulnerable situations including, children, victims of trafficking and gender-based violence survivors. It contributed towards reinforcing Moroccan authorities' and key actors' capacities to assist and protect vulnerable migrants through capacity-building activities, technical assistance, and subventions.

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Among other things, interventions strengthened referral mechanisms, through multiple consultations with partners in various geographic areas. PUNOs worked with partners and communities to ensure that migrants and asylum seekers are aware of services and access to asylum. Events aimed at strengthening capacity and skills of service providers and key actors were held.

The Joint Programme also provided direct assistance and referral for migrants in need, including through implementing partners. Under this element of the programme, more than 500 individuals received care and assistance, from identification to socioeconomic integration. As part of the "Support for the Community Relay Intervention Model" to enhance migrants' access to sexual and reproductive health services, a multidisciplinary medical campaign was organized in Rabat, including awareness-raising activities, medical consultations, and the distribution of hygiene kits to 195 migrant women living in precarious conditions. Additionally, a mobile screening and awareness campaign was implemented in Tangier reaching 86 migrants in irregular situations and living in extreme precarity in the surrounding forests.

Community cohesion: PUNOs made significant progress towards improving social cohesion in three target regions of Morocco, including by facilitating integrated multicultural socioeconomic activities and dialogue. This helps empower migrants to become active members of society.

Examples include:

- A workshop with media outlets to raise awareness and inform the media about their crucial role in covering asylum and migration issues in Morocco, as well as the impact of their coverage on social cohesion between Moroccan and migrant populations.

- Sensitization sessions on 'self-entrepreneurship with high cultural potential' for both migrants and Moroccans in Tangier. Interactive components focused on developing cultural projects, the importance of creative and cultural industries for cities, and the link between social cohesion and cultural entrepreneurial projects.

- African Art Cultural Day organized with the participation of the Tangier Municipality, in conjunction with the celebration of the 61st anniversary of His Majesty King Mohammed VI of Morocco and National Youth Day.

Beneficiaries of the entrepreneurship training showcase their handmade crafts at African Art Cultural Day in Tangier, Morocco.

| **Photos:** ©IOM

4.5.3 Bangladesh

Project Title	Addressing the medium to long-term reintegration needs and strengthening social protection support mechanisms for the social inclusion of Bangladeshi migrants
Budget (USD)	2,568,521
Status as of 31 December 2024	Ongoing
Implementing Period	August 2024 – February 2027
PUNOs	International Labour Organization IOM UN MIGRATION UNFPA unicef UN WOMEN
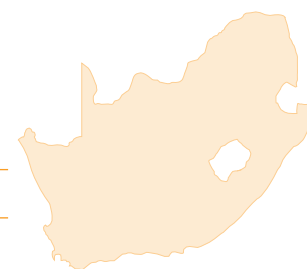
Joint Programme Background and Summary

The adverse effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on Bangladeshi migrant workers, their families and affected communities, was significant. This included the impact on those who were dismissed from their jobs, those who returned (travelling via both regular and non-regular channels) and those, many undocumented, waiting to travel back and at risk of being forcibly returned.

The Joint Programme addresses the needs and vulnerabilities of returning migrant workers, migrant workers stranded abroad, and migrants. This also impacts the dependents of migrants and households reliant on remittances and communities affected by the influx of returning migrants.

In addressing the medium-term recovery and social cohesion needs, the Joint Programme will: 1) empower the communities directly (e.g. provide psychosocial support and other social services, address social stigma and discrimination through community-based interventions); and 2) assist the authorities to improve social integration support structures.

Achievements

This Joint Programme is still in its initial stages of implementation, having begun work in August 2024. Implementation so far has primarily focused on establishing coordination structures and technical teams.

Identification and response to migrants affected by crisis: During the initial months of implementation, PUNOs established partnerships with relevant government line ministries, setting the scene for technical collaboration and capacity-building with law enforcement agencies, including Child Affairs Police Officers, in the coming year. This will strengthen the ability of government, humanitarian and development actors to effectively identify and respond to the medium to long-term vulnerabilities of Bangladeshi migrants affected by crises.

Social inclusion of returning migrants: PUNOs are establishing foundational frameworks for Community-Based Child Protection Committees linked to pre-existing partnerships, to be expanded through Joint Programme activities. These committees serve to enhance community awareness of child protection issues, promote shared responsibility among local actors, and improve coordination between community members, volunteers, and social workers. Community-Based Child Protection Committees also extend the outreach capacity of social workers, enabling more direct engagement with vulnerable children and their families. The Joint Programme has also commenced work with the Department of Social Services to establish Child Protection Services Hubs in Dhaka and Rangpur City Corporations, which will be supported and expanded under the Joint Programme.

These hubs are designed to provide integrated services, including birth registration, mental health and psychosocial support, and life skills training, while also raising awareness of critical protection concerns such as child trafficking.

Gender-responsive and migrant-centred approaches to return and reintegration: In the initial months of the programme, PUNOs focused on strategic groundwork and advocacy to advance gender-responsive, child-sensitive and migrant-inclusive systems. This included collaboration with the Ministry of Health and key directorates to strengthen health services for returnees at ports of entry, including planned training, infrastructure upgrades and new health protocols.

5 THEMATIC HIGHLIGHTS

Wasilah, a former migrant worker from Cilacap, Indonesia, is a beneficiary of entrepreneurship training, where she gained skills in sales, financial management and promoting her jamu business.

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Climate Change and Migration Connections

Climate change and environmental degradation intersect with contemporary migration patterns in complex ways. Predictions suggest that these dynamics will become ever more challenging in the future. Extreme weather events will likely become more frequent and intense, and changes in precipitation and temperature patterns have the potential to impact livelihoods and human security.

In 2022, the International Migration Review Forum Progress Declaration called for greater efforts to mitigate and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. Member States committed to "strengthen our efforts to enhance and diversify the availability of pathways for safe, orderly and regular migration, including in response to demographic and labour market realities, and for migrants in vulnerable situations, as well as those affected by disasters, climate change and environmental degradation".

The Migration MPTF aims to mobilize resources to address climate change-induced migration, grounded in good migration governance and sustainable development, bringing partners together and supporting initiatives that focus on climate change adaptation and resilience. Climate change cuts across all the Fund's five thematic areas.

Brazil

Understanding the Nexus Between Climate change, Migration and Health in Brazil: In Brazil, the Joint Programme addressed compound challenges posed by migration, climate change, and health issues, and migrants' access to essential health services in border municipalities in the Brazilian Amazon. Generating data on the nexus between mobility, environment and climate change and health, and a draft publication compiling the available research in Brazil on migration, environment and climate change and disasters in partnership with the Brazilian Research Network on Global Climate Change, have enabled successful advocacy efforts towards to the integration of human mobility into Brazil's revised National Climate Adaptation Plan.

The programme has strengthened the emergency preparedness of Brazil's Unified Health System through workshops in four Amazonian states, reaching frontline health professionals responsible for responding to multi-risk scenarios in vulnerable border regions. It has also laid the groundwork for community-level engagement, including the development of disaster-related information materials tailored to local contexts and a desk review that produced ten factsheets mapping hazards and resilience needs across the target municipalities.

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MENA

Improving the Evidence Base on Climate Change and Migration in the MENA region: The Joint Programme in the MENA region seeks to better understand climate change as a driver of migration and the intersections between climate change, risk reduction, health, and human mobility. PUNOs have made progress in integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into public health strategies with a strong human mobility lens. Through Outcome 1, the programme initiated context-specific assessments to identify climate-health vulnerabilities and inform national and subnational adaptation responses. Notably, the vulnerability scoring tool in Jordan and a risk profiling approach both provided critical baselines for future climate-resilient health system planning.

India

Enhancing Climate Change Resilience in India: Climate change and limited resilience in India have resulted in many communities facing pressure to migrate. The Joint Programme addresses this through strengthening resilience of households, particularly in rural areas, against the impacts of climate change. Extreme climate events, such as a cyclone in Odisha (Cyclone Dana in 2024), further underscored the need to increase climate resilience in agriculture and allied sectors in the target areas to pre-empt distress migration by climate-vulnerable households.

To ensure its interventions were tailored to the needs of specific communities, the Joint Programme carried out a Rapid Gender and Age-Sensitive Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment across Odisha and Telangana. The Assessment highlighted specific climate change-related challenges the communities face, and sought to understand and leverage adaptive capacities. These considerations will inform the implementation of the Joint Programme, as well as related government interventions and policies.

Pacific Region

Improving the Response to Climate-Related Labour Challenges in the Pacific region: The Pacific region experiences pronounced climate change-related challenges, affecting the livelihoods and safety of communities across the region. The Joint Programme's support seeks improve climate resilience across the Pacific, as well as enhance labour migration governance for those who migrate as a result of climate change. By working through government ministries and regional bodies, the Joint Programme is enhancing prospects for decent work. It aims to ensure international standards are applied to labour migration programmes, and that returnees have improved reintegration support.

Moldova

Diaspora Engagement for Climate Action in Moldova: The Joint Programme in Moldova integrated climate mobility concerns and diaspora engagement in climate action into its broader approaches. The programme worked in synergy with a parallel IOM initiative, Diaspora for Climate Change Action, to incorporate diaspora expertise and resources into Moldova's climate adaptation efforts. A key analytical study on the involvement of the diaspora in climate actions identified both barriers and opportunities for participation. This informed the organization of policy dialogue events during Diaspora Days 2024, where diaspora experts, government officials, and civil society discussed ways to align climate action with development goals.

To institutionalize this work, the programme piloted the integration of climate action into the DAR 1+3 programme, a flagship diaspora investment mechanism. Community grants were issued to support climate-resilient local development, such as energy efficiency upgrades and sustainable infrastructure in rural communities. A joint thematic expert group on climate actions was also established to continue bridging government and diaspora efforts in environmental resilience.

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Leveraging Technology for GCM Implementation

Globally, the digital world and the role of technology across sectors is becoming more and more apparent, with strong connections to the migration domain. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is increasingly becoming a valuable part of this. Migrants look for information online, governments explore new technologies to manage migration more efficiently, and experts delve into new data sources to understand migration processes and the future of migration.

Addressing the digital divide and ensuring that technology is widely accessible to those who need it the most is essential; doing so can remove barriers to inequality and address vulnerabilities. Effectively leveraging technology can be invaluable for improving information flows, empowering migrants, supporting decision-making, enhancing protection, and facilitating remittances.

Migrants not only utilize, but also contribute to technological innovation, in countries of origin, transit and destination. Migrants and diaspora, as well as the private sector and academia, are all key partners in ensuring that technology is effectively used for good migration governance, across GCM objectives. Many of the Joint Programmes demonstrate how this can be done in practice.

Moldova

Monitoring Health Worker Mobility and Remittances in Moldova: The Joint Programme in Moldova supported the upgrade of the Ministry of Health's digital human resources information system, enabling it to track workforce mobility and migration-related attrition. This addresses a critical gap in Moldova's health sector planning and links to broader EU alignment efforts.

The programme also worked with national stakeholders to update the Extended Migration Profile. This involved assessing information technology infrastructure and integrating digital tools to support better data collection, analysis, and dissemination, particularly related to diaspora demographics and service needs.

PUNOs supported Government of Moldova to initiate the development of a digital remittance management platform, intended to help migrants monitor how funds sent home are used, increasing transparency, financial control, and household budgeting. A mapping study is underway to assess existing platforms and inform the design of this tool.

Indonesia

Leveraging Technology for Migrant Protection in Indonesia: The Joint Programme in Indonesia has helped improve migrants' access to information on safe migration. This has been achieved through the development of Information Communication Technology tools like the 'Sahabat Artifisial Migran Indonesia' (Artificial Buddy of Indonesian Migrants) Artificial Intelligence (AI) Chatbot, an upgrade of the pre-existing Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Safe Travel application. This AI tool provides migrant workers, women in particular, with improved access to reliable information, thereby enhancing their protection and empowerment.

Serbia

Data Governance Through Technological Solutions in Serbia: PUNOs in Serbia supported adaptations of the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration's national migration data platform to suit local governance needs. The architecture of the online platform was finalized in 2024, enabling real-time data tracking, statistical indicator analysis, and performance monitoring of local migration governance actors. This supports the Commissariat with standardized reporting and tracking statistical indicators, as well as activities of local Migration Councils.

Trinidad and Tobago

Technology for Enhancing Case Management in Trinidad and Tobago: The Joint Programme in Trinidad and Tobago strategically leveraged technology and digitalization to institutionalize victim protection systems and enhance multi-agency case coordination. One of its most significant achievements was the development and operationalization of Trinidad and Tobago's first national Digital Case Management System for trafficking in persons. This was developed through support from PUNOs and a private sector entity, although ownership and operational responsibility of the system have been formally transferred to the Counter-Trafficking Unit under the Ministry of National Security, reinforcing the sustainability and national ownership of inter-agency coordination mechanisms.

In parallel, the Joint Programme also utilized digital platforms and social media to increase public awareness of trafficking risks and survivor rights. One video on trafficking-related services reached over 90,000 viewers, illustrating the potential of digital engagement to amplify impact.

Costa Rica

PUNOs supported the Government of Costa Rica with the digitalization of 22 legally binding partnership and coordination agreements, which improved inter-institutional governance and accountability on matters relating to migration. This streamlined procedures and ensured institutional memory and documentation of trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling cases, for long-term impact and monitoring. This included: scanning and organizing historical records; creating metadata and cross-referencing for institutional access; designing a searchable digital registry system; and linking agreements to related protocols, tools, and responsible institutions.

A centralized dashboard for tracking trafficking cases was also developed in line with the International Classification for Administrative Data on Trafficking in Persons. This dashboard, developed with technical support from UNODC's Data Excellence Centre, integrates data from at least 10 key agencies and is expected to become operational in 2025.

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Localized Approaches to Migration Governance

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

Aligned with the GCM whole-of-government approach, the Fund recognizes the unique and important contributions of local authorities and communities and considers migration a multidimensional reality that cannot be addressed by central governments alone. Local governments have been an important part of the successful implementation of many of the Joint Programmes.

Indonesia

Local Governance Commitments in Indonesia: The Joint Programme strategically supported local governments to integrate migration governance into policy planning, budgeting, and public service provision. The local Migration Governance Indicators assessment engaged 79 local government units. This produced recommendations for localized migration governance actions. Local governments in Central Java, South Sulawesi, Maros, Lombok Timur, and Grobogan committed to incorporating migration into their Regional Medium-Term Development Plans, including through advocacy and support from the Joint Programme. Additionally, in East Lombok, the local government established a regulation to integrate migration protection into village-level budgets and programming.

Costa Rica

Localized Approaches to Counter-Trafficking and Migrant Smuggling in Costa Rica: Local actors in Cost Rica were critical in organizing joint responses to trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling through Territorial Liaison Groups, which brought prosecutors and police together in regions like Limón, Corredores, and Liberia to design and test investigation roadmaps. These roadmaps improved coordination and allowed for integrated victim protection and prosecution planning at the local level.

Ecuador

Municipal Support for the Facilitation of Community-Level Action in Ecuador: Local governments in Ibarra and Lago Agrio municipalities of Ecuador played central roles in setting up and sustaining childcare options for migrant workers. Municipal departments provided venues, co-led community consultations, and committed staff to participate in technical training. This localized model is being considered for potential scale-up by national authorities.

Municipal governments were also active in Joint Programme Monitoring Committees, ensuring alignment between project implementation and local priorities. These committees included local women's organizations, municipal staff, and service providers.

Ethiopia

City Administration at the Centre of Efforts in Ethiopia: The Joint Programme in Ethiopia showcases a strong municipal-level engagement strategy centred around the Addis Ababa City Administration and its sectoral bureaux, positioning the city as a core implementation partner. Through direct collaboration, these institutions were actively involved in service delivery, coordination, and monitoring across the urban reintegration response. Notably, the programme expanded its planned coverage from five to 20 reintegration health service locations across Addis Ababa, exceeding its target and significantly widening access to medical and psychosocial services for returnees. The Addis Ababa Regional Health Bureau played a pivotal role, appointing focal persons to lead facility assessments, coordinate service delivery and ensure consistent follow-up care. Several other local partners also actively participated.

India

Multi-Tiered Coordination Platforms in India: The India Joint Programme demonstrates a strategic emphasis on strengthening local governance systems while progressively laying the groundwork for private sector engagement within the migration–climate–rural development nexus. A major institutional achievement of the programme was the establishment of formal, multi-tiered coordination platforms across national, state and district levels. These included the State-Level Technical Steering Groups and District-Level Committees in both Odisha and Telangana. These mechanisms provided critical oversight, facilitated participatory planning processes and supported the localization of programme activities. They also played a central role in reviewing and validating tools such as the Migration Vulnerability and Risk Assessment, and guided the selection of villages and mandals for field-level interventions.

MENA

Vertical Coherence for Climate Action in the MENA Region: The Joint Programme in the MENA region seeks to advance local governance capacities in Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq by laying foundational steps for integrating both a human mobility lens and climate awareness into local disaster risk reduction and public health adaptation strategies. The programme seeks to promote vertical coherence between national and local frameworks by initiating resilience-building efforts at the municipal level, aligned with national priorities and Sustainable Development Goals to reduce the adverse effects of climate-related disasters.

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Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Migrants can be exposed to multiple human rights violations at every stage of migration: gender-based violence, risks to sexual and reproductive health, exploitation and discrimination in the labour market. Gender-responsive migration governance is therefore crucial for the well-being of every individual who is on the move or left behind. Despite the vulnerabilities and challenges, migration can also bring the positive impacts by improving global migration governance and be a driver of gender equality and women's empowerment.

The Global Compact espouses gender-responsiveness as one of its 10 guiding principles, stating: "The Global Compact ensures that the human rights of women, men, girls and boys are respected at all stages of migration, that their specific needs are properly understood and addressed and that they are empowered as agents of change. It mainstreams a gender perspective and promotes gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, recognizing their independence, agency and leadership in order to move away from addressing migrant women primarily through a lens of victimhood."

In 2024, the Joint Programmes demonstrated a range of approaches towards gender sensitivity, including gender-responsive approaches, gender equality, and women's empowerment. In line with the Global Compact guiding principle, the Migration MPTF encourages partners to develop Joint Programmes that actively contribute to achieving gender equality and women's empowerment.

MENA

Gender mainstreaming in the MENA region: The Joint Programme in the MENA region meaningfully advanced gender mainstreaming across its interventions by embedding gender-sensitive practices into risk assessments, data collection, research methodologies and capacity-building initiatives. Field-level efforts further demonstrated the programme's commitment to gender equity. In Iraq, Lebanon and Jordan, the development and implementation of data collection tools were designed with a gender lens, incorporating gender-specific questions to better understand differentiated health vulnerabilities, healthcare access and migration patterns. Field teams were recruited with gender balance in mind, and gender-sensitive facilitation techniques were employed to ensure inclusive participation in key informant interviews and focus group discussions.

Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund

Indonesia

Gender Equality and Economic Empowerment of Female Migrants in Indonesia: In Indonesia the Joint Programme placed strong emphasis on gender equality, focusing particularly on the rights and protection of women migrant workers, survivors of gender-based violence, and those at risk of human trafficking. The programme trained 375 frontline service providers (151 women, 224 men) from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as border agencies, to apply rights-based, victim-centred approaches in support of women migrant workers affected by gender-based violence and trafficking in persons.

Additionally, towards the economic empowerment of female migrants, over 1,000 migrants and their families were empowered through six pilot programmes; 60 percent of the beneficiaries were women. Trainings in East Lombok, Cilacap, and Cirebon reached 445 participants (264 women, 181 men), covering: financial literacy; business development; digital entrepreneurship; gender-sensitive household leadership; and community-based caregiving. Initiatives supported returnee women in developing micro-enterprises, reinforcing both economic independence and social reintegration.

Costa Rica

Gender-Sensitive Data Collection in Costa Rica: Gender-sensitive data collection was introduced across national systems in Costa Rica's Joint Programme, including its 9-1-1 Emergency System, which implemented a unique national code for suspected human trafficking cases, disaggregated by gender. This helped in identifying and prosecuting trafficking cases, as well as protecting survivors.

With the programme's support, the National Institute for Women integrated trafficking indicators into the Unified Statistical System for Gender Violence, working in partnership with justice, health, and migration bodies. In the justice system, the programme led the creation of a specialized course on trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants, with a gender lens. This is now incorporated into the Judicial Academy's curriculum to ensure sustainability.

Ethiopia

Gender-Responsive Actions in Ethiopia: Gender responsiveness was a defining feature of the Joint Programme in Ethiopia, integrated across its design, implementation and outcomes to address the socio-economic reintegration and protection needs of returnee women. Gender considerations also shaped policy and service delivery components: All draft policy outputs, such as shelter coordination manuals, included gender-sensitive recommendations, emphasizing women's safety and privacy.

Women constituted the overwhelming majority of participants in core programme components; 93 per cent of the 700 returnees who completed entrepreneurship and financial literacy training were women, and so were more than 90 percent of those who successfully launched a business or found employment. This reflects the demographic characteristics of returnees to Addis Ababa.

Trinidad and Tobago

Responding to Gender-Related Protection Needs in Trinidad and Tobago: The Joint Programme in Trinidad and Tobago embedded a strong gender-sensitive approach throughout its design and implementation, with a particular focus on responding to the specific risks, protection needs, and empowerment pathways for female trafficking survivors. This approach extended across case management, shelter services, mental health and psychosocial support, livelihood planning, and institutional frameworks. Moreover, the Digital Case Management System, under the national Counter Trafficking Unit, includes gender-sensitive protocols and protected data handling to ensure privacy and reduce re-traumatization for women survivors.

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Enhancing Migration Governance through Private Sector Engagement

Private sector partnerships can support innovation, promote knowledge generation, and contribute essential resources towards good migration governance, as part of a whole-of-society approach. Migrants are often engaged in private sector pursuits, including entrepreneurship, in connection to trade, investments and otherwise, and frequently establish cross-border networks between countries of origin, transit and destination. When recognized through migration governance structures, these networks can support sustainable development and information sharing, as well as knowledge and skills transfer.

Beyond this, private sector entities, including financial institutions, can contribute to innovation, provide opportunities for investment, and facilitate the economic inclusion of migrants and returnees, and have been involved in the Joint Programmes in a range of different ways.

Ecuador

Towards a More Inclusive and Ethical Economic Ecosystem in Ecuador: The Joint Programme partnered with private sector actors in banking, employment, and enterprise development to create a more inclusive and ethical economic ecosystem. Through its Ethical and Gender-Sensitive Recruitment Programme, the programme worked with 18 private companies to adopt better labour practices. Employers were trained to adopt non-discriminatory human resources policies, improve workplace safety, and offer equal opportunities. The initiative addressed xenophobic hiring bias, gender-based discrimination, and legal obligations related to migrant labour.

The Joint Programme collaborated with financial institutions and community savings banks to expand access to credit and savings for people in human mobility. These partners included Banco Codesarrollo, Cooperativa Mujeres Unidas, and several regional credit unions. Services provided included low-threshold loans, migrant-tailored savings products, and financial education workshops. Savings banks were supported in legal registration, accounting, and gender governance, ensuring long-term sustainability. The programme facilitated quarterly reporting systems, financial audits, and technical assistance to improve member retention and loan recovery rates.

Indonesia

Private Sector Engagement Towards Sustainable Reintegration in Indonesia: The Joint Programme in Indonesia effectively mobilized partnerships with the private sector, financial institutions, and philanthropic organizations to support sustainable reintegration and economic inclusion of migrant returnees in communities. Enterprises supported under the pilot models were embedded in local trade networks and targeted supply chain resilience, giving returnees more reliable market access. Six pilot initiatives were implemented in Wonosobo, Maros, and West Lombok, developed in cooperation with local businesses (such as hotels and souvenir shops) resulting in self-sustaining local economic ecosystems. The Semut Nusantara and the Djarum Foundation supported women returnees in eco-print fashion production in East Java.

Costa Rica

Inclusive Financial Services in Costa Rica: Collaborating with remittance agencies such as Airpak, Teledolar, and Western Union, the Joint Programme in Costa Rica conducted capacity-building workshops for 211 staff members, who were trained on how financial exclusion can increase vulnerability to trafficking and how their services can be made safer and more inclusive. Additionally, a symposium on financial inclusion brought together 46 representatives from 25 organizations, including financial institutions, NGOs, and government agencies, to explore ways to integrate migrants—especially women—into Costa Rica's financial ecosystem.

Moldova

Enabling Community-Level Diaspora Investment in Moldova: The Joint Programme in Moldova developed an innovative concept for a diaspora municipal bond system, allowing local governments to raise funds for community projects from diaspora investors through secure, interest-bearing instruments. The bond system leverages Moldova's legal framework on municipal financing and is supported through the government's eVMS digital platform. It also supported financial literacy training and banking product development in cooperation with commercial banks in Moldova and Germany. Two briefs were produced, offering recommendations for diaspora-tailored financial services, such as low-fee remittance transfers, diaspora savings accounts, and investment products.

Through Diaspora Business Forums in Washington, D.C. and Chișinău, the programme fostered direct collaboration between diaspora entrepreneurs and local businesses. The Moldovan Chamber of Commerce tracked outcomes and supported follow-up partnerships, showcasing the power of diaspora networks to act as economic accelerators. These events resulted in export deals for Moldovan wine to the US and Belgium, investment in local infrastructure such as water pumps and community centres, and the establishment of new diaspora business platforms.

©IOM

Valuing Engagement with Children and Youth

Sixteen per cent of the global population is between the age of 15 and 24 years. Young people within this age range are mobile; according to IOM, 31 percent of international migrants are under 30. Young people migrate for a diversity of reasons and have different needs and vulnerabilities. They often display significant resilience and innovation, and, when empowered, can be invaluable agents of change.

"Given the right opportunities, young migrants can – and do – make immeasurable contributions to sustainable development and a more inclusive society, for the benefit of all."

- Amy E. Pope, IOM Director General and Coordinator of the UN Network on Migration.

Ensuring that the perspectives, experiences and needs of children and youth are integrated into planning is an essential element of migration governance. As set out in Youth 2030: The United Nations Strategy on Youth, meaningful engagement with, and participation of youth in understanding migration motivations, dynamics and outcomes, as well as policy discussions and programme design and implementation, is not only necessary, but invaluable.

India

Youth-Led Climate Adaptation in India: The Joint Programme in India has clearly identified youth as a critical stakeholder group. A major 2024 milestone was the Joint Programme-led session at the Local Conference of Youth, which facilitated youth engagement on the migration–climate nexus. The session explored climate-induced mobility and youth-specific vulnerabilities and opportunities for youth-led climate adaptation. Key youth-generated insights were channeled into the National Youth Statement, with potential policy implications through COP29 channels.

The programme is also initiating youth- and child-sensitivity training for stakeholders and implementing partners in Telangana and Odisha states. Partners such as Bhumika Women's Collective (Telangana) and Shanta Memorial Rehabilitation Centre (Odisha) have been engaged to carry out these trainings in 2025. Youth were also reached through grassroots consultations, farmer producer organizations and self-help groups as well as local climate-migrant household surveys.

Costa Rica

Raising Awareness on the Risks of Trafficking among Children and Youth in Costa Rica: The "Borders of Peace" initiative supported by the Joint Programme in Costa Rica worked with the Border Police and schools to integrate anti-trafficking education into community outreach in Paso Canoas and Upala. More than 355 children and adolescents participated in these workshops, which used creative materials and age-appropriate messaging to raise awareness on the risks of trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling.

Moldova

Facilitating Employment Skills and Opportunities for Youth in Moldova: In the Republic of Moldova, the Joint Programme supports a Graduate Return Programme, which targets Moldovan youth who studied abroad. It facilitates their return and reintegration into Moldova's workforce through job placement, mentorship, and financial support. The Joint Programme also collaborated with DHub, a US-based diaspora initiative, to advance financial literacy for rural youth. Workshops in towns like Cimişlia engaged over 170 young people in hands-on financial education, covering topics such as savings, banking, digital finance, and investment. This initiative will be scaled up to reach 20 rural schools, laying the foundation for a youth-focused financial literacy curriculum to be integrated into the national education system.

Ecuador

Economic Empowerment of Youth in Ecuador: Youth were a core focus in economic empowerment and digital literacy efforts in Ecuador's Joint Programme, recognizing that many young people, especially migrants, face barriers to formal employment and education. The programme also supported 205 youth participants (60 percent aged 18–35) through a digital livelihoods training programme. Participants received electronic devices (laptops or tablets) to apply their new skills in real time. This addressed digital exclusion and helped bridge the technology gap for young migrants and women. The training covered digital marketing, online store management, content creation for social media, basic e-commerce, and client communication.

Youth were also included in savings group education and entrepreneurship activities. In particular, younger participants took leadership roles in launching digital businesses or participating in product fairs facilitated by the programme.

Morocco

Youth as Agents of Change in Morocco: In the Joint Programme in Morocco, youth were positioned as both beneficiaries and agents of change. The programme aimed to foster the social integration and leadership of young refugees and Moroccan youth, particularly in education and cultural activities. In partnership with Tibu Africa, the programme supported nine young refugees in Oujda and Casablanca to complete vocational training in sports leadership, linking them to employment opportunities and positive community roles.

In Tangier, five public middle schools hosted workshops on "living together" for over 130 students (93 girls, 44 boys) under the 'School-Based Coexistence' initiative. These explored identity, African heritage, and mutual respect through art, games, and storytelling. Each school formed a "Living Together Club" to sustain the initiative. Additionally, across several cities, 380 youth (refugees and Moroccans) took part in art workshops, music, and theatre to explore identity, displacement, and solidarity. These were held in community centres and schools, building safe spaces for intercultural dialogue.

6 OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Entrepreneurial and financial training and certification for self-employed women returnee migrants in Ethiopia.

This section provides an overview of the Fund's financial situation. It begins with the four-year capitalization target set by the Steering Committee at the beginning of 2023 and the overall results achieved. It then examines the breadth and diversity of the donor base, as well as the Fund's performance against earmarking indicators and targets.

Finally, it reviews the Fund's approach to fund allocation. For additional financial information, please refer to the consolidated annual financial report for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024, prepared by the Administrative Agent (UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office) in Annex C.

6.1 The 2026 Capitalization Target

By the end of 2022, the Migration MPTF total capitalization reached USD 37.2 million, well below the USD 70 million target. While sufficient to finance an average of four new Joint Programmes per year–demonstrating delivery capacity–this volume remained limited compared to the strong demand. Not surprisingly, insufficient capitalization was identified as the primary challenge in the external evaluation. The result indicator on annual resources mobilization was the only target the Fund consistently failed to reach.

Considering past performance and growing demand from Member States, in February 2023 the Steering Committee adopted a new capitalization of USD 150 million by 2026, aligned with the next International Migration Review Forum (IMRF). This corresponded to an additional USD 110 million over the four years covered by the 2022-2026 Investment Plan, with incremental annual targets: USD 20 million in 2023, USD 25 million in 2024, USD 30 million in 2025, and USD 35 million in 2026. Achieving or exceeding USD 30 million annually would allow the Fund to finance approximately two new Joint Programmes under each of the five thematic area per year. This would in turn enable the Fund to constitute a diversified and balanced portfolio of Joint Programmes and maintain a sustained interest in GCM joint implementation.

The funding target clearly requires growth, a challenge given the prevailing financial constraints. Still, it remains modest for a funding mechanism called for by a UN General Assembly resolution.

Falling Short of the 2024 Annual Target

Impacted by the severe budgetary constraints faced by its major donors, the Fund unfortunately could not repeat the success of 2023, when it met the USD 20 million annual funding target. With slightly less than USD 9 million mobilized, 2024 saw a significant shortfall against the USD 25 million goal.

Nevertheless, 2024 saw important milestones. The United Kingdom made its largest-ever contribution to the Fund, as did the Netherlands. Denmark fulfilled its multi-year commitment (2023–2025), while Mexico, the Philippines, and Portugal also made valuable new contributions.

	2024 Contributions[20]	Total contributions (USD)
Germany		19,569,912
United Kingdom	5,046,504	11,322,489
United States of America		10,000,000
Netherlands	2,000,000	5,981,000
Denmark	1,415,690	5,109,856
France		3,849,601
Norway		3,776,692
Spain		1,082,303
Sweden		938,159
Portugal	51,954	662,157
Mexico	100,000	550,000
Philippines	40,000	166,402
Ireland		55,569
Cyprus		39,720
Luxembourg		26,307
Thailand		25,000
Turkey		20,000
Bangladesh		12,007
Morocco		10,000
Azerbaijan		5,000
	TOTAL 8,854,148	TOTAL 63,202,175

[20] To ensure a more precise representation of 2024 resource mobilization, this column reflects only the payments related to commitments made for the 2024 calendar year. All donor commitments for 2024 were fulfilled within the year; therefore, no outstanding payments have been excluded. It is important to note that this presentation differs from the consolidated annual financial report prepared by the Administrative Agent (Annex C), as that report includes certain payments received in early 2024 that were attributable to 2023 commitments. While such payments are excluded from this breakdown, they are duly incorporated into the aggregate total contributions due in subsequent years.

6.2 Diversity of the Donor Base

In the Fund's early years, reliance on one single donor was a major concern. At the end of 2020, contributions from Germany represented 57 per cent of total capitalization, putting the Fund in a very fragile situation should this generous donor stop contributing or reduce its commitment. Since then, despite Germany remaining the largest donor over the 2021-2024 period, this share has steadily declined, signalling improved burden sharing: 50 per cent at the end of 2021, 39 per cent at the end of 2022, 34 per cent at the end of 2023 and 31 per cent at the end of 2024.

More broadly, it is important to underline that the Migration MPTF donor base is remarkably diverse with 20 Member States from all continents having contributed, appropriately reflecting the partnership around the GCM. As further broadening would be beneficial from both a political and financial perspective, efforts to secure contributions from additional Member States are ongoing and expected to bear fruit in 2025. Though the number of donors did not formally grow in 2024, it is worth noting that, in October 2024, two African States (Eswatini and Kenya) announced plans to contribute to the Fund during the Africa GCM Regional Review for Africa held in Addis Ababa.

6.3 Adhering to the 360-Degree Approach

Consistent with the principles outlined in the Funding Compact, contributors to the Migration MPTF are encouraged to provide unearmarked contributions. Such contributions that can be freely programmed under any of the five thematic areas are required for the Steering Committee to balance the allocations in line with the 360-degree vision of the GCM. However, mindful of the constraints donors may face (such as parliamentary restrictions on the use of funds) and the need to facilitate alignment with their strategic priorities, the Terms of Reference of the Fund allow for earmarking at the thematic level. During the course of 2024, the Fund introduced a new earmarking possibility by allowing contributions specifically dedicated to support Joint Programmes related to climate change (see dedicated box below)

This ability to earmark to a specific thematic area is crucial for mobilizing resources but, if excessively used, it may hamper the Steering Committee's ability to deliver on its commitment to abide by the 360-degree approach. To ensure full transparency on donor earmarking and address the associated risks, the Migration MPTF Results Monitoring Framework includes two safeguards:

- At least 40 per cent of total resources must remain unearmarked;

- No more than 25 per cent of total resources may be earmarked to any single thematic area.

In 2024, the Fund met both targets:

- No funds mobilized during 2024 were earmarked by donors. This, following already low levels of earmarking in 2022 and 2023, means that the target was also comfortably met on a cumulative basis: Close to 60 percent of all funds received since inception remained unearmarked.

- No thematic area exceeded the 25 per cent earmarking ceiling. Even Thematic Areas 2 and 4, which received the highest portion of earmarked funding, remain comfortably below the ceiling.

Category	Amount Received[21] (in USD)	%
Earmarked TA1	2,766,261	4.4
Earmarked TA2	7,808,674	12.4
Earmarked TA3	5,115,939	8.1
Earmarked TA4	8,567,693	13.5
Earmarked TA5	1,004,155	1.6
Unearmarked	37,939,453	60
Total	63,202,175	100

While limited and diversified earmarking by donors has clearly supported the Fund's implementation of the 360-degree approach, the Steering Committee's adherence to this principle must also be assessed. To ensure transparency, the Results Framework includes indicators and targets to monitor the thematic balance of funding allocations, stipulating that each thematic area should receive no less than 15 per cent and no more than 30 per cent of total available funding. As noted in the section on Joint Programme selection, the metrics confirm strong alignment: by the end of 2024, no thematic area received less than 17 per cent or more than 26 per cent of total allocations.

Thematic Area	% of Total Allocation
TA1	17
TA2	26
TA3	19
TA4	19
TA5	19

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[21] As the GCM Follow-up and Review Window cannot be used to finance Joint Programmes, the calculations on earmarking ratio per thematic area do not include the contributions made to this separate window (USD 213,121 as of 31 December 2024). Also, the earmarked amounts are calculated on the programmable amounts (i.e. after deduction of the 1% Administrative Agent fee). Finally, for the purpose of this table, the contribution from Norway has been divided equally between Thematic Areas 2 and 3. However, while strictly earmarked towards these two thematic areas, the Government of Norway did not specify the breakdown, thus allowing the Steering Committee to allocate these resources towards the two thematic areas as it deemed appropriate.

6.4 Efficiently Allocating Resources

Since inception, the Steering Committee's has consistently used resources as they become available rather than conservatively keep a reserve. However, as most contributions are received towards the end of the year, end-of-year financial data often showed relatively large amounts of unprogrammed resources, which the Steering Committee swiftly allocated early in the following year.

This pattern was especially pronounced in 2024 when 98 per cent of the funds mobilized during the year arrived in the last two months. Yet, thanks to a late November meeting, the Steering Committee was able to allocate most funds. Combined with a carry-over from late 2023, the Fund allocated more than USD 16 million during the year.

Strategic Priorities and Climate Change Earmarking

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

Recognizing the concerted efforts made to identify pipeline Joint Programmes with a strong **health** component, the Steering Committee agreed that the topic no longer needed to be specifically highlighted since the programmatic gap identified during the COVID-19 pandemic has been successfully addressed.

On **addressing the impact of climate change on human mobility**, the Steering Committee approved introducing the possibility for donors to earmark their contributions towards Joint Programmes that, irrespective of their Thematic Area, have been identified by the Steering Committee as closely related to climate change and tagged accordingly. This new earmarking possibility aims to: a) expand the number of Member States, private sector and other contributors wishing to contribute to the Fund; b) enable contributors to hold accountable the Fund's stated commitment on giving specific attention to interventions that address climate change challenges; and c) allow the Fund to monitor and track its selection and funding of climate change-related programmes.

The rules stipulate that climate change earmarked funds: (i) should not constitute more than 50% of all contributions for any given financial year; (ii) will not concurrently be earmarked for specific thematic areas. Within two years of adopting these rules, the Steering Committee will assess whether they should be extended, modified or cancelled based on an analysis of their impact on the Fund's management.

The GCM Follow-up and Review Window

In 2020, the Migration MPTF established a dedicated funding window—the GCM Follow-up and Review Window—to support the participation of stakeholders and representatives from least developed countries in the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) and related GCM processes. While no new contributions were received in 2024, the USD 50,000 contribution from the United Methodist Committee on Relief, received in 2023, was partially utilized to support stakeholder participation in the Africa Regional Review. Further support will be extended to the Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean regional reviews in 2025.

Through this window, the Fund supported the participation of 15 stakeholders in the Africa Regional Review, held in Addis Ababa from 8-10 October 2024. Selected by the Regional UN Network on Migration from a pool of 74 applicants, the participants represented a diverse array of constituencies, including migrant and diaspora organizations, youth groups, regional civil society networks, trade unions, and a national human rights institution.

The group funded by the Migration MPTF reflected near-equal gender balance and strong sub-regional representation across West and Central Africa, East and the Horn of Africa, and Southern Africa (participants from North Africa were supported through a separate mechanism). Several members of the cohort played active roles in the Review—as stakeholder rapporteurs delivering civil society recommendations to governments, as panelists, and as speakers from the floor.

Participants brought expertise across a range of GCM thematic priorities, including missing migrants, climate and mobility, gender and migration, labour rights, youth engagement, and alternatives to detention.

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

	Total contributions (USD)
United Methodist Committee on Relief	150,000
Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH	63,121
TOTAL	213,121

7 LOOKING FORWARD

Pre-employment and reintegration workshops in the Pacific region equipped migrant workers and their families with essential knowledge on labour rights, financial literacy and family well-being.

7. Looking Forward

As the Migration MPTF moves forward, five years after its establishment, it does so with a sharpened focus and deeper understanding of the challenges and opportunities ahead. Having proven its relevance and agility, the Fund has responded effectively to country-led priorities and delivered results in alignment with the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM).

The Fund's governance model—anchored in strategic flexibility, transparency, and strong multi-stakeholder ownership—remains one of its greatest assets. This model has enabled the Fund to respond to diverse and evolving needs, while maintaining a clear line of sight to the GCM's principles and cross-cutting commitments. The Steering Committee will continue to play a central role in overseeing the Fund's strategic direction, ensuring that allocations remain balanced across themes, regions, and population groups. Emphasis will be placed on supporting areas that have historically been underfunded or overlooked, such as protecting children and preventing the loss of lives in transit, in line with the GCM's guiding principles and objectives.

As we head towards the second International Migration Review Forum, in New York in 2026, particular emphasis will be placed on deepening and expanding examples of what the Fund can do, concretely, to support the implementation of the GCM.

Advancing the Fund's support for multi-country and cross-border programming will be a key priority. Nine such proposals are currently in the pipeline, four of which have been included among the 10 priority programmes endorsed by the Steering Committee. These initiatives hold particular promise for fostering cooperation along key migration corridors and strengthening regional integration processes. Expanding this type of programming will enhance the Fund's reach and embody the international solidarity and shared responsibility at the core of the GCM.

At the same time, the Fund will continue to demonstrate its commitment to the whole-of-society approach by deepening its engagement with civil society, local authorities, and migrant communities. Following the adoption of dedicated guidance in 2023, renewed efforts will be made to promote meaningful participation across all stages of programming and explore ways in which the Fund can further build key local partners' capacity.

The coming period will bring a stronger emphasis on strengthening ties between the Migration MPTF and the other components of the GCM Capacity Building Mechanism, namely the Demand-driven Facility (DDF), and the Migration Network Hub. As the Fund continues to grow and Joint Programmes approach completion, there is a significant opportunity to consolidate learning and identify promising practices. By working more closely with the DDF and Hub, the Fund will contribute to a broader ecosystem of knowledge and practice, facilitating the sharing of lessons learned, peer-reviewed best practices, and capacity-building resources.

Ultimately, however, the Fund's ability to deliver on its ambitions will depend on the resources available to it. By the end of 2024, more than 100 countries and regions had expressed interest in receiving support, far more than the Fund's current capitalization can accommodate. The annual fundraising target of USD 25 million is not merely an aspirational benchmark; it is a necessary condition for continuing to scale impact, foster fruitful partnerships, and meet the growing demand for practical GCM implementation support.

Looking forward, the Migration MPTF stands ready to deepen its contribution to better migration governance. It offers a proven, collaborative, and principled model, one that brings together governments, the UN system, civil society, and migrants themselves to build a future where migration is safer, more inclusive, and more beneficial for all. The Fund invites continued partnership and shared commitment as it works to translate the GCM's vision into reality.

8. Annexes

Annex A: Results Monitoring Framework

Migration MPTF Results Monitoring Framework

RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET [22]			2024 Results	
		Year 5 (2024)	MOVs	NOTES	Results	Notes
Results Area 1: The Joint Programmes and Initiatives funded by the Migration MPTF are aligned to key Global Compact Guiding Principles						
1.1) JPs funded by the MMPTF are people-centred.	1.1.1) % of JPs that consulted with, and explicitly reflect the needs and concerns of migrants and/or migration-affected communities in its design.	90%	JP docs	JPs are those that were funded during the target year. The information will be qualitatively assessed from JP documents.	**100%**	All 27 funded JPs have consulted with, and explicitly reflected the needs and concerns of migrants and/or communities in its design (per JP doc)
1.2) JPs are founded on international human rights law and its principles, and take a rights-based approach to programming.	1.2.1) % of JPs that self-report as: a) Primary or principal contribution of the JP is towards the realization of human rights; or b) JP makes a substantial contribution towards the realization of human rights; or c) JP makes a limited contribution to realization of human rights.	100% for a, b, c Min 90% for a, b	JP docs	MMPTF Human Rights Marker Guidance Note updated Nov 2023.	**100% for a, b**	A: 17 JPs B: 7 JPs C: none
1.3) JPs are gender-responsive.	1.3.1) % of JPs that: a) Have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective; or b) Make a significant contribution to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls; or c) Contribute in some way to gender equality, but not significantly.	100% for a, b, c Min 70% for a, b	JP docs	MMPTF Gender Marker Guidance Note was finalized in Dec 2020.	**100% for a, b**	A: 1 JPs B: 23 JPs C: None

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

RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET [24] Year 5 (2024)	MOVs	NOTES	Results	Notes
1.4) JPs are child-sensitive.	1.4.1) % of JPs that: a) Have advancing children's rights and meeting children's needs as the primary objective; or b) Significantly contribute to advancing children's rights and meeting children's needs; or c) Make a marginal contribution to advancing children's rights and meeting children's needs, but not significantly.	60% for a, b, c Min 20% for a, b	JP docs	MMPTF Child Sensitivity Marker Guidance Note was finalized in Feb 2023.	**96% for a, b, c 63% for a, b**	A: 1 JP B: 14 JPs C: 8 JPs N/A: 1 JP
1.5) JPs take a whole-of-government approach	1.5.1) % of JPs that include as partners more than one government line entity.	90%	JP docs	Disaggregate by horizontal (line ministries at central level) vs vertical (national-regional-local) engagement.	**100%**	All JPs include more than one government line entity as partners. 17 out of 24 JPs also work with local government and related entities (provincial, municipal, district agencies).
	1.5.2) % of JPs that enter into implementation agreements (financial or other) with local government and related entities (provincial, municipal, district agencies).	30%	JP reports	Disaggregate by type of agreement (financial or non-financial).	**50% (25% financial; 25% non-financial)**	12 out of 24 (50%) JPs entered into implementation agreements with local gov/related entities. Out of the 12, 6 (25%) entered into financial and 6 (25%) non-financial agreements.

| 1.6) JPs take a whole-of-society approach. | 1.6.1) % of JPs that include non-UN and non-governmental stakeholders in their programme management and coordination mechanisms. | JP docs and reports | 90% | Disaggregate by type of stakeholders per the GCM definition. | **88%** | In total, 21 out of 24 (88%) JPs included, include (18 JPs) or will include (3 JPs - when recently launched) non-UN/ govt stakeholders in their PM/ coordination mechanisms: • The 3 JPs launched at the end of 2024 mentioned in their JP docs that they will include non-UN/ govt stakeholders in their PM/coordination mechanisms. • 18 out of the remaining 21 JPs include or included (if programme concluded) non-UN/ govt stakeholders in their PM/coordination mechanisms. Disaggregation (counted as instances mentioned per JP): Migrants (3); Diaspora (1); Local communities (4); CSO (16); Academia (7); Private sector (8); Trade union (4). |

RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET²⁴ Year 5 (2024)	MOVs	NOTES	Results	Notes
1.6) JPs take a whole-of-society approach.	1.6.2) % of JPs that enter into implementation agreements with non-governmental stakeholders.	70%	JP reports	Disaggregate by type of agreements; and disaggregated by partner type.	75%	18 out of 24 (75%) JPs entered into implementation agreements with non-gov stakeholders. 17 included financial agreements. Disaggregation (counted as instances mentioned per JP): civil society (16), academia (5), private sector (5), and trade union (2). Note that 3 JPs started late in 2024 and all implementation agreements had not yet been entered into at the time of reporting.
Result Area 2: The Joint Programmes and Initiatives funded by the Migration MPTF are sustainable and complementary to other development initiatives						
2.1) Expected results of the JPs have been achieved and are sustainable.	2.1.1) % of completed JPs outcome results achieved by end of project.	75%	JP docs, reports, evaluation reports; FMU qualitative assessments	(i) Means of verification will include a combination of JP self-reporting (e.g. JP final reports) and FMU qualitative assessments (ii) The indicator will only measure completed joint programmes for the target year	90%	Of the 3 JPs completed in 2024, on average, 90% of outcomes were achieved.
	2.1.2) % of JPs that are positively evaluated by an independent external evaluation as achieving sustainable results.	75%	JP eval reports	Reference: OECD/DAC evaluation criteria (see: https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/)	100%	All 3 JPs completed in 2024 have been positively evaluated as achieving sustainable results.

	Indicator	Target / Bracket	Means of verification	Disaggregation	Value	Details
2.2) JPs are complementary to other development projects and initiatives.	2.2.1) % of JPs that are positively evaluated by an independent external evaluation as having contributed to UNSDCF and/or relevant regional frameworks.	80%	JP eval reports		100%*	*2 JPs have been positively evaluated as having contributed to UNSDCF and/or relevant regional frameworks. The evaluation report of the third JP did not cover this aspect.
Result Area 3: The Migration MPTF is managed efficiently, coherently, and consistently.						
	3.1.1) Volume of resources mobilized annually (in million USD) – Annual, non-cumulative targets.	USD 25m	AA financial reports	Disaggregate by type of donor	**USD 8.9m**	Bilateral donors (100%)
	3.1.2a) % of resources mobilized that are earmarked – Cumulative.	Less than 60% earmarked	AA financial reports		**41% earmarked**	Total resources mobilized as of end 2023: $63,202,175 / Earmarked: $25,262,722 (40%) / Unearmaked: $37,939,453 (60%)
3.1) Financial resource mobilization and utilization	3.1.2b) % of total contributions earmarked to a specific thematic area (TA) - Cumulative.	No earmarking to a specific TA over 25%	AA financial reports	Disaggregate by thematic priorities	**No earmarking to a specific TA over 15% of total contributions received**	Earmarked per TA: TA1 $2,766,261 (4.4%); TA2 $7,808,674 (12.4%); TA3 $5,115,939 (8.1%); TA4 $8,567,693 (13.5%); TA5 $1,004,155 (1.6%) Unearmarked: $ (59.6%)
	3.1.2c) % of total contributions earmarked to climate change (annual targets)	maximum 50%		This indicator was added in 2024.	**0%**	No contribution earmarked for climate were received since the introduction of the earmarking possibility.
	3.1.3) % of resources allocated to each thematic priority – Cumulative targets.	Bracket 15-30% per TA	Steering Committee (SC) decisions documents	Disaggregate by funding cycle	**17% - 26%**	For JPs funded in 020+2021+2022+2023+2024 TOTAL 60,842,262 TA1 - 10,399,101 - 17% TA2 - 16,033,375 - 26% TA3 - 11,568,886 - 19% TA4 - 11,500,000 -19% TA5 - 11,340,902 - 19%

RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET [24]		NOTES	Results	Notes
		Year 5 (2024)	MOVs			
	3.2.1) % of concept notes (CNs) and JP documents submitted to the MMPTF that are reviewed per transparent criteria and assessed in a timely manner - Annual targets.	100%	CN and JP FMU reviews; SC decision documents; SC coordinator letters to RC		100%	All CNs and JPs submitted were reviewed per transparent criteria and assessed in a timely manner.

3.2) The approval process of JPs is facilitated in an efficient and consistent manner.	3.2.2) % of JPs that initiate implementation within 40 working days of approval of the final proposal by the Steering Committee and confirmation of availability of funds (annual, non-cumulative targets)	100%	Confirm with AA	Implementation is deemed to be initiated when the AA transfers the funds to the PUNOs.	25%	Out of the 4 JPs that began in 2024 (MENA; Bangladesh; Gabon-Togo; Türkiye), 1 initiated implementation within 40 days of SC approval.
						
						// One (1) JP approved in November 2023 initiated implementation within 40 working days of approval by the SC (MENA).
						
						// Three (3) JPs approved in June 2024 initiated implementation between 49 and 85 working days. This was due to delays in one of the PUNOs signing the MOU; absence of key staff over the holidays; and partially to changes in internal processes.
						
						// Three (3) JP approved in November 2024 did not start until early 2025 and were not included in the 2024 Annual Report.

Output	Indicator	Target	Data source	Result	Comments
	3.3.1) % of Annual JP reports and mid-year progress updates submitted on time, or within 10 working days of the deadline - Annual targets.	90%	FMU records	75%	31 reports received in total, including: 23 received on time or within 10 working days; and 8 received more than 10 working days after the deadline.
3.3) Implementation of JPs is monitored.	3.3.2) % of JPs that complete joint final independent evaluations within 6 months of completion of project activities - Annual targets.	100%	FMU records	100%	Of the 3 JPs that completed implementation during 2024, all submitted evaluation reports within 6 months of completion (Indonesia; Trinidad and Tobago; Ecuador). NB: One programme (Guinea-Liberia-Sierra Leone) completed in 2023 has failed submitting its evaluation report within 6 months of completion (early 2024). This was already reported in the 2023 Annual Report. As of 31 December 2024, despite numerous follow-ups from the Fund Management Unit this programme had still not submitted the evaluation report.

RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET[24]		MOVs	NOTES	Results	Notes
		Year 5 (2024)					
	3.4.1) Number of SC Meetings organized as planned in the MMPTF Operational Manual, with participation of the quorum of members - Annual targets.	2		FMU records; SC meeting notes		**2**	Two SC meetings were held in 2024: June and November.
3.4) Decisions made by the SC are implemented in a timely and comprehensive manner.	3.4.2) Annual Consultative Forum organized	Yes		FMU records; Consultative Forum notes		**Yes**	
	3.4.3) % of SC decisions implemented within the agreed timelines - Annual targets.	90%		FMU records; SC mtg notes		**100%**	
	3.4.4) MMPTF annual consolidated narrative and financial reports submitted to the SC and donors by agreed deadlines.	Yes		FMU records; SC mtg notes		**Yes**	Annual Report 2023
3.5) Risks related to the management of the MMPTF are monitored and managed.	3.5.1) MMPTF Risk Management Strategy in place and reviewed annually.	Yes		FMU records; SC mtg notes		**Yes**	Reviewed in Nov 2024 SC Meeting.

Annex B: Pipeline of Joint Programmes

Country/Region	Region, Sub-Region	Title	PUNOs	Budget Total (USD)	Duration (months)	SDGs	GCM objectives	HR Marker	Gender Marker	Child Marker
Thematic Area 1										
Botswana	Africa, Southern Africa	Strengthening of migration data collection, analysis and management systems in Botswana	IOM, ILO, UNDP	1,700,000	36	8, 10, 17	1	B	B	B
Cuba	Americas, Caribbean	Migration, policies and data management for territorial development in Cuba	UNDP, IOM, UNFPA	2,000,000	36	10, 16, 17	17, 23	B	B	N/A
Kyrgyz Republic	Asia, Central and North Asia	Strengthening national capacity to collect, process, analyse and use migration data and statistics for evidence-based policy development in the Kyrgyz Republic	UNFPA, ILO, IOM, UN Women, WFP	2,675,000	24	8, 10, 16, 17	1	Yes	B	B
Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand	Asia, East and Southeast Asia	Safe Labour Migration and Decent Work for Climate Change adaptation and Resilience in the ASEAN Region	UNDP, ILO	2,700,000	24	1, 8, 10	2, 6	A	B	N/A
Panama	Americas, Central and North America	Strengthening Local and National Capacities in Panama to Address Migration-related Challenges and Opportunities through Fact-based and Data-driven Discourse, Policies, and Planning	IOM, UNDP, UNFPA	3,669,629	36	5, 10, 17	1, 3, 16, 17	A	B	B

Thematic Area 2

Country/Region	Region, Sub-Region	Title	PUNOs	Budget Total (USD)	Duration (months)	SDGs	GCM objectives	HR Marker	Gender Marker	Child Marker
Bolivia	Americas, South America	Addressing the adverse environmental drivers of forced migration in the northern Amazon region of Bolivia through gender, child sensitive and rights-based sustainable solutions and enhancing protection for vulnerable persons on the move	IOM, UN Women, ILO	2,537,291	30	1, 5, 10	2, 5, 7	A	B	B
Chad	Africa, West and Central Africa	Supporting Better Transhumance Governance in Chad	IOM, UNICEF, OHCHR	4,032,000	24	10, 16	4, 7, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17	Yes	B	C
Djibouti	Africa, East Africa	Initiative to support appropriate care and reception models for unaccompanied migrant children in Djibouti	UNICEF, IOM	2,900,000	24	5, 10, 16	7, 12, 13	A	B	A
Guatemala, Mexico	Americas, Central and North America	Address vulnerabilities and save lives of people on the move through coordinated cross-border efforts along the Guatemala – Mexico border	IOM, UNICEF, WFP, UNHCR	4,000,000	18	1, 10	8	A	B	B
Namibia	Africa, Southern Africa	Strengthening protection and assistance services to migrants, including children in vulnerable situations in Namibia	IOM, UNICEF, FAO	2,800,000	36	1, 5, 16	7, 12, 13	B	B	A
Niger	Africa, West and Central Africa	Addressing climate vulnerabilities: holistic support for adaptation and resilience among migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and host communities in Niger	IOM, UNHCR, UN Women	2,500,001	12	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17	1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 19	A	A	B

Country	Region	Project	Agencies	Budget	Duration					
Peru	Americas, South America	Building resilience in Ancash: strengthening migration and environmental governance and supporting climate-adapted livelihoods	IOM, FAO, ILO	2,000,000	24	10, 13, 1	2, 19	A	B	B
Thematic Area 3										
Bangladesh, India, Nepal	Asia, South Asia	Strengthening responses to the modus operandi of human traffickers and migrant smugglers in environmental crises due to climate change	IOM, UNODC	5,000,000	36	5, 8, 16, 17	9, 10	A	B	C
Colombia	Americas, South America	Integrated, secure and human rights-based border management: Addressing the risks and vulnerabilities associated with irregular migration especially Trafficking in Persons (TiP) and Smuggling of Migrants (SoM)	IOM, UNODC, UNICEF	2,000,000	24	5, 8, 10	9, 10, 11	B	B	B
Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama	Americas, South America	Strengthening the capacity of the Governments of Colombia, Costa Rica, and Panama to provide effective and coordinated responses to transnational organized crime, while enhancing access to protection for migrants and community members in vulnerable situations	UNODC, IOM	4,000,000	36	8, 10, 16	7, 9, 10, 11	B	B	B
Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso	Africa, West and Central Africa	Enhance Border Management and Combat Transnational Crime at the Northern Border of Côte d'Ivoire and Cascades region of Burkina Faso	IOM, FAO, UN Women, UNODC	4,000,000	36	5, 8, 10	1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 19, 20, 23	B	B	C

Country/Region	Region, Sub-Region	Title	PUNOs	Budget Total (USD)	Duration (months)	SDGs	GCM objectives	HR Marker	Gender Marker	Child Marker
Honduras	Americas, Central and North America	Enhancing protection and empowerment of children, young and women on the move	IOM, UNICEF	3,000,000	24	4, 5, 10, 16	2, 10, 15, 21	A	B	B
India	Asia, South Asia	Addressing the risk of cyber-enabled trafficking and exploitation in international migration with a special focus on youth in select states of India	UNODC, IOM	2,700,000	36	4, 5, 8, 10, 16	1, 7, 10	B	C	C
Kenya	Africa, East Africa	Managing irregular migration and combating smuggling networks along the Southern Route through a comprehensive Community Engagement and Policing (CEP) approach and effective criminal justice response.	IOM, UNODC	3,000,000	30	5, 9, 10, 16, 17	1, 9, 10, 11, 12	B	B	B
Madagascar, Comoros, Mauritius, Seychelles, Western Indian Ocean region	Africa, East Africa	Route-based Response to Trafficking in Persons of Malagasy Nationals through Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and Regional Partnership"	IOM, UNODC	3,500,000	36	5, 8, 10, 16, 17	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 21, 23	A	B	B
Malawi	Africa, Southern Africa	Making migration safe and regular for migrants in Malawi and Malawians abroad	IOM, UNODC, OHCHR, UN Women	1,600,000	36	1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17	8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 21	B	B	B
Rwanda	Africa, East Africa	A whole-of-society approach to counter trafficking in persons and enhance the protection system for persons at risk	IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA	3,000,000	24	2, 7, 12	3, 5, 16	B	B	B

Thematic Area 4										
Belgium, Senegal, Morocco	Global	Boosting the contribution of diaspora to climate action in rural areas	FAO, IOM	3,000,000	36	2, 10, 13	2, 19	B	B	C
Cook Islands, Fiji, Tonga, Vanuatu	Asia-Pacific, Pacific	Climate Adaptation and Labour Mobility Nexus for Enhanced Resilience, Governance and Sustainable Development in the Pacific.	IOM, ILO	3,000,000	24	1, 8, 10	3, 5, 6, 7, 14, 16	B	B	C
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Asia-Pacific, East and Southeast Asia	Strengthening the socioeconomic integration and promoting regular pathways for migration through decent job opportunities and social protection for Lao aspirant youth and returnee migrants	IOM, UNDP, ILO	2,500,000	24	1, 4, 8, 10, 17	5, 6, 18, 20	B	B	B
Liberia	Africa, West and Central Africa	Integrated approach to sustainable cocoa production, transboundary forest management, and migration management in Liberia	IOM, FAO	3,000,000	36	8, 10, 13	1, 4, 5, 6, 11, 16, 18, 23	B	B	B
Sri Lanka	Asia-Pacific, South Asia	Promoting decent employment opportunity and gender equality in the care economy for Sri Lankan migration workers	IOM, ILO	1,400,000	24	4, 5, 8, 10	5, 6, 18, 20	B	A	C
Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia)	Europe	Western Balkans: Labour Migration for the Benefit of All	IOM, ILO	3,000,000	36	8, 10	1, 5	A	C	B

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

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

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
of the Administrative Agent

Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund
for the period 08 May 2019 to 31 December 2024

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

May 2025

DEFINITIONS

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

Approved Project/Programme
A project/programme including budget, etc., that is approved by the Steering Committee for funds' allocation purposes.

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

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

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

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

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

Participating Organization
A UN Organization or other inter-governmental Organization that is a partner in a Fund, as represented by signing the applicable legal agreement with the MPTF Office for a particular Fund.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Introduction

INTRODUCTION

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

The MPTF Office, as Administrative Agent, is responsible for concluding an MOU with Participating Organizations and donor agreements with contributors/donors. It receives, administers and manages contributions, and disburses these funds to the Participating Organizations. The Administrative Agent prepares and submits annual consolidated financial reports, as well as regular financial statements, for transmission to stakeholders.

This consolidated financial report covers the period 08 May 2019 to 31 December 2024 and provides financial data on progress made in the implementation of projects of the **Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund**. It is posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY (https://mptf.undp.org/fund/mig00).

2024 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

This chapter presents financial data and analysis of the **Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund** using the pass-through funding modality as of 31 December **2024**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: https://mptf.undp.org/fund/mig00.

1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December **2024**, **22** contributors deposited US$ **63,415,296** and US$ **1,065,630** was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US$ **64,481,524**.

Of this amount, US$ **45,826,422** has been net funded to **17** Participating Organizations, of which US$ **30,572,276** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US$ **634,153**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund** as of 31 December 2024.

Table 1 Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2024 (in US Dollars)

	Prior Years up to 31 Dec 2023	Financial Year Jan-Dec 2024	Total
Sources of Funds			
Contributions from donors	48,288,182	15,127,114	63,415,296
Sub-total Contributions	**48,288,182**	**15,127,114**	**63,415,296**
Fund Interest and Investment Income Earned	579,012	477,532	1,056,545
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	-	9,085	9,085
Other Income	598	-	598
Total: Sources of Funds	**48,867,792**	**15,613,732**	**64,481,524**
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	36,743,188	10,077,724	46,820,912
Transfers to Participating Organizations for Direct Cost - Fund Secretariat etc	692,022	613,538	1,305,560
Sub-Total Transfers	37,435,210	10,691,262	48,126,472
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(2,002,527)	(297,524)	(2,300,051)
Sub-Total Refunds	(2,002,527)	(297,524)	(2,300,051)
Administrative Agent Fees	482,882	151,271	634,153
Bank Charges	1,070	297	1,366
Total: Uses of Funds	**35,916,635**	**10,545,306**	**46,461,941**
Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent	**12,951,157**	**5,068,426**	**18,019,583**
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	14,745,521	12,951,157	-
Closing Fund balance (31 December)	**12,951,157**	**18,019,583**	**18,019,583**
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	35,432,683	10,393,738	45,826,422
Participating Organizations Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	20,889,594	9,682,682	30,572,276
Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations	**14,543,090**	**711,056**	**15,254,145**

2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this fund as of 31 December **2024**.

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

The table includes financial commitments made by the contributors through signed Standard Administrative Agreements with an anticipated deposit date as per the schedule of payments by 31 December **2024** and deposits received by the same date. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond **2024**.

Table 2. Contributions, as of 31 December 2024 (in US Dollars)

Contributors	Total Commitments	Total Deposits
Government of Azerbaijan	5,000	5,000
Government of Bangladesh	12,007	12,007
Government of Cyprus	39,720	39,720
Government of Denmark	5,109,856	5,109,856
Government of France	3,849,601	3,849,601
Government of Germany	19,569,912	19,569,912
Government of Ireland	55,569	55,569
Government of Luxembourg	26,307	26,307
Government of Mexico	550,000	550,000
Government of Morocco	10,000	10,000
Government of Netherlands	5,981,000	5,981,000
Government of Norway	3,776,692	3,776,692
Government of Philippines	166,402	166,402
Government of Portugal	662,157	662,157
Government of Spain	1,082,303	1,082,303
Government of Thailand	25,000	25,000
Government of the United Kingdom	11,322,489	11,322,489
Government of Turkey	20,000	20,000
Government of United States of America	10,000,000	10,000,000
Government Offices of Sweden	938,159	938,159
Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH	63,121	63,121
United Methodist Committee Rlf	150,000	150,000
Grand Total	**63,415,296**	**63,415,296**

3. INTEREST EARNED

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

As of 31 December **2024**, Fund earned interest amounts to US$ **1,056,545**.

Interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US$ **9,085**, bringing the cumulative interest received to US$ **1,065,630**. Details are provided in the table below.

Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2024 (in US Dollars)

Interest Earned	Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2023	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2024	Total
Administrative Agent			
Fund Interest and Investment Income Earned	**579,012**	**477,532**	**1,056,545**
Total: Fund Interest Earned	**579,012**	**477,532**	**1,056,545**
Participating Organization			
FAO	**-**	**9,085**	**9,085**
Total: Agency Interest Earned	**-**	**9,085**	**9,085**
Grand Total	**579,012**	**486,618**	**1,065,630**

4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December **2024**, the AA has transferred US$ **48,126,472** to **17** Participating Organizations (see list below).

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

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

Participating Organization	Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2023			Financial Year Jan-Dec-2024			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
FAO	1,860,000	-	1,860,000	-	(17,611)	(17,611)	1,860,000	(17,611)	1,842,389
ILO	3,165,872	(9,655)	3,156,217	383,474	(254,339)	129,135	3,549,346	(263,994)	3,285,352
IOM	16,758,620	(1,058,697)	15,699,923	4,555,386	-	4,555,386	21,314,006	(1,058,697)	20,255,309
ITC	1,098,040	-	1,098,040	300,000	-	300,000	1,398,040	-	1,398,040
OHCHR	385,050	-	385,050	-	-	-	385,050	-	385,050
PAHO/WHO	700,334	-	700,334	-	-	-	700,334	-	700,334
UNDP	2,941,450	-	2,941,450	240,000	-	240,000	3,181,450	-	3,181,450
UNDRR	-	-	-	502,600	-	502,600	502,600	-	502,600
UNFPA	612,350	-	612,350	274,008	(17,298)	256,710	886,358	(17,298)	869,060
UNHABITAT	254,937	-	254,937	-	-	-	254,937	-	254,937
UNHCR	1,924,231	-	1,924,231	-	-	-	1,924,231	-	1,924,231
UNICEF	2,263,258	-	2,263,258	1,084,645	-	1,084,645	3,347,903	-	3,347,903
UNIDO	-	-	-	875,000	-	875,000	875,000	-	875,000
UNODC	856,860	-	856,860	1,168,232	-	1,168,232	2,025,092	-	2,025,092
UNOPS	483,950	-	483,950	-	-	-	483,950	-	483,950
UNWOMEN	2,131,828	-	2,131,828	665,317	-	665,317	2,797,145	-	2,797,145
WHO	1,998,430	(934,175)	1,064,255	642,600	(8,276)	634,324	2,641,030	(942,451)	1,698,579
Grand Total	**37,435,210**	**(2,002,527)**	**35,432,683**	**10,691,262**	**(297,524)**	**10,393,738**	**48,126,472**	**(2,300,051)**	**45,826,422**

5. EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL DELIVERY RATES

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

Joint Programme/ project expenditures are incurred and monitored by each Participating Organization, and are reported to the Administrative Agent as per the agreed upon categories for inter-agency harmonized reporting. The expenditures are reported via the MPTF Office's online expenditure reporting tool. The **2024** expenditure data has been posted on the MPTF Office GATEWAY at https://mptf.undp.org/fund/mig00.

5.1 EXPENDITURE REPORTED BY PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATION

In **2024**, US$ **10,393,738** was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US$ **9,682,682** was reported in expenditure.

As shown in the table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US$ **45,826,422** and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to **US$ 30,572,276**. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of **66.71** percent.

Table 5.1 Net Funded Amount and Reported Expenditures by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2024 (in US Dollars)

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2023	**Financial Year Jan-Dec-2024**	**Cumulative**	
FAO	2,400,000	1,842,389	598,637	149,136	747,773	40.59
ILO	3,924,910	3,285,352	1,941,961	495,706	2,437,667	74.20
IOM	24,891,662	20,255,309	9,218,997	5,023,614	14,242,611	70.32
ITC	1,398,040	1,398,040	1,135,244	-	1,135,244	81.20
OHCHR	385,050	385,050	332,719	(8,027)	324,691	84.32
PAHO/WHO	1,000,477	700,334	-	93,634	93,634	13.37
UNDP	3,499,270	3,181,450	1,899,322	632,356	2,531,677	79.58
UNDRR	718,000	502,600	-	179,274	179,274	35.67
UNFPA	1,063,785	869,060	499,803	74,367	574,170	66.07
UNHABITAT	364,195	254,937	-	51,197	51,197	20.08
UNHCR	2,159,714	1,924,231	1,490,234	445,311	1,935,545	100.59
UNICEF	4,032,717	3,347,903	1,258,605	892,148	2,150,753	64.24
UNIDO	1,250,000	875,000	-	-	-	-
UNODC	2,567,924	2,025,092	103,867	636,346	740,214	36.55
UNOPS	483,950	483,950	483,932	(1,145)	482,787	99.76
UNWOMEN	2,938,680	2,797,145	1,410,517	788,858	2,199,375	78.63
WHO	3,561,956	1,698,579	515,756	229,907	745,663	43.90
Grand Total	**56,640,330**	**45,826,422**	**20,889,594**	**9,682,682**	**30,572,276**	**66.71**

5.2. Expenditures Reported by Category

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

Table 5.2. Expenditure by UNSDG Budget Category, as of 31 December 2024 (in US Dollars)

Category	Expenditures			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2023	**Financial Year Jan-Dec-2024**	**Total**	
Staff & Personnel Cost	6,000,821	3,399,387	9,400,207	32.94
Supplies, commodities and materials	658,580	448,725	1,107,305	3.88
Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	518,083	107,040	625,123	2.19
Contractual Services Expenses	5,643,216	2,401,255	8,044,471	28.19
Travel	1,182,816	446,476	1,629,292	5.71
Transfers and Grants	2,878,329	1,060,328	3,938,656	13.80
General Operating	2,613,433	1,181,403	3,794,836	13.30
Programme Costs Total	**19,495,278**	**9,044,613**	**28,539,891**	**100.00**
¹ Indirect Support Costs Total	1,394,316	638,069	2,032,385	7.12
Grand Total	**20,889,594**	**9,682,682**	**30,572,276**	**-**

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

5.3. Expenditure by Project, Grouped by Theme/Outcome

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

Table 5.3. Expenditure by Project, Grouped by Theme/Outcome

Theme/Outcome / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
TA1 Promoting use of data							
00124541	Evidence-based migration polic	IOM	Operationally Closed	653,628	653,628	653,628	100.00
00124541	Evidence-based migration polic	UNFPA	Operationally Closed	372,362	355,064	355,064	100.00
00124541	Evidence-based migration polic	UNHCR	Operationally Closed	474,010	474,010	474,010	100.00
00129728	Indonesia migration governance	IOM	On Going	800,000	800,000	800,000	100.00
00129728	Indonesia migration governance	UNDP	On Going	400,000	400,000	387,274	96.82
00129728	Indonesia migration governance	UNWOMEN	On Going	500,000	500,000	498,695	99.74
00140055	Strengthening Fact-Based and D	IOM	On Going	1,534,400	1,074,080	846,559	78.82
00140055	Strengthening Fact-Based and D	UNODC	On Going	465,600	325,920	313,079	96.06
00140306	Promoting Evidence-based Migra	IOM	On Going	745,806	522,064	124,996	23.94
00140306	Promoting Evidence-based Migra	UNDP	On Going	449,400	314,580	72,160	22.94
00140306	Promoting Evidence-based Migra	UNHCR	On Going	284,945	199,462	215,814	108.20
00140306	Promoting Evidence-based Migra	UNICEF	On Going	518,950	363,265	98,913	27.23
00140542	Harnessing synergies	IOM	On Going	1,564,000	1,094,800	204,933	18.72
00140542	Harnessing synergies	UNDRR	On Going	718,000	502,600	179,274	35.67
00140542	Harnessing synergies	WHO	On Going	918,000	642,600	43,341	6.74
TA1 Promoting use of data: Total				**10,399,101**	**8,222,073**	**5,267,738**	**64.07**

Theme/Outcome / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Project Status	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
TA2 Protecting human rights							
00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	FAO	Operationally Closed	600,000	582,389	582,389	100.00
00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	IOM	Operationally Closed	600,000	600,000	600,000	100.00
00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	UNICEF	Operationally Closed	500,000	500,000	500,000	100.00
00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	500,000	500,000	482,413	96.48
00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	IOM	On Going	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,440,381	96.03
00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	UNFPA	On Going	100,000	100,000	99,629	99.63
00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	UNICEF	On Going	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100.00
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	IOM	On Going	700,000	700,000	627,917	89.70
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	ITC	On Going	1,000,000	1,000,000	737,747	73.77
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	UNDP	On Going	400,000	400,000	265,219	66.30
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	UNICEF	On Going	250,000	250,000	237,438	94.98
00140297	Enhancing the resilience to cl	FAO	On Going	1,800,000	1,260,000	165,384	13.13
00140297	Enhancing the resilience to cl	IOM	On Going	1,200,000	840,000	142,367	16.95

TA2 Protecting human rights: Total				**10,150,000**	**9,232,389**	**6,880,885**	**74.53**

TA3 Address irregular migratio							
00124692	Strengthening border managemen	IOM	Operationally Closed	823,927	823,927	823,927	100.00
00124692	Strengthening border managemen	ITC	Operationally Closed	398,040	398,040	397,497	99.86
00124692	Strengthening border managemen	UNDP	Operationally Closed	524,300	524,300	524,051	99.95
00124692	Strengthening border managemen	WHO	Operationally Closed	492,200	483,924	475,726	98.31
00124693	Strengthening border managemen	IOM	Financially Closed	273,492	273,492	273,492	100.00
00124694	Strengthening border managemen	IOM	Operationally Closed	274,321	274,321	274,321	100.00
00127691	Managing Health Risks linked t	IOM	Operationally Closed	1,519,989	50,223	50,223	100.00
00127691	Managing Health Risks linked t	WHO	Operationally Closed	1,380,011	31,833	31,833	100.00
00140115	Costa Rica: Strengthening Law	IOM	On Going	924,617	924,617	566,495	61.27
00140115	Costa Rica: Strengthening Law	UNODC	On Going	758,486	758,486	406,409	53.58
00140115	Costa Rica: Strengthening Law	UNWOMEN	On Going	616,897	616,897	435,910	70.66
00140307	Provision of essential service	ILO	On Going	704,060	492,842	138,443	28.09
00140307	Provision of essential service	UNHABITAT	On Going	364,195	254,937	51,197	20.08
00140307	Provision of essential service	WHO	On Going	431,745	302,222	156,988	51.94
00140808	Strengthening the management a	UNICEF	On Going	350,960	245,672	444	0.18
00140808	Strengthening the management a	UNODC	On Going	256,402	179,481	1,825	1.02
00140809	Strengthening the management a	UNICEF	On Going	505,752	354,027	-	-
00140809	Strengthening the management a	UNODC	On Going	1,087,436	761,205	18,901	2.48
TA3 Address irregular migratio: Total				**11,686,830**	**7,750,446**	**4,627,682**	**59.71**

TA4 Facilitate regular migratn							
00124507	Bridging Recruitment to Reinte	ILO	Operationally Closed	500,000	472,094	472,094	100.00
00124507	Bridging Recruitment to Reinte	IOM	Operationally Closed	750,000	750,000	750,000	100.00
00124507	Bridging Recruitment to Reinte	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	250,000	250,000	249,073	99.63
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	ILO	Operationally Closed	622,180	395,746	395,746	100.00
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	IOM	Operationally Closed	943,870	943,870	943,870	100.00
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	UNHCR	Operationally Closed	100,000	100,000	100,000	100.00
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	UNOPS	Operationally Closed	483,950	483,950	482,787	99.76
00129727	Enhanced socio-ecoNmic integr	IOM	Operationally Closed	600,000	600,000	600,000	100.00
00129727	Enhanced socio-ecoNmic integr	UNDP	Operationally Closed	550,000	550,000	547,075	99.47
00129727	Enhanced socio-ecoNmic integr	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	350,000	350,000	348,369	99.53
00132545	Labour Mobility for Sustainabl	ILO	On Going	850,000	850,000	740,188	87.08
00132545	Labour Mobility for Sustainabl	IOM	On Going	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100.00
00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	IOM	On Going	800,000	560,000	130,279	23.26

00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	UNDP	On Going	610,000	427,000	194,116	45.46
00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	UNICEF	On Going	250,000	175,000	-	-
00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	WHO	On Going	340,000	238,000	37,776	15.87
00140810	Supporting Migrants' Inclusion	IOM	On Going	1,250,000	875,000	-	-
00140810	Supporting Migrants' Inclusion	UNIDO	On Going	1,250,000	875,000	-	-
TA4 Facilitate regular migratn: Total				**11,500,000**	**9,895,661**	**6,991,374**	**70.65**

TA5 Improve social inclusion							
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	IOM	Operationally Closed	1,064,948	1,064,948	1,048,350	98.44
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	OHCHR	Operationally Closed	385,050	385,050	324,691	84.32
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	UNDP	Operationally Closed	565,570	565,570	541,782	95.79
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	UNHCR	Operationally Closed	300,000	300,000	300,000	100.00
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	250,000	250,000	157,105	62.84
00124740	Capacity building of local gov	ILO	Operationally Closed	325,452	315,797	315,797	100.00
00124740	Capacity building of local gov	IOM	Operationally Closed	225,343	225,343	226,693	100.60
00124740	Capacity building of local gov	UNHCR	Operationally Closed	250,915	250,915	250,915	100.00
00124741	Capacity building of local gov	ILO	Operationally Closed	375,398	375,398	375,398	100.00
00124741	Capacity building of local gov	IOM	Operationally Closed	275,417	275,417	274,067	99.51
00124741	Capacity building of local gov	UNHCR	Operationally Closed	249,845	249,845	249,845	100.00
00140073	Making Migration Work for All	IOM	On Going	800,000	560,000	279,622	49.93
00140073	Making Migration Work for All	UNFPA	On Going	199,983	139,988	119,477	85.35
00140073	Making Migration Work for All	UNHCR	On Going	499,999	349,999	344,961	98.56
00140073	Making Migration Work for All	UNICEF	On Going	499,990	349,993	313,958	89.70
00140295	Strengthening capacities of bo	IOM	On Going	1,503,992	1,052,794	190,798	18.12
00140295	Strengthening capacities of bo	PAHO/WHO	On Going	1,000,477	700,334	93,634	13.37
00140806	Addressing the medium to long-	ILO	On Going	547,820	383,474	-	-
00140806	Addressing the medium to long-	IOM	On Going	1,000,413	700,289	-	-
00140806	Addressing the medium to long-	UNFPA	On Going	391,440	274,008	-	-
00140806	Addressing the medium to long-	UNICEF	On Going	157,065	109,946	-	-
00140806	Addressing the medium to long-	UNWOMEN	On Going	471,783	330,248	27,811	8.42
TA5 Improve social inclusion: Total				**11,340,900**	**9,209,356**	**5,434,903**	**59.02**

GCM follow-up & review window							
00132579	Travel Support of Delegates an	IOM	Financially Closed	163,565	116,562	116,562	100.00
00140789	Supporting the participation o	IOM	On Going	94,374	94,374	30,327	32.13
GCM follow-up & review window: Total				**257,939**	**210,936**	**146,889**	**69.64**

Direct Cost Budget							
00132546	Fund Management Unit Direct Co	IOM	On Going	1,305,560	1,305,560	1,222,804	93.66
Direct Cost Budget: Total				**1,305,560**	**1,305,560**	**1,222,804**	**93.66**

Grand Total				**56,640,330**	**45,826,422**	**30,572,276**	**66.71**

5.4. Expenditure by Project, Grouped by Country

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

Table 5.4. Expenditure by Project, Grouped by Country

Country / Project No. and Project Title		Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %
Afghanistan						
00127691	Managing Health Risks linked t	IOM	1,519,989	50,223	50,223	100.00
00127691	Managing Health Risks linked t	WHO	1,380,011	31,833	31,833	100.00
Afghanistan: Total			**2,900,000**	**82,056**	**82,056**	**100.00**
Bangladesh						
00140806	Addressing the medium to long-	ILO	547,820	383,474	-	-
00140806	Addressing the medium to long-	IOM	1,000,413	700,289	-	-
00140806	Addressing the medium to long-	UNFPA	391,440	274,008	-	-
00140806	Addressing the medium to long-	UNICEF	157,065	109,946	-	-
00140806	Addressing the medium to long-	UNWOMEN	471,783	330,248	27,811	8.42
Bangladesh: Total			**2,568,521**	**1,797,965**	**27,811**	**1.55**
Brazil						
00140295	Strengthening capacities of bo	IOM	1,503,992	1,052,794	190,798	18.12
00140295	Strengthening capacities of bo	PAHO/WHO	1,000,477	700,334	93,634	13.37
Brazil: Total			**2,504,469**	**1,753,128**	**284,432**	**16.22**
Chile						
00124741	Capacity building of local gov	ILO	375,398	375,398	375,398	100.00
00124741	Capacity building of local gov	IOM	275,417	275,417	274,067	99.51
00124741	Capacity building of local gov	UNHCR	249,845	249,845	249,845	100.00
Chile: Total			**900,660**	**900,660**	**899,310**	**99.85**
Costa Rica						
00140115	Costa Rica: Strengthening Law	IOM	924,617	924,617	566,495	61.27
00140115	Costa Rica: Strengthening Law	UNODC	758,486	758,486	406,409	53.58
00140115	Costa Rica: Strengthening Law	UNWOMEN	616,897	616,897	435,910	70.66
Costa Rica: Total			**2,300,000**	**2,300,000**	**1,408,814**	**61.25**
Ecuador						
00129727	Enhanced socio-ecoNmic integr	IOM	600,000	600,000	600,000	100.00
00129727	Enhanced socio-ecoNmic integr	UNDP	550,000	550,000	547,075	99.47
00129727	Enhanced socio-ecoNmic integr	UNWOMEN	350,000	350,000	348,369	99.53

Ecuador: Total			**1,500,000**	**1,500,000**	**1,495,445**	**99.70**

Ethiopia					
00140307	Provision of essential service	ILO	704,060	492,842	138,443	28.09
00140307	Provision of essential service	UNHABITAT	364,195	254,937	51,197	20.08
00140307	Provision of essential service	WHO	431,745	302,222	156,988	51.94
Ethiopia: Total			**1,500,000**	**1,050,001**	**346,629**	**33.01**

Gabon					
00140809	Strengthening the management a	UNICEF	505,752	354,027	-	-
00140809	Strengthening the management a	UNODC	1,087,436	761,205	18,901	2.48
Gabon: Total			**1,593,188**	**1,115,232**	**18,901**	**1.69**

Gambia (the)					
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	IOM	700,000	700,000	627,917	89.70
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	ITC	1,000,000	1,000,000	737,747	73.77
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	UNDP	400,000	400,000	265,219	66.30
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	UNICEF	250,000	250,000	237,438	94.98
Gambia (the): Total			**2,350,000**	**2,350,000**	**1,868,322**	**79.50**

Global and Interregional					
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	ILO	622,180	395,746	395,746	100.00
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	IOM	943,870	943,870	943,870	100.00
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	UNHCR	100,000	100,000	100,000	100.00
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	UNOPS	483,950	483,950	482,787	99.76
00132545	Labour Mobility for Sustainabl	ILO	850,000	850,000	740,188	87.08
00132545	Labour Mobility for Sustainabl	IOM	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100.00
00132546	Fund Management Unit Direct Co	IOM	1,305,560	1,305,560	1,222,804	93.66
00132579	Travel Support of Delegates an	IOM	163,565	116,562	116,562	100.00
00140542	Harnessing synergies	IOM	1,564,000	1,094,800	204,933	18.72
00140542	Harnessing synergies	UNDRR	718,000	502,600	179,274	35.67
00140542	Harnessing synergies	WHO	918,000	642,600	43,341	6.74
00140789	Supporting the participation o	IOM	94,374	94,374	30,327	32.13
Global and Interregional: Total			**8,763,499**	**7,530,062**	**5,459,831**	**72.51**

Guinea					
00124692	Strengthening border managemen	IOM	823,927	823,927	823,927	100.00
00124692	Strengthening border managemen	ITC	398,040	398,040	397,497	99.86
00124692	Strengthening border managemen	UNDP	524,300	524,300	524,051	99.95
00124692	Strengthening border managemen	WHO	492,200	483,924	475,726	98.31

Guinea: Total				**2,238,467**	**2,230,191**	**2,221,200**	**99.60**

India						
00140297	Enhancing the resilience to cl	FAO	1,800,000	1,260,000	165,384	13.13
00140297	Enhancing the resilience to cl	IOM	1,200,000	840,000	142,367	16.95
India: Total			**3,000,000**	**2,100,000**	**307,751**	**14.65**

Indonesia						
00129728	Indonesia migration governance	IOM	800,000	800,000	800,000	100.00
00129728	Indonesia migration governance	UNDP	400,000	400,000	387,274	96.82
00129728	Indonesia migration governance	UNWOMEN	500,000	500,000	498,695	99.74
Indonesia: Total			**1,700,000**	**1,700,000**	**1,685,968**	**99.17**

Liberia						
00124693	Strengthening border managemen	IOM	273,492	273,492	273,492	100.00
Liberia: Total			**273,492**	**273,492**	**273,492**	**100.00**

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

Moldova (the Republic of)						
00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	IOM	800,000	560,000	130,279	23.26
00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	UNDP	610,000	427,000	194,116	45.46
00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	UNICEF	250,000	175,000	-	-
00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	WHO	340,000	238,000	37,776	15.87
Moldova (the Republic of): Total			**2,000,000**	**1,400,000**	**362,171**	**25.87**

Morocco						
00140073	Making Migration Work for All	IOM	800,000	560,000	279,622	49.93
00140073	Making Migration Work for All	UNFPA	199,983	139,988	119,477	85.35
00140073	Making Migration Work for All	UNHCR	499,999	349,999	344,961	98.56
00140073	Making Migration Work for All	UNICEF	499,990	349,993	313,958	89.70
Morocco: Total			**1,999,972**	**1,399,980**	**1,058,017**	**75.57**

Nigeria						
00140055	Strengthening Fact-Based and D	IOM	1,534,400	1,074,080	846,559	78.82
00140055	Strengthening Fact-Based and D	UNODC	465,600	325,920	313,079	96.06
Nigeria: Total			**2,000,000**	**1,400,000**	**1,159,638**	**82.83**

North Macedonia						
00124541	Evidence-based migration polic	IOM	653,628	653,628	653,628	100.00
00124541	Evidence-based migration polic	UNFPA	372,362	355,064	355,064	100.00
00124541	Evidence-based migration polic	UNHCR	474,010	474,010	474,010	100.00
North Macedonia: Total			**1,500,000**	**1,482,702**	**1,482,702**	**100.00**

Philippines (the)						
00124507	Bridging Recruitment to Reinte	ILO	500,000	472,094	472,094	100.00
00124507	Bridging Recruitment to Reinte	IOM	750,000	750,000	750,000	100.00
00124507	Bridging Recruitment to Reinte	UNWOMEN	250,000	250,000	249,073	99.63
Philippines (the): Total			**1,500,000**	**1,472,094**	**1,471,168**	**99.94**

Serbia						
00140306	Promoting Evidence-based Migra	IOM	745,806	522,064	124,996	23.94
00140306	Promoting Evidence-based Migra	UNDP	449,400	314,580	72,160	22.94
00140306	Promoting Evidence-based Migra	UNHCR	284,945	199,462	215,814	108.20
00140306	Promoting Evidence-based Migra	UNICEF	518,950	363,265	98,913	27.23
Serbia: Total			**1,999,101**	**1,399,371**	**511,883**	**36.58**

Sierra Leone						
00124694	Strengthening border managemen	IOM	274,321	274,321	274,321	100.00
Sierra Leone: Total			**274,321**	**274,321**	**274,321**	**100.00**

South Africa						
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	IOM	1,064,948	1,064,948	1,048,350	98.44
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	OHCHR	385,050	385,050	324,691	84.32
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	UNDP	565,570	565,570	541,782	95.79
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	UNHCR	300,000	300,000	300,000	100.00
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	UNWOMEN	250,000	250,000	157,105	62.84
South Africa: Total			**2,565,568**	**2,565,568**	**2,371,929**	**92.45**

Tajikistan						
00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	FAO	600,000	582,389	582,389	100.00
00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	IOM	600,000	600,000	600,000	100.00
00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	UNICEF	500,000	500,000	500,000	100.00
00124506	Empowerment of 'Families left	UNWOMEN	500,000	500,000	482,413	96.48
Tajikistan: Total			**2,200,000**	**2,182,389**	**2,164,802**	**99.19**

Togo						

00140808	Strengthening the management a	UNICEF	350,960	245,672	444	0.18
00140808	Strengthening the management a	UNODC	256,402	179,481	1,825	1.02
Togo: Total			**607,362**	**425,153**	**2,270**	**0.53**

Trinidad and Tobago						
00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	IOM	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,440,381	96.03
00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	UNFPA	100,000	100,000	99,629	99.63
00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	UNICEF	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100.00
Trinidad and Tobago: Total			**2,600,000**	**2,600,000**	**2,540,010**	**97.69**

Turkey						
00140810	Supporting Migrants' Inclusion	IOM	1,250,000	875,000	-	-
00140810	Supporting Migrants' Inclusion	UNIDO	1,250,000	875,000	-	-
Turkey: Total			**2,500,000**	**1,750,000**	**-**	**0.00**

Grand Total			**56,640,330**	**45,826,422**	**30,572,276**	**66.71**

6. COST RECOVERY

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

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2024, were as follows:

- **The Administrative Agent (AA) fee:** 1% is charged at the time of the contributor deposit and covers services provided on that contribution for the entire duration of the Fund. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2024, US$ **634,153** has been charged in AA fees.

- **Indirect Costs of Participating Organizations:** A general cost that cannot be directly related to any particular programme or activity of the Participating Organizations. Participating Organizations may charge 7% indirect costs based on UNSDG policy, establishing an indirect cost rate as a percentage of the programmable costs for interagency pass-through pool funds. In the current reporting period US$ **638,069** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US$ **2,032,385** as of 31 December **2024**.

7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

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

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

8. DIRECT COSTS

The Fund governance mechanism may approve an allocation to a Participating Organization to cover costs associated with Fund coordination covering overall coordination, and fund level reviews and evaluations. These allocations are referred to as 'direct costs'. Cumulatively, as of 31 December 2024, US$ 1,305,560 has been charged as Direct Costs.

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2023	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2024	Cumulative	
IOM	1,305,560	1,305,560	660,559	562,244	1,222,804	93.66
Grand Total	**1,305,560**	**1,305,560**	**660,559**	**562,244**	**1,222,804**	**93.66**

9. Acronyms

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

LFS	Labour Force Survey
MENA	Middle East and Northern Africa
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGIs	Migration Governance Indicators
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MPTFO	Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office
NAP	National Action Plan
NBRNM	National Bank of the Republic of North Macedonia
NGO(s)	Non-Governmental Organization(s)
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PCM	Project Cycle Management
PDD	Platform on Disaster Displacement (IGAD)
PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PUNO(s)	Participating United Nations Organizations
RBM	Results-Based Management
RC	Resident Coordinator
RCO	Resident Coordinator's Office
REC	Regional Economic Community
RMF	Results Monitoring Framework
SC	Steering Committee

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

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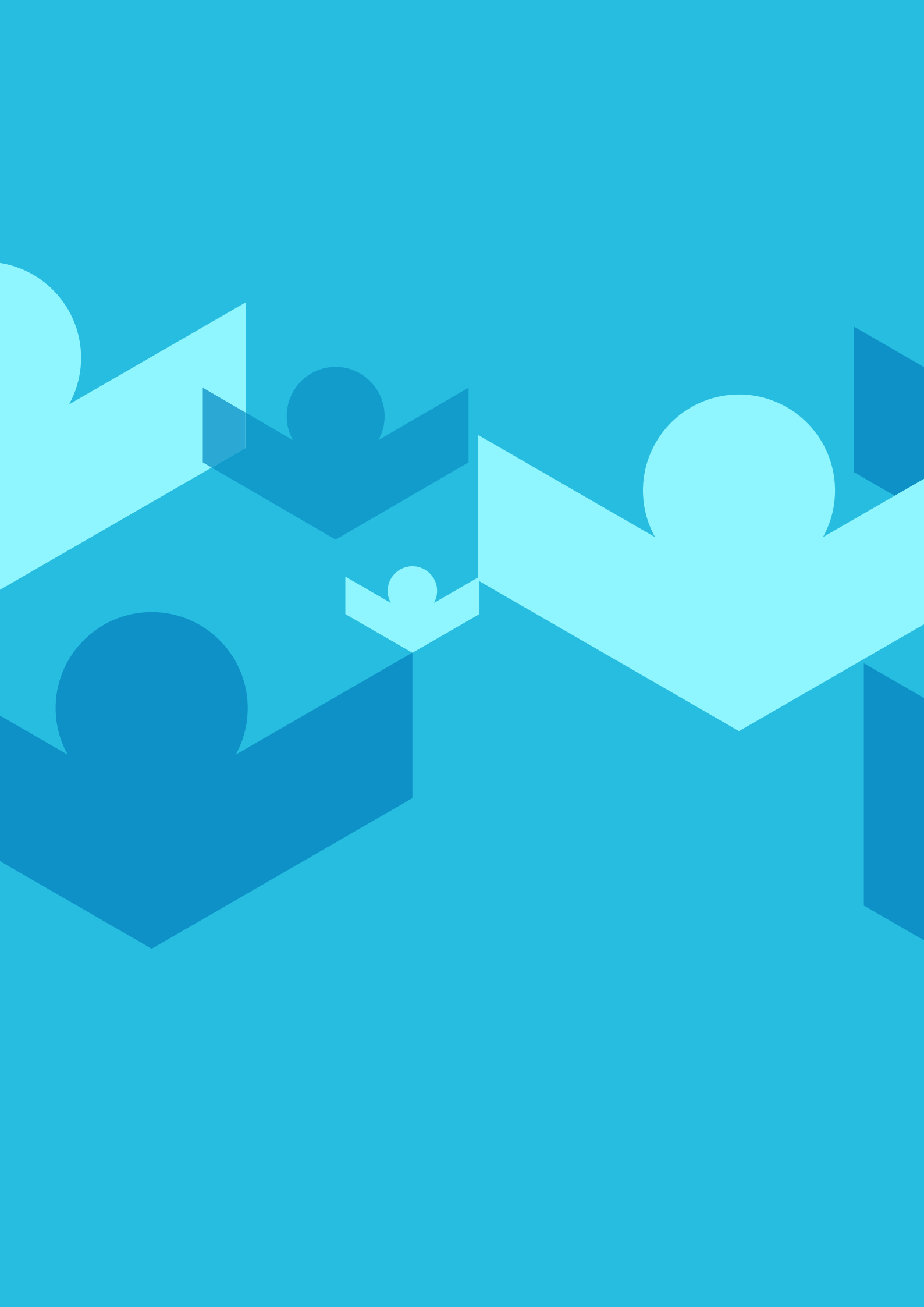
10. Migration MPTF Documents

All documents are available at:
http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/MIG00 and https://migrationnetwork.un.org/mptf

Programmatic Documents

Pipeline of Joint Programmes

MMPTF Leaflet

MMPTF in Action (I, II & III)

Foundational Documents

Terms of Reference

Operations Manual

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA)

Investment Plan 2023-2026

Steering Committee Meeting Documents

Steering Committee Decisions November 2023

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

Steering Committee Decisions June 2022

Steering Committee Decisions June and December 2021

Steering Committee Decisions December 2020 + addendum

Steering Committee Decisions April and October 2020

Steering Committee Minutes 10 December 2019

Reports

Annual Report 2020-2021-2022-2023

2020 Source and Use of Funds Statement

Progress Report June 2020

Templates

Migration MPTF - Templates

Migration
Multi-Partner
Trust Fund