

# ANNUAL REPORT 2025



Migration  
Multi-Partner  
Trust Fund



# Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund



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# 1 INTRODUCTION

Ayantu Gutema, a returnee from Lebanon, participating in the Garment & Fashion Design Workshop – Production Practice at a public polytechnic college as part of the project's skills development support.

Photo credit: ©UN Habitat

# 1. Introduction

When adopting the United Nations Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), Member States called for practical, coordinated action to support safer, better governed migration and mandated the establishment of a Capacity Building Mechanism (CBM), including a dedicated financing instrument: the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (Migration MPTF, or the Fund). Six years after its establishment, the Fund has become a well-established mechanism supporting country- and region-led implementation of the GCM through joint UN action grounded in the Compact's whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches.

Throughout 2025, the Fund continued to demonstrate its relevance. Three new Joint Programmes entered implementation during the year, bringing to 27 the total funded since inception. The Fund's portfolio continued to reflect a broad range of migration realities and priorities, while the five thematic areas used by the Migration MPTF continued to serve as an important tool to support balance across the portfolio and maintain a comprehensive approach to the different dimensions of migration governance covered by the GCM.

The Fund also continued to strengthen its operational framework and programming model. In 2025, the Steering Committee endorsed important adjustments to the management of the Joint Programme pipeline, including a shift toward more targeted calls for proposals. This reflects a broader effort to ensure that the Fund's portfolio remains strategic, balanced and aligned with available resources.

Implementation and oversight arrangements remained solid throughout the year. Joint Programme reporting rates remained high, all required evaluations were completed, and independent evaluations finalized in 2025 confirmed the continued relevance of the Fund's programming approach, including its contribution to institutional coordination, stakeholder engagement and capacity-building efforts linked to GCM implementation.

The year also saw continued reflection on how to strengthen linkages across the wider GCM Capacity Building Mechanism and better connect financing, technical assistance and knowledge-sharing support. In October 2025, the Steering Committee approved the establishment of a new Technical Support Window within the Migration MPTF, designed to support the other components of the CBM, namely, the Demand-driven Facility and the Repository of Practices. Beyond creating a new funding modality, the decision reflected a broader evolution in the Fund's role: positioning the Migration MPTF not only as a financing mechanism for Joint Programmes, but increasingly as a central platform advancing more integrated, system-wide support to GCM implementation.

2025, however, proved exceptionally difficult for resource mobilization. Against a backdrop of mounting pressure on official development assistance budgets, annual contributions fell sharply compared to previous years. These constraints inevitably affected the pace at which new programming could be approved.

Despite these challenges, the Fund continued to benefit from broad and geographically diverse support. Several long-standing partners renewed their contributions during the year, while Canada joined the Fund as a new donor. By the end of 2025, the Migration MPTF had received contributions from 21 Member States as well as philanthropic and civil society partners, reflecting the broad coalition underpinning the GCM itself.

As this report demonstrates, the Migration MPTF remains a unique instrument within the UN system: a mechanism designed not only to finance migration-related activities, but to foster coherent, rights-based and partnership-driven implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. In an increasingly difficult financial and political environment, the Fund continues to provide an important platform for collective action and practical multilateral cooperation on migration governance.



# 2

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

In the Upper Baddibou and Jarra West Districts of The Gambia, a joint livelihood initiative equipped youth and women with practical skills in sustainable agriculture, agribusiness, and entrepreneurship.

Photo credit: ©ITC

Throughout 2025, the Fund continued to run smoothly under the governance, operational and programmatic frameworks and mechanisms established between late 2019 and early 2020 and regularly revised/updated since. 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

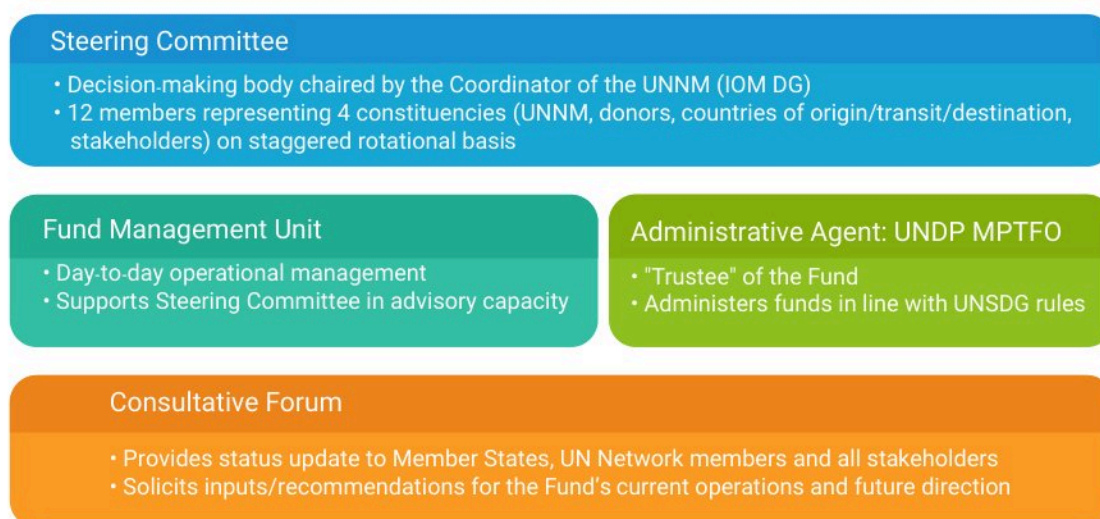
### 2.1.1 Governance Structure

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 2025, this structure, along with the established processes, methodologies and tools of the Fund, facilitated effective and efficient operations.

### Migration MPTF Governance Structure



The **Steering Committee**, chaired by the Director General of IOM as Coordinator of the Network, governs the Fund. It provides oversight and makes, collectively and 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.

On 19 March 2025, the US announced its withdrawal from the Steering Committee. Exceptionally, the donors constituency has been composed of only two members during the reporting time.

Steering Committee membership since 2019 is summarized below.

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	From Jan 2025 to Dec 2025
<b>UN Network on Migration</b>	ILO, UN Women, WHO	UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF	FAO, UNICEF, UNODC (new)	FAO, UNODC, UNHCR (new)
<b>Donors</b>	Germany, Thailand, UK	Germany, Mexico, UK	Denmark, France, Mexico	Denmark, France, USA (new)	Denmark, UK (new)
<b>Countries of origin, transit and destination</b>	Ecuador, Morocco, the Philippines	Ghana, Iraq, the Philippines	Bangladesh, Ghana, Iraq	Bangladesh, El Salvador (new), Ghana	Bangladesh, El Salvador, Kenya (new)
<b>Stakeholders</b>	The African Movement of Working Children and Youth, Mayors Migration Council, Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	International Detention Coalition, Mayors Migration Council, Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants	AFFORD, International Detention Coalition, Ms. Ghada Hammouda (Private Sector)	AFFORD, Private Sector, Migrant Forum in Asia/Center for Migrant Advocacy (new)	AFFORD, Migrant Forum in Asia/Center for Migrant Advocacy, The United Methodist Committee on Relief – UMCOR (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.

At the beginning of 2025, the Fund Management Unit (FMU) was composed of two full-time professional staff members – the Head of the Fund Management Unit (P5) and a Senior Programme Specialist (P4) – as well as one full-time administrative staff member. The team also included a Junior Professional Officer co-funded by the French Government until September 2025. From late 2023 through the end of 2025, the FMU further benefited from a part-time communications consultant.

Prior to 2022, the FMU was fully funded by IOM as part of its institutional support to the UN Network on Migration Secretariat. In line with good funding practices, it was foreseen that these costs would gradually be transferred to the Fund itself. Accordingly, the Steering Committee agreed that 25 per cent of the FMU’s budget would be covered by the Fund in 2022, 50 per cent in 2023, and 66.6 per cent in 2024, with the remaining balance covered by IOM.

However, due to funding reductions in 2025 (see Section 6), the FMU structure was streamlined. The Senior Programme Specialist (P4) and the full-time administrative position were consolidated into a single Programme and Partnerships Officer (P3) position, and the Junior Professional Officer position concluded in September 2025. It was also decided that the FMU budget would thereafter be fully covered by the Migration MPTF.

At the same time, in line with ongoing efforts to strengthen coordination within the UN Network on Migration Secretariat and consolidate the Capacity Building Mechanism, the FMU increasingly worked in close collaboration with colleagues from the Demand-Driven Facility (DDF) team under the supervision of the Head of the Fund Management Unit. This enabled the Fund to benefit from complementary expertise and operational support, including from the Senior Programme Manager (P4), helping sustain effective functioning despite the streamlined staffing structure.

During 2025, 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 that reports and documentation 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 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. 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 2025, the Consultative Forum was held within the sixth UN Network on Migration Annual Meeting.<sup>1</sup> In 2025, one Steering Committee meeting was held in November. All Steering Committee decisions are available at <https://mptf.undp.org/fund/mig00> or <https://migrationnetwork>.

### Establishment of a Technical Support Window within the Migration MPTF

At its November 2025 meeting, the Steering Committee decided to establish a Technical Support Window within the Migration MPTF to provide sustainable financing for the other two components of the GCM Capacity Building Mechanism (CBM) – the Demand-Driven Facility (DDF) and the Hub.

The Committee recalled that the CBM was designed as a single, coherent framework with three complementary pillars:

- The Migration MPTF – pooled financing for joint programmes and systemic initiatives.
- The DDF – providing on-demand technical expertise and support to governments.
- The Repository – capturing, curating, and sharing peer-reviewed examples of GCM implementation worldwide.

The Committee recognized the concrete impact of the DDF and Repository to date. Both components have been instrumental in translating the GCM's commitments into action and are essential to sustaining system-wide support.

Establishing a dedicated Technical Support Window under the Fund will:

- Ensure predictable financing for the DDF and Repository once current external funding ends.
- Promote coherence and reduce fragmentation across CBM components.
- Strengthen the Fund's role as the central financing mechanism for the GCM, consistent with UN80 priorities on efficiency, coherence, and collective delivery.

<sup>1</sup> Agenda Coordinator's Briefing (23 June).pdf

## Migration MPTF Consultative Forum

As part of the UN Network on Migration Annual Meeting, the fifth Consultative Forum of the Migration MPTF took place on 23 June 2025. 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.

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 Mr Philippe Grandet, Head of the Migration MPTF Management Unit. The panel discussion drew on expertise and insights gained from donors and members of the Steering Committee; explored the progress of the Fund; unpacked emerging priorities already identified; and looked to the future to explore avenues for the Fund's continued contribution to GCM implementation.

The panelists were:

- H.E. Mr Simon Manley, CMG, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, UK Mission to the WTO, UN and Other International Organisations (Geneva)
- Ms Stella Opoku-Owusu, Executive Director, AFFORD



Migration MPTF consultative forum | Photos: ©UNNM

Key observations made were as follows:

- Several Member States took the floor to express confidence in the Migration MPTF as a vital mechanism fostering cooperation among partners and supporting the implementation of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.
- Member States encouraged additional contributions to the Fund, particularly in view of the upcoming International Migration Review Forum.
- The strong alignment of the Fund with the guiding principles of the Global Compact – notably whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, as well as people-centred principles – was highlighted, both through the partnerships underpinning funded Joint Programmes and through its inclusive governance structure.
- The work of the Fund Management Unit (FMU) was commended.

## 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.<sup>2</sup>

### Commitment to Transparency

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

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

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

## 2.2 Results Orientation

Getting things done is the priority.

The Migration MPTF operational framework and programming approach is highly results-oriented.

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.



<sup>2</sup> The Operations Manual is available at: [https://migrationnetwork.un.org/system/files/docs/MMPTF%20Operations%20Manual\\_Nov\\_2023.pdf](https://migrationnetwork.un.org/system/files/docs/MMPTF%20Operations%20Manual_Nov_2023.pdf)

The focus on results and alignment to GCM guiding principles are also reflected in the Fund's **Results Monitoring Framework (RMF)**. The RMF 2020-2022 was originally developed and approved by the Steering Committee in December 2020. In March 2023 the Steering Committee approved an updated RMF for 2023-2026, taking lessons learned into consideration. Further information on results is available in the relevant sections of this report, as follows:

- **Results Area 1** - The Joint Programmes and Initiatives funded by the Migration MPTF are aligned to key Global Compact Guiding Principles: see sections 3 and 4, in particular 3.5.2.
- **Result Area 2** - The Joint Programmes and Initiatives funded by the Migration MPTF are sustainable and
- **Result Area 3** - The Migration MPTF is managed efficiently, coherently, and consistently: see sections 2, 3, and 4.

The full RMF, summarizing expected results, indicators, 2025 targets, as well as achievements, is included in Annex A.

## 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<sup>3</sup>, the Member States pledged to double their support to the UN pooled funds while the UN committed to improving the management of pooled funds, including through the design and implementation of risk management systems and strategies<sup>4</sup>. In this context, the Steering Committee endorsed a risk management strategy and corresponding risk register in mid-2020 (see Annex B of the Migration MPTF Operations Manual), with close monitoring of the risks and continued assessment of the effectiveness of treatment measures as the strategy's main element.

In November 2024, the Steering Committee reviewed the strategy, and confirmed that existing risks and treatment measures continue to be relevant, while making some slight adjustments. The risk management strategy will be reviewed again by the Steering Committee at its first meeting in 2026.

## 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.

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<sup>3</sup> [https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2024-06/Funding%20compact\\_English.pdf](https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2024-06/Funding%20compact_English.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.un.org/ecosoc/sites/www.un.org.ecosoc/files/files/en/qcpr/SGR2019-Add%201%20-%20Funding%20Compact%20>

## 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



## 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	Region	Subregion
Africa	East Africa	Asia Pacific	Central and North Asia
	Southern Africa		East and Southeast Asia
	West and Central Africa		South Asia
Americas	Caribbean		Pacific
	Central and North America	Europe	
	South America	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.



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.





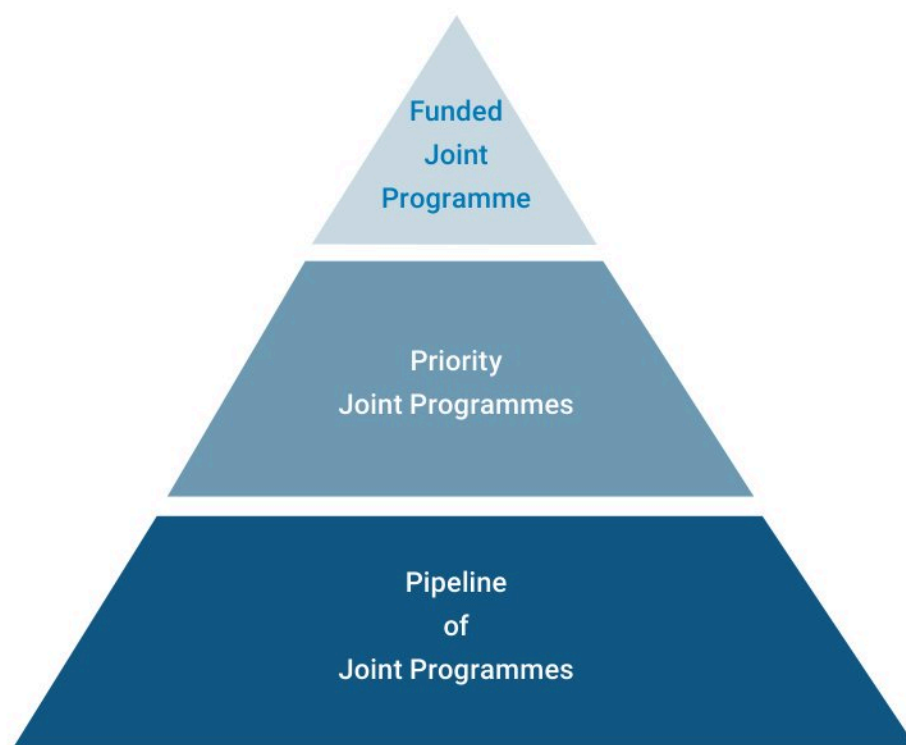
# 3 THE SELECTION OF JOINT PROGRAMMES

Workshop participants in Vanuatu identify reintegration priorities and support needs for returning migrant workers.

In 2025, the Migration MPTF funded three new programmes. Of the 27 Joint Programmes selected for funding to date, 10 had concluded in 2023 and 2024, 3 concluded in 2025, and 14 were still ongoing at the end of 2025..

The Fund uses a three-step process to review and select Joint Programmes:<sup>5</sup>

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



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 2025.

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<sup>5</sup> This process is further elaborated upon in the [Investment Plan 2023-2026](#).

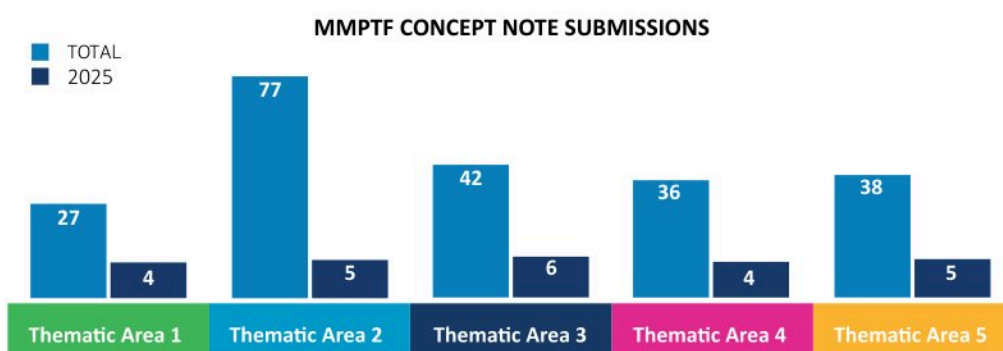
## 3.1 The Submission of Concept Notes

By the end of 2025, the Fund had received 220 concept notes. 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. In 2025, the Migration MPTF received 24 concept notes, which were reviewed transparently applying the criteria outlined in the 2023-2026 Investment Plan (Result 3.2 of the Result Monitoring Framework – see Annex A).

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.

### Thematic Balance

Despite a noticeable shift towards Thematic Area 2, at least 27 concept notes were received under each thematic area as of 31 December 2025. This allowed the Fund to comply with the 360-degree approach in its decisions without compromising on quality.



### Geographic Diversity

Forty-five countries and regions submitted one or more concept notes for review in 2025, either separately or as part of a multi-country proposal. The Asia-Pacific submitted the greatest number of concept notes (10), followed by Americas (7), Africa (3), MENA (2), and Europe (1). Additionally, one multi-country concept note covered three different regions: Asia-Pacific, Europe and MENA.

A total of 220 concept notes had been received from over 120 countries and regions since 2020: 76 in Africa; 53 in the Americas; 62 in Asia-Pacific; 15 in Europe; 10 in MENA; and 4 at the global level or covering several regions.

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

2020-2025 MMPTF Concept Note Submissions	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total to date
AFRICA	39	9	8	6	11	3	76
AMERICAS	19	1	7	5	14	7	53
ASIA	21	9	6	9	7	10	62
EUROPE	8	3	2	0	1	1	15
MENA	3	2	2	0	1	2	10
GLOBAL / MULTI REGIONS	0	0	2	0	1	1	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>20</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>220</b>

## Concept Note Submissions by Region



<sup>6</sup> Among them, 21 concept notes were submitted during the second half of 2022 and reviewed at the February 2023 meeting.

## 3.2 The Pipeline Selection

The 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.

The relatively high number of Joint Programmes in the pipeline is encouraging. It helps ensure quality and balance 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 road map to put the GCM into action. It further reinforces the UN system's commitment 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. Additionally, following a Steering Committee decision made in June 2024, pipeline concept notes that remain for more than three years without being selected among the priority Joint Programmes are, by default, withdrawn. In 2025, six concept notes were withdrawn from the pipeline.

In 2025, the Steering Committee endorsed a shift from the current open-ended approach for receiving concept notes to time-bound calls for proposals to be launched when resources allow or strategic gaps are identified. This will help ensure a more focused, balanced, and strategic pipeline, while better aligning the volume of concept notes received with the resources available for financing.

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

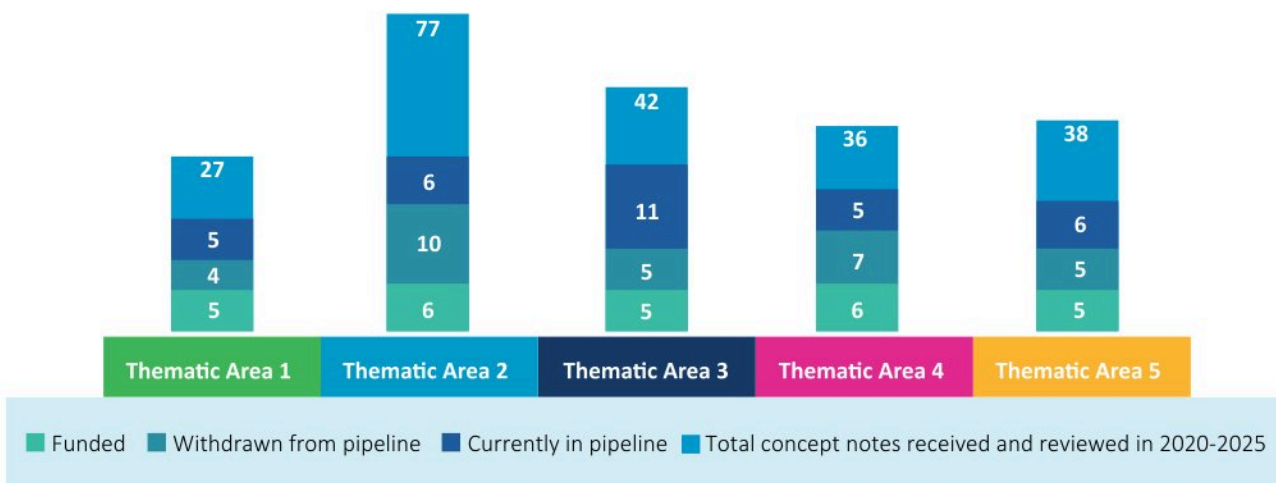
- Eligibility and adherence to key cross-cutting principles (people-centred, human rights dimension, gender-responsiveness, child sensitivity);
- The quality of the consultative process leading to the Joint Programme design;
- Complementarity with existing initiatives/programmes;
- The strength and breadth 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 7 of 24 concept notes reviewed in 2025. The following analysis is cumulative, reviewing the 2020-2025 figures in total.

## Thematic Balance

The discrepancy between the thematic areas at the submission stage, as highlighted in section 3.1, was significantly reduced through the pipeline selection process, as the graph below shows. The concept notes selected in the pipeline are then either funded, withdrawn from the pipeline,<sup>7</sup> or currently in the pipeline.

**MMPTF CONCEPT NOTE BY THEMATIC AREAS (2020-2025)**



In 2025 alone, out of 24 new concept notes, at least 1 was included in the pipeline under each thematic area.

It is also interesting 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 (16.7 per cent)<sup>8</sup>. 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 (21) of approved concept notes in 2024 and 2025. Additionally, it has the highest number of programmes in the pipeline (11), followed by Thematic Areas 2 and 5 (6).

## Geographic Diversity

Africa accounted for 35 per cent of the 220 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: 11 since 2020 (5 per cent of the total). 2025 was no exception. 70 per cent of the 35 concept notes reviewed during the year came from the Americas and the Asia-Pacific regions, and only 3 originated from the MENA

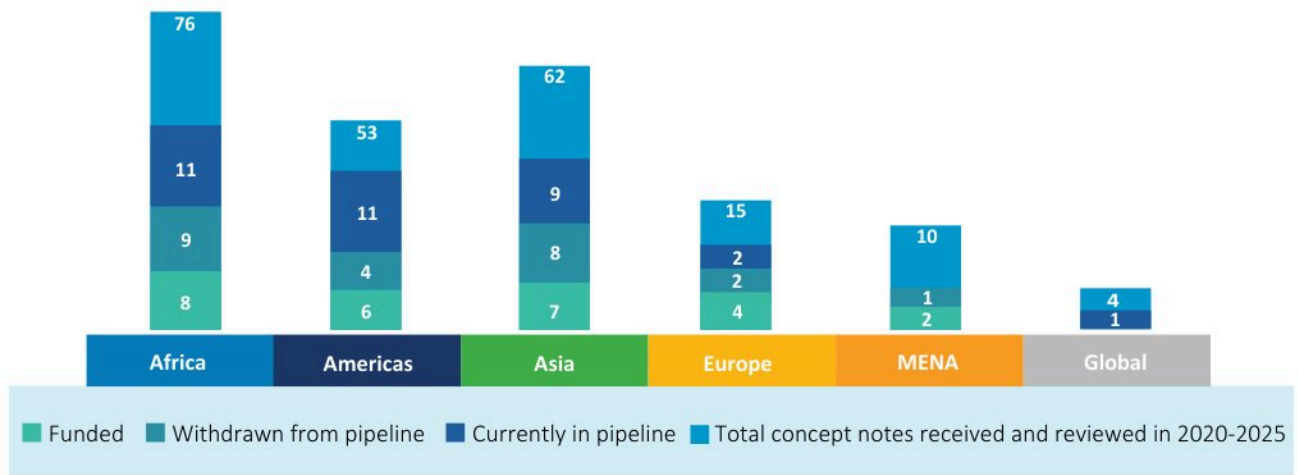
<sup>7</sup> Concept notes can be removed from the pipeline at the initiative of the submitters if they no longer seek funding for the initiative because it has been funded from other sources, because the national/regional context changed significantly or because it is no longer considered a national priority. Concept notes can also be removed if the full-fledged Joint Programme document submitted at the request of the Steering Committee is not approved 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.

<sup>8</sup> Funded programmes and programmes in the pipeline.

region<sup>9</sup>, the least represented region in the Joint Programme pipeline.

The approved concept notes are disaggregated in the graph below among the funded programmes, those withdrawn from the pipeline, and those still in the pipeline.

**MMPTF CONCEPT NOTE BY REGION (2020-2025)**



<sup>9</sup> Additionally, one was a multiregional programme including a MENA countries.

### 3.3 The Priority Identification

In 2025, four programmes from the Joint Programmes Pipeline were invited to submit a full-fledged Joint Programme document. In addition, the Steering Committee considered a proposal, “Boosting the contribution of diaspora to climate action in rural areas,” in Belgium, Senegal and Morocco, submitted by FAO and IOM, which had been carried over for consideration. Of the five Joint Programme documents reviewed, four were approved as priorities while one was not approved. The approved programmes are outlined below, followed by the proposal that was not approved.

Joint Programmes documents submitted					
Approved					
Thematic	Country, Countries, or Region	Region/ Sub-Region	Joint Programme Title	Participating UN Organizations (PUNOs)	Budget (USD)
2	Namibia	Africa/ Southern Africa	Strengthening protection and assistance services to migrants, including children in vulnerable situations in Namibia	IOM, UNICEF, FAO	2,800,000
3	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
4	Belgium, Senegal, Morocco	Africa/ West and Central Africa; Europe; MENA	Boosting the contribution of diaspora to climate action in rural areas	FAO, IOM	3,000,000
4	Sri Lanka	Asia-Pacific/ South Asia	Promoting decent employment opportunity and gender equality in the care economy for Sri Lanka migration workers	IOM, ILO	1,400,000
Not Approved					
2	Bolivia	Americas/ South America	Amazon Alive: Sustainable solutions for safe migration and resilient communities	IOM, UN Women, ILO	2,537,291

## 3.4 The Funding Decision

In 2025, three Joint Programmes that were selected for funding at the end of 2024 got officially launched:

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	Pakistan	Asia-Pacific/ South Asia	Strengthening Response to Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling of Migrants in Pakistan	IOM, UNODC	2,700,000

As highlighted in Annex A (Result Monitoring Framework), these Joint Programmes started implementation more than 40 working days after the Steering Committee decision. This is mainly due to the challenges related to the end-of-year financial closure period, combined with the transition to the digitalized Fund Transfer Request system on the MPTFO platform. The introduction of the new system required an initial period of familiarization, including training and adjustments in the submission process.

No additional Joint Programmes were funded in 2025. However, following the receipt of additional funding, the Steering Committee discussed the allocation of resources at the end of 2025. The funding was formally approved in 2026 and will be reported on in the next reporting cycle.

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

## 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 (2020-2025), 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 2020-2025 (USD)	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, as very few concept notes are submitted to the Fund.

The following table summarizes funded and pipeline Joint Programmes per region for the cumulative 2020-2025 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	1	5
MENA	2	1	3
Global	0	1	1
TOTAL	27	34	62

## 3.5.2 GCM Guiding Principles

This section on alignment of the funded Joint Programmes to the GCM guiding principles addresses a portfolio of 27 Joint Programmes, ongoing or completed by the end of 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 four-point scale Human Rights Marker: A (Principal contribution to 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).

With 18 Joint Programmes reporting A, and 9 reporting B (all 27 Joint Programmes reporting a Human Rights Marker of either A or B), the Fund has achieved its 2025 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) – see Annex A.

### 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).

With one funded Joint Programme reporting A and 26 reporting B, the Fund fully achieved its 2025 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) – see Annex A.

## 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.

With 2 funded Joint Programmes reporting A, 14 reporting B, and 9 reporting C, the Fund fully achieved its 2025 target under Result 1.4, indicator 1.4 (target 60 per cent reporting A, B or C and 20 per cent reporting A or B).

## People-centred

All 27 Joint Programmes consulted with and explicitly reflected the needs and concerns of migrants and/or migration-affected communities in their design. The Fund has therefore fully achieved the 2025 target under Result 1.1, Indicator 1.1.1 (80 per cent of Joint Programmes reporting as such) – see Annex A.

For example, the Joint Programme in **Pakistan** consulted communities, including intending, potential, and returning migrants, as well as community influencers. As part of the design process, PUNOs conducted a study surveying 700 community members and carried out 10 Key Informant

Interviews and 10 Focus Group Discussions with key stakeholders. The programme also supports returning vulnerable migrants, through which the specific needs of returnees and their reintegration challenges were further identified and confirmed.

## Whole-of-society

Twenty-two out of 27 (90 per cent) Joint Programmes have entered into implementation or collaboration agreements with non-governmental stakeholders, all of which included financial agreements. These partners included civil society organizations, academia, the private sector and trade unions. The Fund therefore achieved the 2025 target under Result 1.6.2 (70 per cent of Joint Programmes entering into implementation agreements with non-governmental stakeholders) – see Annex A.

For example, the Joint Programme in Zimbabwe signed implementation agreements with Simukai, a local CSO, and CESVI, an international NGO. Similarly, the Joint Programme in El Salvador entered into financial agreements with organizations including Fundación Silencio (FUNDASIL), Médicos del Mundo

Similarly, the Joint Programme in **El Salvador** was designed based on consultations with migrants and CSOs, including surveys, in-depth interviews, and targeted discussions.

en El Salvador, and Fe y Alegría El Salvador.

In addition, 90 per cent of Joint Programmes include—or will include, in the case of recently launched programmes—non-UN and non-governmental stakeholders in their programme management and coordination mechanisms (see Annex A). These stakeholders include migrants, diaspora groups, local communities, civil society organizations, academia, the private sector and trade unions, in line with the Global Compact for Migration definition. The Fund has therefore achieved its 2025 target under Result 1.6.1 (90 per cent of Joint Programmes including non-UN and non-governmental stakeholders in programme management and coordination mechanisms) – see Annex A.

## Whole-of-government

A whole-of-government approach to programming helps ensure both vertical and horizontal policy coherence across sectors and levels of governance. Migration is a multidimensional issue that cannot be addressed by a single policy sector alone. Effective interventions therefore require coordination across line ministries as well as across national, provincial and local levels of government.

All 27 funded Joint Programmes include or included more than one government line entity as partners, enabling the Fund to fully achieve its 2025 target under Result 1.5, indicator 1.5.1 (90 per cent of Joint Programmes include more than one government line entity as partners) – see Annex A.

In addition, 62 per cent of funded Joint Programmes

entered into implementation agreements (both financial and non-financial) with local governments and related entities. This allowed the Fund to fully achieve its 2025 target under Result 1.5, indicator 1.5.2 (30 per cent of Joint Programmes enter into implementation agreements—financial or other—with local governments and related entities).

Among the Joint Programmes that entered into such agreements, more than half included financial arrangements.

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 regional and national work of the UN Network on Migration. 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	202	32	25
UNICEF	60	6	9
UNDP	57	7	7
ILO	52	9	6
UN Women	38	5	7
UNODC	35	9	4
UNFPA	33	5	5
FAO	30	7	2
UNHCR	26	4	6
WFP	19	1	1
WHO & PAHO	15	2	5
OHCHR	13	1	1
UNESCO	11	1	0
UNOPS	6	1	1
UNAIDS	5	0	0
UN HABITAT	4	0	1
UNEP	4	0	0
UNIDO	3	0	1
ITC	2	0	2
UNCDF	2	0	0
UNOCT	2	0	0
UNDRR	1	0	1
UNFCC	1	0	0

The data shows the Network is highly engaged: 24 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 to Joint Programmes by the end of 2025 has been distributed among the participating UN organizations.



Additionally, in 2025 the Migration MPTF met its target under Result 2.2, indicator 2.2.1 related to the contribution of funded programmes to the relevant UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and/or relevant regional frameworks. One hundred per cent of the Joint Programmes that completed evaluations in 2025 (The Gambia,

Costa Rica, and the Regional Pacific programme) were positively assessed by independent external evaluations as having contributed to the UNSDCF and/or relevant regional frameworks.

### 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 the SDG targets and indicators to which they mainly contribute, 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.



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

In the city of Oujda, Morocco, an inclusive daycare initiative brought together local and migrant children to foster the values of living together from early childhood.

By the end of 2025, 27 Joint Programmes had been selected for funding:

- Seven completed implementation in 2023
- Three completed implementation in 2024
- Three completed implementation in 2025
- Fourteen were ongoing at the end of 2025

This chapter provides a brief overview of each programme, highlighting the main achievements in 2025. For programmes completed in 2025, key achievements covering the entire programme period are included in the summary, as well as an additional section reflecting future actions to sustain and build on the results.

Ninety-nine per cent of the Joint Programmes reports and mid-year updates were submitted on time in 2025. All Joint Programme evaluation reports were submitted. Three Joint Programmes undertook joint final independent evaluations in 2025, within six months of project completion. As such, the Fund meets its target for the year for Result 3.3 (See Annex A).

The joint final independent evaluations 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.

Based on end-of-project reports and evaluations for these three programmes, on average, 99 per cent of the outcomes were reported/assessed to have been achieved. In addition, based on the findings of the three Joint Programme evaluations, two were positively evaluated as achieving sustainable results. See further details in Annex A - Result 2.1 (achievement of results and sustainability).

For more information on individual Joint Programmes, the full 2025 Annual Report for each programme, as well as the evaluation reports for those finalized in 2025, 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 Nigeria

<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening fact-based and data-driven migration governance and management in Nigeria
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	2,000,000
<b>Status as of 31 December 2025</b>	Ongoing
<b>Implementation Period</b>	February 2023 - February 2026
<b>PUNOs</b>	 

### Joint Programme Background and Summary

Nigeria is a key country of origin, transit, and destination within regional and global migration systems. Migration dynamics in the country are complex and shaped by a combination of structural factors and regional mobility frameworks such as the ECOWAS Free Movement Protocol. At the same time, challenges related to irregular migration, TiP, and fragmented data systems have highlighted the need for more coordinated migration governance.

The Joint Programme aims to strengthen the Government of Nigeria's capacity to manage migration through fact-based and data-driven approaches, with focus on improving the collection, analysis, and use of migration data to inform policy and decision-making. It supports the development and operationalization of key national frameworks, including the National Migration Policy (NMP) and the Integrated Implementation Plan (IIP) for the GCM, while strengthening institutional coordination and technical capacities across relevant

### Achievements

Though implementation initially faced delays in 2023, activities accelerated significantly from 2024 onward, resulting in the validation of key national frameworks, strengthened technical capacities, and improved inter-agency collaboration.

**Strengthening migration policy and strategic frameworks:** A major achievement of the programme was the advancement of Nigeria's migration policy framework through the review and validation of the NMP and the development of the IIP for the GCM. The policy review process followed a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach, engaging more than

600 stakeholders across Nigeria's six geopolitical zones through consultations, technical working sessions, and validation workshops.

Key milestones included multiple Policy Review Committee drafting sessions, Technical Working Group validation workshops, and a national validation session in April 2025, which resulted in the formal validation of both the revised NMP and the IIP. These frameworks have been submitted to the Federal Executive Council for final approval. The development of the IIP further strengthens implementation readiness by translating policy priorities into clear

actions, roles, timelines, and monitoring mechanisms, aligned with national priorities and international commitments under the GCM.

**Enhancing migration data governance and systems:**

Significant progress was achieved in enhancing migration data governance. The Migration Data Working Group was institutionalized as a central coordination platform, with five meetings convened in 2024 and 2025 that engaged approximately 200 stakeholders across government, academia, civil society, and the private sector. These efforts contributed to the review and validation of the National Migration Data Management Strategy and the development of an MoU on data sharing, establishing a more standardized and coordinated framework for migration data management. Capacity-building interventions further strengthened institutional capabilities. A total of 223 individuals (134 men; 99 women) were trained in migration data collection, analysis, and management, while 107 participants received targeted training based on a needs assessment of key agencies, including the National Bureau of Statistics, National Population Commission, Nigeria Immigration Service, and NAPTIP. In parallel, PUNOs also delivered strong

results in building national capacity to generate and use evidence on irregular migration and TiP. Training activities delivered in collaboration with NAPTIP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights reached more than 150 stakeholders across all six geopolitical zones, equipping participants with skills in research methodologies, data collection, and analysis using both quantitative and qualitative tools.

These strengthened capacities were operationalized through nationwide field deployments across more than 20 states, generating primary data for the Nigeria Trafficking in Persons Country Report 2025. Overall, the process strengthened national ownership of data systems, and enhanced the analytical quality of evidence used for policy and programming.

Additionally, the National Migration Database was upgraded, including the development of data collection tools and delivery of technical training to 90 participants on system use and management. These combined efforts contributed to improved reporting rates to the database, reaching 96 per cent of targeted agencies, indicating substantial progress toward a harmonized national migration data system.

## 4.1.2 Serbia

<b>Project Title</b>	Promoting evidence-based migration governance for maximizing development potential of migration
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	1,999,101
<b>Status as of 31 December 2025</b>	Ongoing
<b>Implementation Period</b>	September 2023 - August 2026
<b>PUNOs</b>	

### Joint Programme Background and Summary

Serbia remains an important transit and host country within mixed migration flows in the Western Balkans, while also addressing the needs of refugees, asylum

seekers, internally displaced persons, and returning migrants. These dynamics require strengthened institutional capacities to manage migration in a

comprehensive, evidence-based, and protection-sensitive manner. At the same time, gaps persist in migration data systems, coordination across national and local actors, and the integration of migration considerations into development planning, underscoring the need for more structured approaches to data collection, analysis, and policy implementation.

To this end, the Joint Programme is supporting national and local authorities in strengthening migration governance systems. Working closely with the Commissariat for Refugees and Migration and local stakeholders, the programme focuses on enhancing institutional capacities, improving migration data systems, supporting evidence-based policy development, and promoting coordination across sectors.

## Achievements

Across its three outcome areas, the Joint Programme made notable progress in strengthening Serbia's migration governance architecture, particularly through institutional capacity-building, data system development, and enhanced coordination among national and local actors.

**Supporting institutional training systems:** A key achievement under the programme was the development of 11 specialized training curricula across thematic areas such as migration and public health, return and reintegration, gender-based violence, child protection, statelessness, and diaspora engagement, in collaboration with the with the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees and Migration (SCRM). These curricula contributed to strengthening the Migration Training Centre (MTC) within the SCRM as a national hub for professional training in migration management. The successful accreditation of training programmes with the National Academy of Public Administration further institutionalized capacity-building efforts within Serbia's public administration system.


Leveraging these curricula, the programme also strengthened national training capacities through Training of Trainers initiatives, resulting in a pool of 94 certified MTC trainers and enabling the roll-out of training sessions for government institutions, local self-governments, and service providers for 307 participants. In parallel, targeted efforts supported

the development of strategic documents, including the MTC's development plan and training catalogue, contributing to long-term sustainability.

**Advancing migration data systems and evidence-based planning:** The development and deployment of a digital platform for monitoring Local Action Plans enabled real-time tracking of migration-related indicators and improved reporting capacities at national and local levels. Complementary efforts supported data collection, analysis, and reporting aligned with Global Compact for Migration and Sustainable Development Goal frameworks, including the integration of gender- and age-sensitive data practices. The programme is also fostering collaboration with academic institutions and supported research initiatives to generate evidence for migration policymaking, through research partnerships.

**Enhancing local migration governance and planning:** At the local level, the programme supported the development and revision of Local Action Plans across 39 municipalities, strengthening participatory planning processes and improving the alignment of migration policies with local development priorities. These efforts contributed to reinforcing coordination between national and local institutions and improving the implementation of migration-related policies at the local level.

## 4.1.3 MENA (Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon)

<b>Project Title</b>	Harnessing synergies between climate change adaptation and risk reduction in migrant-inclusive health system responses
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	3,200,000
<b>Status as of 31 December 2025</b>	Ongoing
<b>Implementation Period</b>	January 2024 – April 2026
<b>PUNOs</b>	  

### Joint Programme Background and Summary

The MENA region is increasingly affected by climate change, experiencing rising temperatures, water scarcity, and more frequent extreme weather events, placing growing pressure on public health systems. These risks are further compounded in countries such as Iraq, Jordan, and Lebanon, where large populations of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced persons face additional vulnerabilities in accessing healthcare and continuity of care. Climate-related hazards, including heat stress, water- and vector-borne diseases, and environmental degradation, are intensifying existing health challenges, highlighting

the need for more integrated and inclusive responses.

The Joint Programme aimed to strengthen the integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction within public health systems. Accordingly, the programme focused on generating evidence, strengthening institutional capacities, and supporting policy and planning processes that incorporate a gender-sensitive human mobility lens, to enable more resilient, climate-responsive health systems.

### Achievements

The Joint Programme made strong progress in advancing migrant-inclusive and climate-responsive health system approaches across Iraq, Jordan, and Lebanon, particularly through evidence generation, institutional strengthening, and enhanced cross-sectoral coordination.

**Strengthening the evidence base on climate-health-migration linkages:** The Joint Programme supported evidence generation through assessments, research, and vulnerability analyses at national and subnational levels. This included stakeholder mapping, literature reviews, and qualitative field research in Iraq; subnational consultations and vulnerability

assessments in Jordan; and multiple research studies and a large-scale community perception survey in Lebanon. These efforts improved understanding of the interlinkages between climate change, health, disaster risk, and human mobility, and provided actionable evidence to inform policy and planning.

**Enhancing policy coherence and resilience planning:** Progress was made in strengthening coherence between public health adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies. The programme supported sensitization workshops, policy dialogue, and the development of local resilience action plans in all three countries, contributing to the integration

of migrant-inclusive and gender-sensitive approaches into national and subnational planning processes. In Iraq, this included support to the development of a National DRR and Climate Change Strategy. In Jordan and Lebanon, efforts focused on aligning evidence with emerging public health adaptation planning and resilience frameworks.



Stakeholders in Lebanon during a subnational resilience workshop focused on aligning public health adaptation with disaster risk reduction frameworks.

| Photo: ©IOM

### **Building institutional and workforce capacities:**

The Joint Programme strengthened capacities of health professionals through targeted training and capacity-building initiatives. These efforts enhanced institutional readiness and supported the integration of climate and migration considerations into health

service delivery systems. Across the three countries, 245 health professionals (141 women, 104 men) were trained on climate-related health risks, migrant-inclusive care, and risk communication approaches.

### **Strengthening community awareness and risk communication:**

Efforts were made to enhance community understanding of climate-related health risks and promote health-seeking behaviours among host and migrant populations. Through multilingual awareness campaigns and community outreach activities, the programme reached an estimated 176,000 people across the three countries (online and in person). In Iraq, risk communication and community engagement activities combined community outreach with digital dissemination of messages on heat stress, air pollution, and water-borne diseases. In Jordan, awareness campaigns included outreach to 22,000 travellers returning from Hajj. In Lebanon, multilingual information, education and communication materials and community-based outreach activities were delivered through trained community health workers, ensuring accessibility for diverse migrant and host populations.

## ➔ 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

<b>Project Title</b>	Addressing the drivers and causes of migration-related vulnerabilities among border communities along the Trans-Gambia transport corridor
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	2,350,000
<b>Status as of 31 December 2025</b>	Operationally closed
<b>Implementation Period</b>	January 2022 - September 2025
<b>PUNOs</b>	

#### 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

The Joint Programme has made substantial progress toward its overarching objective by strengthening protection mechanisms for vulnerable populations; enhancing mobility governance through improved border infrastructure, data systems, and inter-agency coordination; and expanding economic opportunities for women and youth through targeted livelihood

support in border communities along the Trans-Gambia transport corridor.

**Improving border management and safe migration systems:** The Joint Programme enhanced border governance through infrastructure upgrades and the deployment of the Migration Information and Data

Analysis System (MIDAS), improving data collection and monitoring at key border posts. Capacity-building efforts reached more than 280 border and government officials, strengthening the application of protection-sensitive procedures, including screening and identification of vulnerable migrants. These efforts were complemented by the operationalization of Inter-Agency Border Coordination Committees, with seven coordination meetings convened to improve information sharing and joint responses among immigration, law enforcement, and other border actors.

**Promoting child protection and rights-based approaches:** Targeted interventions enhanced child protection systems through training of more than 80 border officials, 35 shelter staff, and 40 local authority representatives on child protection procedures and case management. Support to Community Child Protection Committees and relevant government actors strengthened identification, referral, and response mechanisms for unaccompanied and separated children, contributing to more structured and coordinated child protection responses.

**Enhancing protection services and awareness among communities:** Various activities were led under the Joint Programme to increase awareness and protection mechanisms for vulnerable populations. This included training for nearly 300 stakeholders across relevant institutions on the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) for vulnerable migrants and victims of trafficking, and the establishment of a reporting mechanism and toll-free hotline under the Gender Management Information Centre. Community-based sensitization and outreach activities, including

engagement with the National Youth Council, media actors, and civil society, contributed to increased awareness of migration risks, trafficking, and available protection services, such as 200 trained youth champions promoting awareness on migration risks and rights.



Launch of One-Stop Shop Entrepreneurship and Gender Based Violence Support Centre.

| Photo: ©ITC

**Expanding livelihood opportunities and economic resilience:** A total of 74 women cross-border traders benefited from entrepreneurship support, including training and access to grants, while 116 community members received technical and vocational training and entrepreneurship support. Small grants and business development support enabled women-led enterprises to expand and diversify their activities, contributing to improved income generation and economic resilience. Infrastructure investments, such as the modernization of the Lumo market, a hospitality training centre, and the One-Stop-Shop Entrepreneurship Centre (OSSEC), also improved local economic opportunities and support systems.


## Looking Ahead

The Joint Programme's interventions have demonstrated potential for scalability and replication beyond the pilot phase, particularly through the establishment of systems and structures that can be further built upon. For example, this includes the deployment of MIDAS and support to the NRM that have contributed to more structured, coordinated, and data-driven approaches to border management and protection.

At the community level, investments such as the

OSSEC and other training centres, and the Lumo market have improved access to services and economic opportunities for cross-border traders, particularly women, strengthening local resilience. The Joint Programme also highlights the importance of sustained efforts to support institutional ownership and coordination to ensure continuity of these efforts, while offering a model of integrated interventions that can inform future initiatives and be adapted to other migration corridors.

## 4.2.2 India

<b>Project Title</b>	Enhancing the resilience to climate change of migrant and vulnerable households in the coastal areas of Odisha state and drought-prone areas of Telangana state
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	3,000,000
<b>Status as of 31 December 2025</b>	Ongoing
<b>Implementation Period</b>	September 2023 – August 2026
<b>PUNOs</b>	 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  IOM UN MIGRATION

Migration from climate-vulnerable regions of India, particularly coastal and drought-prone areas, remains an important livelihood strategy, with climate change and environmental degradation increasingly influencing mobility patterns. These pressures are contributing to heightened vulnerabilities among rural households, particularly in states such as Odisha and Telangana, where climate impacts are especially severe.

### Achievements

The Joint Programme made significant progress in 2025, transitioning from foundational assessments to full-scale implementation across all outcomes.

**Generating evidence on migration, agriculture and climate change:** The Joint Programme completed baseline surveys covering more than 800 households across 14 villages in Odisha and Telangana, building on earlier Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessments. These assessments created localized, gender- and age-sensitive data on migration dynamics, climate risks, and livelihood vulnerabilities, informing beneficiary selection and the design of context-specific resilience strategies.

**Strengthening migration governance and access to services:** Through partnerships with government agencies, five Migration Resource Centres (MRCs), two mobile MRCs, and two toll-free helplines were operationalized under the Joint Programme. These service points provide information, counselling,

To address these challenges, the Joint Programme aims to enhance climate resilience among migrant and vulnerable rural households in coastal Odisha and drought-prone Telangana by strengthening climate-resilient livelihoods and improving access to safe, informed and dignified mobility options. The Joint Programme places focus on women, smallholder farmers, and migration-affected households.

MHPSS support, referrals, reintegration planning assistance, among other services, with a focus on rural and remote communities. Collectively, these services and supports have reached almost 18,000 individuals.

**Enhancing climate-resilient livelihoods and local economic opportunities:** The Joint Programme aims to enhance climate-resilient livelihood support through the design and early implementation of 10 microenterprise models, including activities such as livestock rearing, aquaculture, and small-scale agricultural production. A total of 575 households across 14 villages were selected for support, with prioritization of women-led households and marginalized groups. These interventions were informed by participatory rural appraisals and aligned with local agro-ecological conditions, to enable income diversification and reduced vulnerability to climate-related shocks.



Under the Joint Programme, in Ganjam, women participated in Participatory Rural Appraisal exercises through a Fasal Chakra (crop cycle) exercise in Sunapur village to map seasonal livelihoods to identify opportunities for strengthening local income sources.

| Photo: ©WASSAN/Rinku Giri

**Enhancing institutional capacities and policy coherence:** Through the operationalization of Programme Steering Committees, Technical Steering Groups, and District-Level Committees, the Joint

Programme facilitated regular engagement among national, state, and local stakeholders and supported more integrated planning and implementation across sectors. Capacity-building efforts further enhanced institutional responsiveness, with gender-, youth-, and child-sensitivity trainings reaching 239 stakeholders across Odisha and Telangana, promoting the application of intersectional approaches in programme design and service delivery.

Furthermore, the programme advanced policy coherence by strengthening convergence between migration, agriculture, and climate policies, as part of local development planning efforts. This included collaboration with the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj to support the incorporation of migration-responsive and climate-resilient approaches into Agricultural Development Plans and Gram Panchayat Development Plans, as key mechanisms for operationalizing interventions at community level.

## 4.2.3 Zimbabwe

<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening protection, safety and well-being of unaccompanied minors and separated children in Zimbabwe
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	2,483,375
<b>Status as of 31 December 2025</b>	Ongoing
<b>Implementation Period</b>	March 2025 – March 2027
<b>PUNOs</b>	 

### Joint Programme Background and Summary

Zimbabwe is a country of both origin and transit for migration in Southern Africa, with significant cross-border movement of children, particularly towards South Africa. Unaccompanied minors and separated children (UASC) face heightened risks, including exploitation, trafficking, family separation, and limited access to protection and social services. Challenges with cross-border coordination, civil registration systems, and limited institutional capacities further constrain the ability to provide timely and child-

sensitive protection responses.

To address these challenges, the Joint Programme aims to strengthen national systems to ensure that UASC receive comprehensive, quality and child-sensitive protection, reception, reintegration, and social welfare services across the migration cycle. Implemented in close collaboration with government counterparts and civil society partners, the programme focuses on strengthening case management

systems, improving reception facilities, enhancing cross-border coordination, and advancing legal and

policy frameworks to better protect children on the move.

## Achievements

As the Joint Programme commenced implementation in 2025, progress focused primarily on establishing foundational systems, partnerships, and coordination mechanisms necessary for effective delivery. Despite the early stage of implementation, initial results demonstrate strengthened institutional readiness and early improvements in child protection.

**Strengthening protection systems and case management:** The Joint Programme supported the Government of Zimbabwe to strengthen child-sensitive case management systems, including identification, documentation, tracing and reunification and best interest determination (BID) procedures. Through these efforts, 195 UASC accessed individualized protection services, including cross-border case follow-up.

In parallel, the Joint Programme contributed to improved national protection frameworks through the development of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for the return, readmission and reintegration of vulnerable migrants, ensuring alignment with international standards and reinforcing systematic approaches to child protection. The SOPs embed key procedures such as BID, formal case management, and structured referral pathways, allowing for more consistent and coordinated responses across institutions. Once operationalized, these SOPs are expected to enhance the quality, standardization, and accountability of protection services, while strengthening alignment with international child protection standards.

**Advancing policy and legislative frameworks:** Progress was made in strengthening the legal and policy environment for child protection and migration governance. This included supporting the review of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, a legal gap analysis, and the development of amendment principles aligned with constitutional and international child protection standards. In addition, the programme contributed to broader policy dialogue and institutional coordination, such as supporting the development of district-level workplans across key migrant-sending districts to guide implementation and enhance alignment with national priorities.

**Improving reception and service delivery systems:** Assessments of reception centres in Beitbridge and Plumtree were conducted using gender-sensitive and disability-inclusive criteria to inform future refurbishment and service improvements. These assessments provide a basis for upgrading facilities to meet international standards and enhance the quality of services available to children on the move. At the community level, the Joint Programme contributed to strengthening child protection mechanisms in three targeted communities through the establishment and reinforcement of community-based child protection structures. These mechanisms support the early identification of vulnerable children, including those at risk of unsafe migration, and facilitate referrals to appropriate services through existing protection pathways.

## 4.2.2 El Salvador

<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthened government capacities in protection and reintegration of migrants and their families, for an integrated approach with a focus on human rights.
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	3,400,000
<b>Status as of 31 December 2025</b>	Ongoing
<b>Implementation Period</b>	March 2025 – March 2027



### Joint Programme Background and Summary

El Salvador continues to experience complex migration dynamics shaped by overlapping structural drivers. Migration remains a long-standing livelihood strategy in the country, increasingly influenced by a combination of economic vulnerability, inequality, insecurity, and environmental pressures affecting rural and urban communities. These interconnected factors have contributed to sustained outward migration, as well as increasing numbers of returnees requiring protection and reintegration support.

In response, the Joint Programme adopts a comprehensive, whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to address migration push factors and protection needs. The programme focuses on three interrelated areas: strengthening protection systems and access to essential services; promoting informed decision-making and awareness of migration risks; and expanding economic reintegration opportunities for returnees and vulnerable populations.

### Achievements

Over the first year of implementation, early results of the Joint Programme demonstrate progress in initiating access to essential services among returned migrants, awareness-raising, economic reintegration programming, and establishing structures with key institutions to scale implementation for the remainder of the programme.

**Supporting protection systems and access to essential services:** The programme supported the provision of integrated protection and essential services to 660 returned migrants including survivors of violence (653 women, 7 men). Services encompassed psychosocial support, comprehensive health care, and case management, in coordination with national institutions and implementing partners. Humanitarian assistance for returnees included the provision of 2,900 essential items, including hygiene

kits, clothing, and supermarket cards, delivered to the Reception Center for Salvadoran Returnees.



Essential services (primary care consultations, psychosocial support) being delivered at the Migrant Reception and Management Center.

| Photo: ©IOM

Concurrently, capacity-building efforts targeted frontline agencies to improve the quality and accessibility of services for vulnerable migrants. A total of 59 health professionals from the Ministry of Health and the Solidarity Fund for Health participated in specialized training on responding to cases of violence against the Inter-Agency Minimum Standards for GBV in Emergencies Programming, and referral systems; the Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence; and the victimological approach for the comprehensive care of returned migrant women.

**Advancing migration awareness and prevention efforts:** The Joint Programme designed a Communication for Development (C4D) strategy to promote informed decision-making, highlight local opportunities, and address the risks associated with irregular migration. The strategy is grounded in a participatory assessment process involving

**Advancing migration awareness and prevention efforts:** The Joint Programme designed a Communication for Development (C4D) strategy to promote informed decision-making, highlight local opportunities, and address the risks associated with irregular migration. The strategy is grounded in a participatory assessment process involving 325 individuals across prioritized municipalities,

using surveys, focus groups, and interviews to identify knowledge gaps, perceptions, and drivers of migration. Leveraging these findings, the programme developed a national communication framework and proposals for three localized campaigns.

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 establish a unified framework for planning, service delivery, and institutional decision-making that can be maintained and scaled.

**Initiating economic reintegration and livelihood support pathways:** The programme initiated activities to strengthen economic reintegration opportunities for returnees, focused on entrepreneurship, certification of labour skills, and professional training. A first cohort of 25 returnees enrolled in an entrepreneurship capacity-building programme, which began with psychosocial support sessions to strengthen resilience and readiness for reintegration. In addition, preparatory work was completed to launch labour skills certification programmes in priority sectors, such as gastronomy and electrical work. This included curriculum development and establishing institutional partnerships.

## ➔ Thematic Area 3

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

### 4.3.1 Costa Rica

<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Agencies' Capacity to Coordinate and Exchange Information to Investigate and Prosecute Human Trafficking and the Smuggling of Migrants
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	2,299,998
<b>Status as of 31 December 2025</b>	Operationally closed
<b>Implementation Period</b>	March 2023 - June 2025
<b>PUNOs</b>	

#### Joint Programme Background and Summary

This Joint Programme was implemented in a context of increasing complexity in migration dynamics across Central America, where irregular migration flows, border closures during the COVID-19 pandemic, and subsequent economic pressures contributed to the expansion of trafficking in persons (TiP) and smuggling of migrants (SoM) networks. Costa Rica, as transit and destination country, experienced increased pressure on institutional capacities to respond to these challenges, particularly in border regions and areas with high migrant presence.

The programme aimed to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement and criminal justice institutions to coordinate and exchange information for the investigation and prosecution of TiP and SoM, while addressing migrants' vulnerability through improved access to services, in coordination with national institutions, including the National Coalition against Smuggling of Migrants and Trafficking in Persons (CONATT).

#### Achievements

The programme contributed to strengthening institutional capacities and coordination mechanisms to address TiP and SoM in Costa Rica. Progress was achieved across key outcome areas related to criminal justice capacity, inter-institutional coordination, and migrants' access to services.

**Strengthening criminal justice capacities and information management:** The programme supported improvements in the capacity of law enforcement and criminal justice institutions to investigate and prosecute cases of trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling. A total of 552 officials (295 women, 257

men) from institutions within CONATT participated in technical trainings on data collection and sharing; investigation, prosecution, and adjudication; and border management incorporating a gender lens.

The programme also contributed to the establishment of data management and reporting mechanisms, encompassing:

- The creation of standardized data registration formats and the introduction of classification systems aligned with the International Classification Standard for Administrative Data

on Trafficking in Persons.

- The establishment of shared platforms and dashboards to facilitate the consolidation and analysis of case information (such as the Single Statistical Measurement System for Gender-Based Violence in Costa Rica).
- The launch of a unique code to report suspected cases of trafficking in persons through the 9-1-1 Emergency System.

### **Enhancing inter-institutional coordination and investigation mechanisms:**

The programme contributed to strengthening coordination between institutions involved in combating TiP and SoM, including police, prosecutors, migration authorities, and other members of CONATT. This was achieved through the development of coordination mechanisms, technical guidelines, and structured processes for joint investigations, case follow-up, and referrals. Key outputs included the development of investigation roadmaps, operational protocols, and standardized procedures to support inter-institutional collaboration, as well as the strengthening of coordination platforms under CONATT. These mechanisms helped clarify institutional roles and responsibilities, and supported greater alignment in investigative and prosecutorial processes. The programme also contributed to the reactivation and strengthening of technical working groups and commissions, which provided structured spaces for coordination, dialogue, and joint decision-making across institutions. Furthermore, the programme facilitated cooperation between Costa Rica and Panama by supporting joint coordination mechanisms aimed at improving identification, referral, and protection of victims across borders.

## Looking Ahead

While important progress was made in developing tools, protocols, and coordination mechanisms, the long-term effectiveness of these outputs will depend on continued institutional ownership, and the allocation of resources for maintenance and training. High staff turnover across institutions and evolving trafficking and smuggling dynamics also underline the need for ongoing capacity development, including institutionalized training approaches and refresher mechanisms.

### **Improving health and financial services for migrants:**

PUNOs led efforts to increase awareness among service providers and enable initial steps toward integrating gender- and human rights-based approaches into service delivery. 437 officials (259 women, 178 men) from public and private entities were trained in implementing a gender-sensitive approach, cross-border cooperation, and identifying potential TiP and SoM cases.

In the financial sector, collaboration with remittance service providers such as Airpak and Teledolar led to the development of the RedFlags Financial Transactions Guide, which provides a framework for identifying and investigating suspicious transactions linked to trafficking and smuggling. The programme supported improvements in health care service delivery through the implementation of the Orange Guide, promoting migrant-sensitive and gender-responsive care.

### **Strengthening prevention and awareness in border communities:**

Awareness-raising and prevention activities also focused on migrant and host communities in border areas. These activities aimed to increase knowledge of the risks associated with TiP and SoM, and promote the use of reporting mechanisms. Initiatives included community outreach, information campaigns, and engagement with children and adolescents. For example, awareness activities reached 713 children and adolescents through the “Fronteras de Paz” initiative, alongside broader dissemination of informational materials (1,500 booklets and 6,000 leaflets on trafficking and smuggling risks and reporting channels) and campaigns, such “Safe Remittances” which reached more than 422,000 people through social media.

In addition, the sustainability of coordination mechanisms will depend on maintaining active governance structures capable of convening stakeholders, and adapting responses to emerging trends. This includes cross-border collaboration with Panama. Expanding and institutionalizing such cooperation will require sustained engagement and alignment with regional frameworks to ensure continuity and broader coverage. Strengthening the role of existing coordination bodies, such as CONATT, will be important in this regard.

In relation to service access, further efforts will need to transition from pilot initiatives and raising awareness towards more systemic integration of migrant-sensitive approaches within health

and financial systems. Addressing structural and regulatory barriers where relevant should be a key area of focus to fulfil this objective.

## 4.3.2 Ethiopia

<b>Project Title</b>	Provision of Essential Services, Protection, Social and Economic Empowerment to Support the Reintegration of Returned Migrants in Addis Ababa
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	1,500,000
<b>Status as of 31 December 2025</b>	Ongoing
<b>Implementation Period</b>	September 2023 – March 2026
<b>PUNOs</b>	 International Labour Organization  UN HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE  World Health Organization

### Joint Programme Background and Summary

Ethiopia remains a major country of origin, transit, and return for migrants in the region. In Addis Ababa, large numbers of returnees, many of whom have experienced irregular migration and forced return, face significant reintegration challenges, including limited access to essential services, constrained livelihood opportunities, and heightened vulnerability to social exclusion. Rapid urbanization, population growth, and gaps in data and coordination further constrain the capacity of city institutions to effectively identify and support returnees, particularly women and vulnerable groups.

The Joint Programme aims to support the Federal Government of Ethiopia and the Addis Ababa City Administration in strengthening reintegration systems for returned migrants through a coordinated, multisectoral approach. It focuses on improving access to health services, housing, social protection, livelihoods, and employment, while strengthening institutional capacity and evidence-based policymaking. The programme also seeks to reduce vulnerability to re-migration, TiP, and SoM through gender-responsive and integrated interventions.

### Achievements

The Joint Programme has made considerable progress in expanding access to reintegration services and strengthening institutional systems in Addis Ababa. Across its core outcome areas, the programme contributed to improved policy frameworks, and increased availability of essential services and gender-appropriate socioeconomic reintegration opportunities.

capacity assessments, and institutional analyses provided a foundation for more coordinated and data-informed service provision. Two key policy instruments were developed based on programme-generated evidence and are currently under finalization: the Reintegration Policy Framework and the Shelter Coordination and Standards Manual.

**Gender-responsive reintegration support and institutional strengthening:** The programme supported the development of gender-responsive reintegration systems through strengthened evidence generation, policy development, and institutional coordination. Baseline assessments, health facility

The programme also significantly expanded medical and psychosocial service delivery capacity, increasing the number of locations offering reintegration services from a planned 5 to 20 sites. Capacity-building efforts targeted health care providers through training on topics such as mental health, integrated tuberculosis management, MHPSS service provision and referral

systems, alongside ongoing clinical mentorship and supervision, and training of trainers to support internal cascading trainings.

**Providing essential health services for returning migrants:** Twenty health facilities were supported to provide free and integrated services on mental health, tuberculosis, and sexual and reproductive health. A total of 704 returnees were screened, with 229 individuals referred for further medical support. The programme also facilitated access to community-based health insurance for 229 returnees to reduce financial barriers to care.

**Strengthened reintegration opportunities and livelihoods:** The Joint Programme contributed to improving socioeconomic reintegration outcomes through a comprehensive and gender-responsive support model. A total of 1,646 returnees accessed training on topics such as financial literacy, life skills, entrepreneurship, vocational skills, and employability pathways, significantly exceeding initial targets. These interventions supported 825 beneficiaries in securing employment or establishing businesses, with women representing a substantial proportion of participants.

Access to finance was strengthened through the establishment of a Savings and Credit Cooperative (SACCO) and a complementary revolving fund mechanism. The SACCO was designed as a community-based financial structure to enable returnees, particularly those excluded from formal banking systems, to access savings and loan services under more flexible and accessible conditions.



Beneficiary of the entrepreneurship and financial management training in Ethiopia.

| Photo: ©UN Habitat

### 4.3.3 Gabon and Togo

<b>Project Title</b>	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
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	2,200,550
<b>Status as of 31 December 2025</b>	Ongoing
<b>Implementation Period</b>	September 2024 – September 2026
<b>PUNOs</b>	

#### Joint Programme Background and Summary

Migration flows along the Togo-Gabon corridor have become increasingly complex, evolving from

predominantly economic migration into mixed migration movements involving heightened risks

of TiP and SoM. Maritime and land routes continue to be used by transnational criminal networks, with movements often spanning multiple countries in West and Central Africa.

To address these dynamics, the Joint Programme aims to strengthen the management of mixed migration and combat transnational organized crime along the Togo–Gabon corridor. It supports national

## Achievements

Following implementation in early 2025, the Joint Programme made substantial progress in advancing its core objectives, despite initial delays linked to political transitions and institutional constraints. Implementation accelerated over the course of the year, resulting in strengthened national frameworks, enhanced institutional capacities, expanded protection services, and increased community awareness.

**Enhancing national frameworks, policies and capacities on mixed migration:** At the systems level, national legal and institutional frameworks in both countries were strengthened and better aligned. In Gabon, a unified national SOP manual was developed to guide the identification, referral, and assistance of vulnerable migrants and trafficking victims, providing a standardized reference for law enforcement, judicial actors, social services, and CSOs toward more consistent, victim-centred identification and referrals. Both Gabon and Togo advanced revisions to their legal and institutional frameworks on TiP and SoM, aligning them more closely with international standards under the UN Trafficking and Smuggling Protocols. Furthermore, capacity-building efforts engaged 215 national stakeholders (law enforcement officers, social workers, judicial actors, and community representatives) to better apply victim-centred, gender-sensitive, and human rights-based approaches.

**Strengthening criminal justice responses and cross-border cooperation:** The programme enhanced the operational capacity of criminal justice actors to investigate and prosecute TiP and SoM cases. Through targeted trainings in Gabon and Togo, 117 practitioners improved their ability to distinguish between trafficking and smuggling, conduct investigations, collect evidence, and apply appropriate legal frameworks for transnational organized crime cases. Practical exercises, including mock trials and simulation-based training, supported the application of these skills.

The programme also contributed to strengthening regional and bilateral cooperation along the Togo–Gabon migration corridor, recognizing the transnational nature of trafficking in smuggling networks. At the regional level, a coordination meeting involving representatives from seven countries along the corridor facilitated structured dialogue on shared challenges, operational gaps, and opportunities for collaboration. This process resulted in 28 recommendations, focusing on improving information-sharing protocols, harmonizing legal and operational approaches, strengthening referral systems for victims, and enhancing coordination between law enforcement and judicial authorities across borders.

At the bilateral level, engagement between Gabon and Togo was further advanced through technical exchanges and joint planning processes, culminating in the drafting of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The MoU establishes a framework for cooperation on key areas, including victim identification and protection, case referral and follow-up, information exchange, and judicial cooperation. These efforts contributed to more structured collaboration between national authorities, although their effectiveness will depend on the formal adoption and operationalization of agreed mechanisms.

**Empowerment and access to protection and reintegration services:** Across both Togo and Gabon, capacity-building support was provided to staff working in transit centres and child protection services, and cross-border coordination mechanisms were strengthened to facilitate administrative processes for child reintegration, including the issuance of travel documents. In Togo, the validation of an NRM and SOPs established a harmonized framework for identification, referral, and service provision. Community-based mechanisms were reinforced through the strengthening of 16 local child protection

committees and support to community listening centres, which provided psychosocial and legal services and contributed to the reintegration of 200 child victims of trafficking.

In Gabon, protection services reached more than 6,000 children, supported by improved coordination across social, health, and justice sectors. The integration of 1,500 social workers into frontline institutions strengthened case identification, referral, and follow-up, contributing to a more structured and systematized protection response.

**Community awareness and prevention mechanisms:**  
At the community level, engagement with civil society

and migrant associations, such as the Fraternal Community of Gabon (COFRAGA), supported the mobilization of 1,800 individuals, including a majority of women, through dialogue platforms addressing trafficking risks, gender-based violence, and protection pathways, in Togo. Parenting support initiatives further reached 2,500 caregivers, promoting responsible parenting practices and strengthening protective environments for children at risk. Additionally, the PUNOs achieved the following results:

- In Togo, 380 adolescents (primarily aged 15–19) participated in life skills programmes focused on preventing trafficking, sexual exploitation, and child labour. Peer-to-peer outreach comprising

## 4.3.2 Pakistan

<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening response to combat trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants in Pakistan
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	2,700,000
<b>Status as of 31 December 2025</b>	Ongoing
<b>Implementation Period</b>	March 2025 - September 2027
<b>PUNOs</b>	

### Joint Programme Background and Summary

Pakistan continues to face evolving challenges related to TiP and SOM, driven by economic pressures, irregular migration pathways, and increasingly sophisticated criminal networks, including those operating through digital and transnational channels. Among migrant populations, women, children, and economically vulnerable populations remain exposed to heightened risks of exploitation, abuse, and unsafe migration practices.

To address these challenges, the Joint Programme aims to strengthen national capacities to prevent and respond to TiP and SOM through a comprehensive approach encompassing prevention, protection, prosecution, and partnership. The programme is closely aligned with national priorities, including Pakistan’s National Action Plans on TiP and SoM, and supports institutional strengthening across law enforcement, criminal justice, media, and civil society actors.

### Achievements

Progress to date has largely focused on establishing foundational systems and preparing for planned

implementation activities, as the programme launched in March 2025.

**Supporting the development of national frameworks and policy, and inter-agency cooperation:** The programme is supporting engagement with key government stakeholders, including the Federal Investigation Agency and relevant ministries, to ensure alignment with national priorities and action plans on TiP and SOM. For example, PUNOs are engaged in national policy development processes, including support to the roll-out and operationalization of Pakistan’s National Action Plan to Counter the SoM (2026–2030), and ongoing work toward a dedicated National Action Plan on TiP.

The programme also contributed to strengthening cooperation and dialogue among national and international stakeholders. The International Conference on Countering the Smuggling of Migrants, convened in Islamabad, brought together 120 participants from 30 countries, facilitating exchanges on emerging trends, operational challenges, and opportunities for enhanced collaboration.



Participants attending the International Conference on Countering the Smuggling of Migrants | Photo: ©UNODC

In addition, national dialogue platforms brought together law enforcement, judicial actors, and civil society representatives to identify gaps and strengthen coordination in the investigation and prosecution of TiP and SOM cases. These efforts contributed to improved alignment and information-sharing across institutions, while reinforcing Pakistan’s engagement in regional and global cooperation frameworks.

**Capacity-building for criminal justice, media, and civil society actors:** Progress was made in strengthening the capacities of key stakeholders involved in prevention and prosecution. Three specialized prosecution workshops were delivered, training 65 prosecutors and investigators in evidence-based and victim-centred approaches, including the use of digital and financial evidence and mutual legal assistance mechanisms.

Capacity-building efforts also targeted media professionals and civil society organizations. A total of 89 participants were trained through dedicated programmes on ethical reporting and social and behaviour change communication, to improve their ability to contribute to awareness-raising and prevention efforts. These activities also led to the formation of informal networks supporting continued knowledge-sharing and more responsible reporting on TiP and SOM issues.

**Improving awareness and protection service delivery:** The programme has completed early steps in preparing large-scale prevention and awareness-raising interventions. Foundational work included stakeholder consultations and coordination with technical experts for a national television drama series on irregular migration, designed to promote informed migration decisions through culturally relevant messaging. Additionally, preparatory steps for community-level awareness activities were completed, including the finalization of Terms of Reference and the launch of a Call for Proposals for civil society organizations, positioning the programme to reach at-risk populations in identified hotspot districts.

Efforts focused on establishing the foundations for strengthened protection systems and service delivery included the development of Terms of Reference for service providers, planning for community-based protection networks, and coordination with national authorities on referral mechanisms and case management approaches. Though direct assistance to victims has not begun yet, these measures aim to facilitate the provision of comprehensive protection services (shelter, psychosocial support, legal assistance, and reintegration support).

## ➔ Thematic Area 4

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

### 4.4.1 Moldova

<b>Project Title</b>	Leveraging the positive impact of migration on Moldova's development through improved policy evidence and better engaged diaspora
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	2,000,000
<b>Status as of 31 December 2025</b>	Ongoing
<b>Implementation Period</b>	September 2023 – September 2026
<b>PUNOs</b>	

### Joint Programme Background and Summary

Migration remains a key feature of Moldova's development trajectory, with a large diaspora, constituting approximately one quarter of the population, contributing to economic and social processes. Nonetheless, challenges persist related to data availability and mobilization; policy coherence; and sustained engagement of diaspora to better streamline national development efforts across key

sectors. Following its second year of implementation, the Joint Programme has continued its support for the Government of the Republic of Moldova in strengthening evidence-based migration governance and enhancing diaspora engagement through improved data systems, institutional coordination, and targeted mechanisms linking migration and development.

### Achievements

The Joint Programme has made notable progress toward its objective of supporting Moldova's socioeconomic development by leveraging the positive contributions of migrations while seeking to minimize negative impacts on those left behind. As a cross-cutting theme, the programme also contributed to strengthening elements of disaster risk reduction and crisis preparedness. Through diaspora engagement in the health sector, evidence generation on vulnerable populations, and strengthened migration data systems, it supported improved readiness of national institutions to respond to shocks affecting migrant and diaspora populations. In addition, initiatives promoting financial literacy and remittance management contributed to enhancing

household resilience, which is critical in the context of economic and humanitarian crises.

**Evidence-based diaspora engagement:** A key achievement in strengthening migration data systems and the evidence base for policymaking was the upgrade and formal Government adoption of the Extended Migration Profile (EMP 2.0), which establishes a nationally owned framework for systematic migration data collection and reporting across 26 national institutions. The upgraded EMP aligns with international standards, including the Global Compact for Migration, SDG indicators, and EU statistical requirements.

Additionally, PUNOs oversaw the completion of an extended diaspora mapping exercise, including data collection and analysis across destination countries. This mapping provides detailed insights into diaspora profiles, including socioeconomic characteristics, skills, health, and engagement potential, and supports more targeted and strategic diaspora engagement policies. Capacity-building efforts further strengthened the ability of public institutions to collect, analyse, and use migration data, including exposure to international best practices and support for integrating human mobility dimensions into the 2024 National Census analysis.

**Developing mechanisms to engage diaspora:**

Progress was made in strengthening mechanisms for diaspora engagement and participation in national development processes. This included the establishment and expansion of diaspora-Government engagement platforms, including the development of a multifunctional electronic web portal and thematic working groups to facilitate structured dialogue and collaboration.

- Outreach and engagement efforts were extensive. Information campaigns and visibility activities reached more than 69,000 individuals regarding return programmes for graduates and over 582,000 individuals through targeted outreach to highly qualified diaspora professionals. 351 participants were engaged in networking events, information sessions, and direct consultations.
- As a result, mechanisms to leverage diaspora expertise were operationalized at scale. Under the graduate return programme, 31 beneficiaries received professional placements, while 43 individuals were supported through counselling and pipeline engagement.
- A dedicated medical diaspora database was expanded to 577 members across 29 countries, supporting targeted engagement in the health sector.
- Short-term return mechanisms further enabled knowledge transfer, with 87 applicants receiving support, including 10 diaspora experts undertaking missions to Moldova. These

engagements supported institutions across government, academia, and local communities, and contributed to capacity-building through 4 workshops, reaching over 200 participants.

**Diaspora investment and financial engagement:**

The Joint Programme contributed to promoting the productive use of remittances and diaspora resources. A diaspora business forum in the United States brought together 164 participants, while three Diaspora Invest events in Europe engaged 180 participants, supporting dialogue between diaspora entrepreneurs, public institutions, and local businesses.

Diaspora engagement efforts under the Joint Programme have contributed to the establishment of 18 partnerships, business, trade, and academic linkages at national and local levels, to date. Diaspora funds and migrant resources channelled toward productive investment and local development reached a cumulative value of 58,380,000 MDL, reflecting progress in mobilizing financial contributions for development purposes.

These efforts were complemented by ongoing work to strengthen investment facilitation mechanisms, including the development of instruments to support diaspora investment and piloting of financial tools aimed at channelling remittances for local development.



High school students in Moldova participating in financial literacy training under the "ABCDAR Financiar" project, acquiring money management skills tailored for communities shaped by migration and remittances.

| Photo: ©IOM

**Community engagement and financial literacy:** At the community level, the programme supported financial

literacy and local development initiatives. A national pilot delivered 16 financial education sessions across 16 secondary schools, reaching over 500 students, supported by tailored curricula and the engagement of 30 teachers, targeting communities left behind. Financial literacy interventions engaging migrants aimed to strengthen the productive use of remittances and support informed financial decision-making among migrants and their families: 56 individual counselling sessions and group training sessions in

Germany, with the development and dissemination of learning materials (350 printed guides).

Community-level engagement was further strengthened through collaboration with local authorities, Hometown Associations, and Local Action Groups, supporting migration-sensitive local development planning and strengthening links between diaspora engagement and local governance processes.

## 4.4.2 Pacific (Regional)

<b>Project Title</b>	Labour mobility for sustainable development and climate resilience in the Pacific
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	1,850,000
<b>Status as of 31 December 2025</b>	Operationally closed
<b>Implementation Period</b>	August 2022 – February 2025
<b>PUNOs</b>	 

### Joint Programme Background and Summary

The Pacific region is increasingly affected by climate change, environmental degradation, and natural hazards, which are reshaping migration dynamics and livelihoods across Pacific Island Countries. Labour mobility has emerged as an important adaptation and resilience strategy, with over 100,000 Pacific Islanders participating in seasonal work schemes in Australia and New Zealand. However, a number of challenges

remain, including the need to further strengthen decent work conditions, enhance financial literacy among migrant workers, mitigate potential social impacts on families and communities, expand reintegration support mechanisms, and promote more equitable access to labour mobility opportunities, particularly for women.

### Achievements

The Joint Programme contributed to ongoing progress toward strengthening labour migration systems and practices across the Pacific region. At the regional level, the programme enhanced coordination and policy development by supporting key platforms such as the Pacific Labour Mobility Annual Meeting (PLMAM), including the co-organization of the 2023 Regional Workshop on Sustainable Reintegration and active participation in PLMAM 2024. These efforts

facilitated engagement with hundreds of stakeholders and contributed to advancing regional priorities such as reintegration, social protection, and labour mobility data systems. The programme also played a central role in supporting the development of the Pacific Regional Labour Mobility Principles, contributing technical inputs and facilitating regional consultations led by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat.

**Improving labour migration governance:** At the national level, the programme supported the development and review of key policy and legislative frameworks, strengthening the integration of rights-based and climate-responsive approaches within national labour migration systems. In Fiji, it contributed to the development and Cabinet endorsement of the National Labour Mobility Policy, as well as ongoing revisions to the Employment Relations Act to strengthen protections for migrant workers. In Vanuatu, it supported the review and amendment submission of the Seasonal Employment Act, and the development of the national Labour Mobility Reintegration Strategy.

In parallel, capacity-building activities enhanced government and stakeholder competencies in labour migration governance. Over 40 officials participated in international and regional training on bilateral labour migration agreements and fair recruitment practices, while targeted initiatives such as the “Worker Ready, Investment Ready” programme in Vanuatu and seafarer training in Tuvalu strengthened preparedness for safe migration. Cross-regional knowledge exchange was promoted through targeted initiatives, including a financial literacy workshop co-delivered in Kenya for East African government officials, as well as participation of Pacific government officials

in international training programmes and global migration dialogues such as the Asia-Pacific Regional Review of the Global Compact for Migration.

**Promoting decent work principles:** The programme also advanced decent work and social dialogue through strengthened engagement between governments, trade unions, and employer organizations. This included the establishment of regional bipartite platforms, awareness-raising initiatives, and partnerships with civil society organizations to enhance access to complaint mechanisms and worker support services, particularly for women and youth.

**Enhancing reintegration support:** The Joint Programme contributed to strengthening reintegration support mechanisms, enhancing access to services and improvements in institutional approaches. In Vanuatu, the “Famili I Kam Bak” reintegration training package was developed and piloted, along with the establishment of an employment portal for returnees and psychosocial support training for government officials. Additional initiatives supported women’s economic empowerment and generated new evidence on reintegration outcomes, including the completion of a national study on returned migrant workers in the Solomon Islands.

## Looking Ahead

Building on these achievements, future efforts will focus on consolidating and scaling the programme’s results at both national and regional levels. Continued support to the Pacific Regional Labour Mobility Principles and related coordination mechanisms will be critical to sustaining momentum and ensuring coherence across countries. Relatedly, strengthening national ownership and institutional capacities will be key areas of focus in order to translate regional frameworks into effective country-level implementation.

Future programming will also seek to expand successful pilot initiatives, particularly in the areas of family-centred reintegration, financial literacy, and community-based support models, while enhancing data systems to better capture long-term outcomes and impacts. Reinforced partnerships with regional organizations, development partners, and the private sector would further support sustainability and effective resource mobilization, ensuring that labour mobility continues to contribute to climate resilience and sustainable development across

## 4.4.3 Türkiye

<b>Project Title</b>	Supporting Migrants' Inclusion in Türkiye's Transition to a Green Economy
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	2,500,000
<b>Status as of 31 December 2025</b>	Ongoing
<b>Implementation Period</b>	October 2024 - October 2027
<b>PUNOs</b>	

### Joint Programme Background and Summary

Türkiye remains a major country of origin, transit, and destination for migration, hosting over 3.6 million foreign nationals. According to the Directorate General of Migration Management (PMM), approximately 2.5 million individuals are seeking international protection, including 2,347,756 Syrians granted temporary protection status. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reports an additional 166,899 refugees and asylum seekers in Türkiye as of 2025, while 160,253 migrants in irregular situations were apprehended there.

These dynamics intersect with increasing environmental pressures, including water scarcity and climate-related risks, particularly in municipalities hosting large migrant populations. In response, the Joint Programme supports the inclusion of migrants in Türkiye's transition to a green and circular economy by strengthening migrant-owned and migrant-employing micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and startups. It focuses on building green skills, improving access to entrepreneurship ecosystems, and fostering partnerships and institutional coordination for inclusive and sustainable economic

### Achievements

During its first year, the Joint Programme made progress in establishing the foundations required to achieve its planned outcomes related to migrant-inclusive green entrepreneurship and sustainable economic integration. Key achievements focused on generating an evidence base on migrant-owned and migrant-employing MSMEs, developing training frameworks on green and circular economy practices, and launching pilot initiatives such as the Inclusive Green Transition Accelerator (IGT). The programme also strengthened partnerships with national and local stakeholders and initiated mechanisms to support ecosystem development and coordination. Looking ahead, the planned hosting of COP31 in Türkiye presents a strategic opportunity to position the Joint Programme within broader international discussions on inclusive green transition and climate entrepreneurship.

**Building foundations for migrant-inclusive green entrepreneurship:** A sectoral assessment in Gaziantep generated robust evidence on migrant-owned and migrant-employing MSMEs, with 408 valid surveys completed, providing detailed insights into sectoral distribution, economic contributions, barriers to growth, and readiness for green transition.

PUNOs also developed comprehensive and gender-responsive training packages, covering key areas such as sustainability, circular economy, climate action, environmental and social risk management, climate finance, and just transition. Preparatory work for the training of trainers was completed, including the launch of a call for trainer candidates.

**Acceleration and support to green startups and MSMEs:** The Joint Programme facilitated entrepreneurship support through the launch of

the IGT Accelerator Programme in partnership with TÜBİTAK, to align with the green transition agenda. Outreach efforts, including field visits in seven provinces, resulted in 113 initiated applications and 10 startups selected for the accelerator. Notably, 70 per cent of selected teams are led by women, and approximately 30 per cent of applicant companies were migrant-owned or included migrants.

Selected startups participated in structured acceleration activities, including in-person training through the Global Cleantech Innovation Programme Türkiye National Academy, mentoring support, and a series of webinars. These activities enhanced participants' access to technical knowledge, business development support, and peer learning opportunities, in preparation for scaling and investment engagement.

**Strengthening ecosystem linkages and international exchange:** The organization of Cleantech Days 2025 in Istanbul brought together over 200 participants from more than 16 countries, including startups, investors,

policymakers, and researchers. The event facilitated knowledge exchange, networking, and international collaboration on inclusive green entrepreneurship and innovation. Participation of accelerator startups in the event further strengthened their visibility and access to international networks. In total, 20 startups and MSMEs participated in Cleantech Days activities (40% women, 45% youth), to support peer learning and exposure to global cleantech ecosystems.

**Strengthening institutional coordination and local ownership:** Progress was also made in strengthening institutional coordination for inclusive green transition. Following consultations with national stakeholders, the Joint Programme adopted a localized approach and initiated the establishment of a Local Green Transition Technical Task Team in Gaziantep, under the auspices of the Governorate. This shift enhanced local ownership and alignment with regional economic realities, particularly in areas with high concentrations of migrant entrepreneurship.

## → Thematic Area 5

### Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants

#### 4.5.1 Brazil

<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening the capacities of border municipalities in the Brazilian Amazon to face the challenges of migration, climate change and health
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	2,504,469
<b>Status as of 31 December 2025</b>	Ongoing
<b>Implementation Period</b>	August 2023 - June 2026
<b>PUNOs</b>	

#### Joint Programme Background and Summary

The Brazilian Amazon continues to experience significant human mobility, including cross-border movements through its extensive network of official border posts. The region hosts diverse migrant populations, including people from Haiti, Colombia, Venezuela, and Cuba, many of whom enter through the Amazon and transit to other parts of the country. At the same time, border areas are home to numerous indigenous communities whose traditional livelihoods and health outcomes are increasingly affected by climate change, including shifting rainfall patterns, droughts, and environmental degradation.

Employing the One Health approach, the Joint programme aims to strengthen the capacities of border municipalities in the Brazilian Amazon to address the interconnected challenges of migration, climate change, and health. This involves promoting integrated solutions that link human, animal, and environmental health, and supporting more coordinated and inclusive responses to mobility in the context of environmental and climate-related risks.

#### Achievements

Following its second year of implementation, the Joint Programme made steady progress in addressing the interconnected challenges of migration, climate change, and health in border municipalities. Efforts focused on strengthening evidence, enhancing institutional preparedness, and advancing the foundations for community-level resilience interventions.

**Promoting policy coherence:** Progress was made in strengthening policy coherence at both national and subnational levels through the integration of migration considerations into key policy frameworks. The Joint Programme contributed to the development of major national instruments, including the National Adaptation Plan and the National Policy on Migration, Asylum and Statelessness, ensuring that the

migration, environment, health nexus is reflected in national planning processes.

At the same time, the programme significantly expanded the evidence base underpinning these efforts. A household survey covering 2,553 households across five municipalities and migration flow monitoring activities reaching 1,512 individuals in three border locations generated new data on mobility, climate risks, and health vulnerabilities. This was complemented by the development of multiple knowledge products, including research publications and policy guidance in partnership with Brazil's Research Network on Global Climate Change (Rede Clima), scheduled for release in the next reporting period.

Capacity-building efforts further supported policy uptake, with 379 officials and community members participating in training activities and 344 stakeholders engaged through national dissemination events. In addition, 10 border municipalities received technical support to develop or strengthen local plans and coordination mechanisms, for more coherent and evidence-based responses across sectors.

**Enhancing institutional preparedness and response to migration and climate change challenges:** The Joint Programme strengthened the preparedness and response capacity of the Brazilian Unified Health System to address the combined impacts of migration and climate change. At the national level, technical exchanges supported the development of climate-sensitive health planning tools, including the initial validation of the Excess Heat Factor as a basis for heatwave early warning and contingency planning.

At the subnational level, simulation-based preparedness activities and targeted training focused on enhancing operational readiness. Overall, 553 government officials and stakeholders were trained to prevent, detect, and respond to public health threats in migration-affected border areas. The "Saúde nas Fronteiras" symposia and related exercises reached 259 participants across three municipalities, while additional technical workshops sought to strengthen coordination among surveillance, care, laboratory, and emergency response actors. The programme

also supported the development of practical guidance for local implementation, including the issuance of a municipal technical note in Oiapoque to enable more consistent, rights-based access to health services for migrants.

**Supporting community resilience to climate change and health-related hazards:** Important progress was made in strengthening community-level resilience through the operationalization of locally driven adaptation and preparedness initiatives. In 2025, the programme supported the establishment of three community-led wildfire brigades in Guajará-Mirim, including procurement and delivery of equipment and preparation for training activities.

Concurrently, the Joint Programme advanced the design and operationalization of a seed funding mechanism to support community-based adaptation projects. The call for proposals and associated capacity-building framework were finalized, with approximately USD 100,000 allocated to support CSO-led initiatives.

PUNOs also led community outreach activities in collaboration with 21 community leaders, with 259 community members reached through information sessions focused on building local ownership and communities' capacities to anticipate and respond to climate-related and health risks in migration-affected areas.

## 4.5.2 Morocco

<b>Project Title</b>	Making migration work for all: improved social cohesion and fair access to services for migrants in Morocco
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	1,999,972
<b>Status as of 31 December 2025</b>	Ongoing
<b>Implementation Period</b>	February 2023 – March 2026
<b>PUNOs</b>	

### Joint Programme Background and Summary

Morocco has made sustained efforts to promote the integration and social inclusion of migrants and refugees, notably through the implementation of its National Strategy on Immigration and Asylum. Despite this progress, challenges persist, particularly in ensuring equitable access to services for migrants in vulnerable situations, including women, children, and survivors of violence, as well as in strengthening

coordination among institutional and community-level actors.

The Joint Programme aims to improve social cohesion and ensure fair access to services for migrants and refugees by strengthening local protection systems, enhancing service providers' capacities, and promoting inclusive community-based approaches.

### Achievements

The Joint Programme continued to advance implementation across its core outcome areas, with a focus on strengthening referral mechanisms, expanding access to protection and essential services, and promoting intercultural dialogue and community engagement.

**Strengthening protection systems and access to services:** Efforts focused on reinforcing referral mechanisms, improving coordination among stakeholders, and enhancing access to protection and essential services for migrants in vulnerable situations. Progress included reinforcing national and local protection systems through the development of standardized tools, digital systems, and inter-institutional coordination frameworks. A key milestone was the development and rollout of a Child Safeguarding Guide and reporting mechanism, accompanied by training for 13 civil society organizations across four regions, contributing to more harmonized child protection practices.

Institutional coordination was further strengthened through the formalization of a multisectoral care protocol for vulnerable children, supported by the development of SOPs to guide case management across justice, social, health, and education actors. The deployment of the Integrated Child Protection Information System across three regions enhanced data management, case tracking, and inter-agency coordination, improving the efficiency and continuity of care.

Additional system-strengthening efforts included the mapping of child protection actors in Tangier and Agadir, which clarified roles and supported the improvement of referral pathways. The programme also supported the development of a digitized service access model (MASID) for migrant women survivors of violence through multi-stakeholder consultations involving 30 participants, focused on more coordinated and tailored responses to gender-based violence.

### Enhancing service delivery and inclusion mechanisms:

Progress was made in improving access to health and social services through strengthened coordination and the development of context-specific tools. Multi-stakeholder consultations identified key barriers to health care access and generated operational recommendations to support more equitable, human rights-based service delivery. This included:

- A hybrid ethics and deontology training programme for 22 health professionals, aimed at improving culturally sensitive and non-discriminatory service provision.
- Specialized frontline service delivery training in mental health and psychosocial support; the “Team Up” methodology was delivered to 18 actors, and 20 participants were trained in the Self Help+ approach, establishing a multi-agency pool of facilitators capable of delivering standardized psychosocial support to vulnerable populations.
- PSEA training for 24 migrant students, to promote their role as community-level actors in awareness-raising and referral.
- Participatory processes supported the development of health awareness materials on maternal health, GBV, and mental health, involving approximately 60 health professionals (CSOs and Ministry of Health and Social Protection representatives) in content development and 80 stakeholders in validation, to ensure that materials are aligned with field realities and service delivery needs.

Efforts to improve access to services were further supported through a national multi-stakeholder workshop, “Workshop on Barriers to Health Access for Migrants and Refugees: Towards an Integrated and Tailored Strategy”, which generated a comprehensive analysis of structural and sociocultural barriers and produced operational recommendations to inform more inclusive health policies and service delivery approaches.

### Improving social cohesion and community engagement:

The programme contributed to strengthening social cohesion by promoting dialogue, inclusion, and interaction between migrants and host

communities through a range of community-based and participatory initiatives implemented across multiple regions. Community engagement was supported through a Communication with Communities approach, including over 20 focus group discussions reaching more than 320 refugees and asylum seekers, which improved awareness of rights and service availability.

A number of targeted initiatives fostered intercultural dialogue and participation. A three-day Ideathon on inclusive education in Tangier brought together 40 students (including 10 migrants) and 10 teachers to co-develop solutions for inclusive school environments. In addition, an inclusive early childhood education model in Oujda provided services to 24 children (50% migrants) and provided training for 6 educators.



Multi-agency partners participating in a five-day “Self Help Plus” (SH+) training workshop to deliver scalable stress management support to highly vulnerable migrant and host communities. | Photo: ©IOM

Sport- and culture-based initiatives also contributed to community cohesion. Activities linked to the Africa Cup of Nations engaged 250-350 participants and trained 67 children, while generating broader outreach through community networks and digital platforms. Cultural initiatives, including an African Fair in Oujda, brought together more than 100 participants and promoted intercultural exchange and social inclusion. These efforts were complemented by ongoing community-based programming implemented with partners, including sports, arts, and educational activities engaging more than 300 refugees and Moroccan youth, as well as awareness-raising events and community dialogues held across multiple cities.

## 4.5.3 Bangladesh

<b>Project Title</b>	Addressing the medium to long-term reintegration needs and strengthening social protection support mechanisms for the social inclusion of Bangladeshi migrants
<b>Budget (USD)</b>	2,568,521
<b>Status as of 31 December 2024</b>	Ongoing
<b>Implementing Period</b>	August 2024 – February 2027
<b>PUNOs</b>	

### 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

While formal Joint Programme implementation is pending final government approval, some progress has been made in advancing the programme's intended outcomes through system-level interventions, policy development, and institutional strengthening.

**Strengthened policy and institutional frameworks for reintegration and crisis response:** A major achievement during the reporting period was the adoption of the National Reintegration Policy for Returning Migrant Workers, which establishes a comprehensive framework for reintegration support, including provisions for psychosocial care, livelihoods, legal assistance, and coordination across ministries. PUNOs contributed to the development and refinement of this policy to incorporate gender-responsive, child-sensitive, and migrant-centred approaches.

Engagement with key government institutions such as the Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment, the Department of Social Services, and health sector authorities, supported alignment of programme design with national systems to facilitate institutional readiness for implementation.

**Strengthened child protection and community-based support systems:** Preparatory work was undertaken to establish and expand Community-Based Child Protection Committees, which enhance community-level identification of vulnerable children, strengthen referral pathways, and promote coordinated responses among social workers, volunteers, and local authorities. Furthermore, the development of Child Protection Services Hubs in urban areas aims to provide integrated services, including psychosocial support, birth registration, and

life skills development, with a focus on vulnerable migrant and returnee populations.

**Foundations for coordinated service delivery and reintegration support:** The Joint Programme supported the development of foundational coordination and service delivery mechanisms that will enable integrated implementation. This includes strengthening linkages between national

policy frameworks, community-based structures, and sectoral service providers, and aligning planned interventions with existing large-scale systems in child protection, health, and social services.





# 5 OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Women leaders from PrevFogo/Ibama participate in wildfire preparedness training, building climate resilience to mitigate migration pressures in vulnerable communities.

This section provides an overview of the Fund's financial situation and performance against the financial targets and safeguards established in the Results Monitoring Framework and the 2022–2026 Investment Plan. It reviews progress toward the capitalization target endorsed by the Steering Committee, trends in resource mobilization across the two IMRF cycles, the diversity of the donor base, the

Fund's performance against earmarking safeguards, and the balance of allocations across thematic areas. It also examines the Fund's approach to allocating and transferring resources. For additional financial information, please refer to the consolidated annual financial report for the period 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025, prepared by the Administrative Agent (UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office) in Annex C.

## 5.1 Rebuilding Momentum Towards the 2026 Capitalization Target

From its establishment in late 2019 until the first International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) in May 2022, the Migration MPTF mobilized USD 28.3 million. While this level of capitalization enabled the Fund to demonstrate its operational relevance and delivery capacity - including through the financing of an average of four new Joint Programmes per year - it remained significantly below the level required to respond to demand from Member States and UN Country Teams. Unsurprisingly, insufficient capitalization was identified as the Fund's principal challenge in the external evaluation, and financial resource mobilization remained the only indicator in the Results Monitoring Framework that consistently fell short of target.

The Steering Committee nevertheless envisioned a gradual scaling up of the Fund over successive implementation cycles. As reflected in the 2022–2026 Investment Plan, annual mobilization of approximately USD 30 million was identified as a longer-term aspirational objective that would eventually allow the Fund to support around ten new Joint Programmes per year - roughly two under each of the five thematic areas of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM). Reaching such a level of capitalization over time would enable the Fund to maintain a diversified and balanced portfolio while sustaining momentum around joint implementation of the GCM at country and regional levels.
























Resource mobilization trends during the first years of the second IMRF cycle were initially encouraging, with total annual contributions increasing steadily from 2022 to 2024. However, 2025 proved to be the most difficult year for fundraising since the establishment of

the Fund. The year began with the cancellation of the United States pledge and unfolded against a backdrop of significant budgetary pressures affecting most traditional donor governments. Total contributions mobilized during the year reached USD 4.9 million - less than one third of the amount received in 2024.

Despite these difficult conditions, the year also demonstrated the resilience and continued commitment of a broad range of partners to the Fund. The Netherlands, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, the Philippines and Cyprus all renewed their support, with the Netherlands making its largest contribution to date. Canada also joined the Migration MPTF as a first-time donor.

Yet these annual figures only tell part of the story. Viewed across the two IMRF cycles, the long-term trajectory of the Fund remains positive. During the first IMRF cycle—from the Fund's establishment in late 2019 until May 2022—the Migration MPTF mobilized USD 28.3 million. During the second cycle, beginning after the first IMRF, the Fund mobilized an additional USD 40 million by the end of 2025.

This longer-term perspective suggests that, despite the significant slowdown experienced in 2025, the Fund has continued to consolidate support and expand its capitalization base over time. Resource mobilization efforts will intensify in the lead-up to the second IMRF in 2026, both to move closer to the USD 100 million target and, even more importantly, to position the Fund for a third implementation cycle (2026–2030) capable of sustaining this longer-term upward trend.

	2025 Contributions	Total contributions (USD)
 Germany		19,569,912
 United Kingdom		11,322,489
 United States of America		10,000,000
 Netherlands	2,400,000	8,381,000
 Denmark	1,579,180	6,689,036
 France		3,849,601
 Norway		3,776,692
 Spain	279,787	1,362,090
 Sweden		938,159
 Portugal	58,764	720,921
 Mexico		550,000
 United Methodist Committee on Relief	144,000	294,000
 Canada	218,229	218,229
 Philippines	40,000	206,402
 Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH	92,245	\$155,367
 Cyprus	47,760	87,480
 Ireland		55,569
 Luxembourg		26,307
 Thailand		25,000
 Turkey		20,000
 Bangladesh		12,007
 Morocco		10,000
 Azerbaijan		5,000
	<b>TOTAL</b> 4,859,966	<b>TOTAL</b> 68,275,262

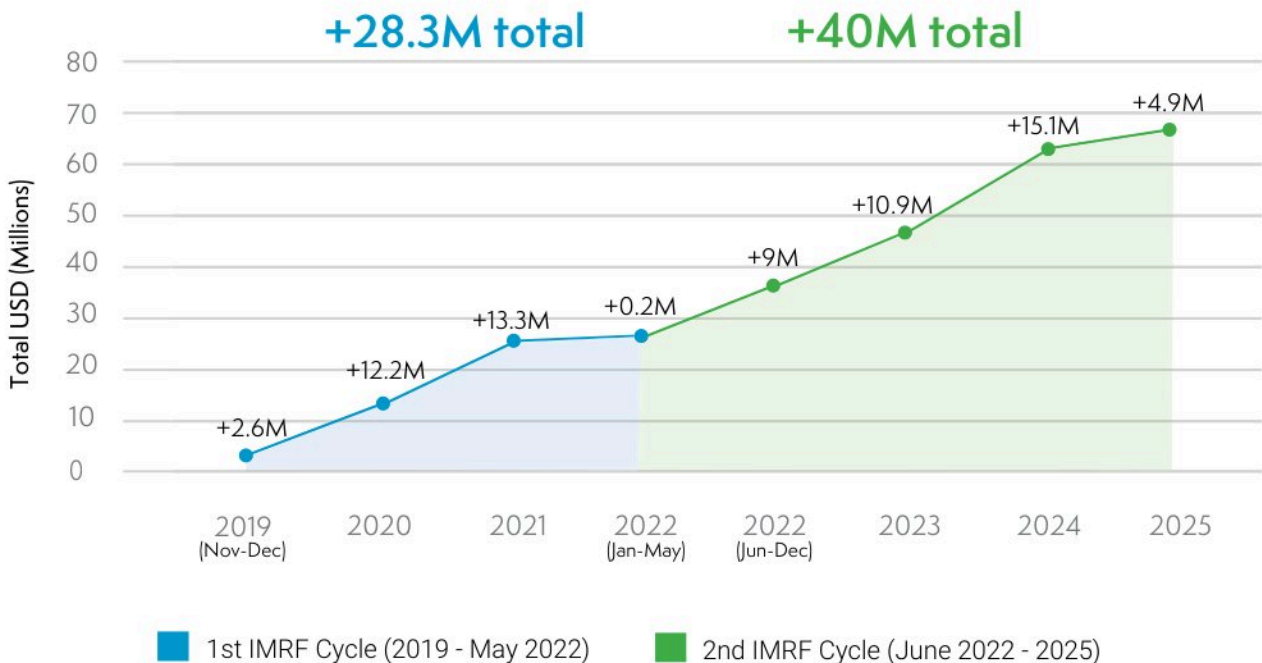
Yet these annual figures only tell part of the story. Viewed across the two IMRF cycles, the long-term trajectory of the Fund remains positive. During the first IMRF cycle—from the Fund’s establishment in late 2019 until May 2022—the Migration MPTF mobilized USD 28.3 million. During the second cycle, beginning after the first IMRF, the Fund mobilized an additional USD 40 million by the end of 2025.

Fund has continued to consolidate support and expand its capitalization base over time. Resource mobilization efforts will intensify in the lead-up to the second IMRF in 2026, both to move closer to the USD 100 million target and, even more importantly, to position the Fund for a third implementation cycle (2026–2030) capable of sustaining this longer-term upward trend.

This longer-term perspective suggests that, despite the significant slowdown experienced in 2025, the

### Resource Mobilization Across IMRF Cycles

**Target:** USD 100 million capitalization by IMRF 2026

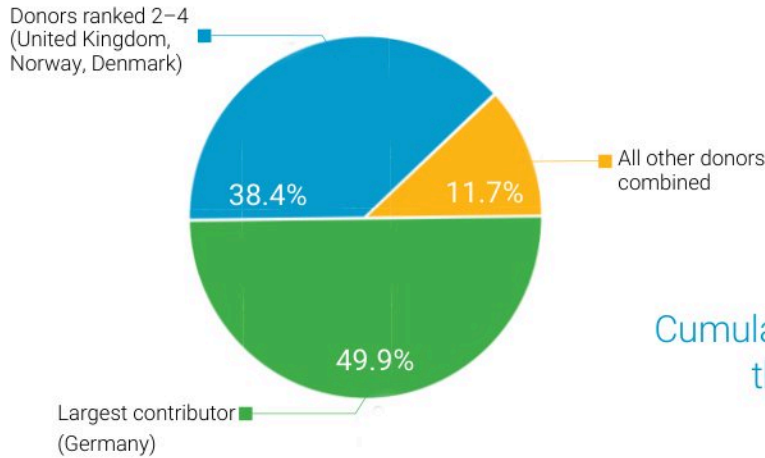


## 5.2 Diversity of the Donor Base

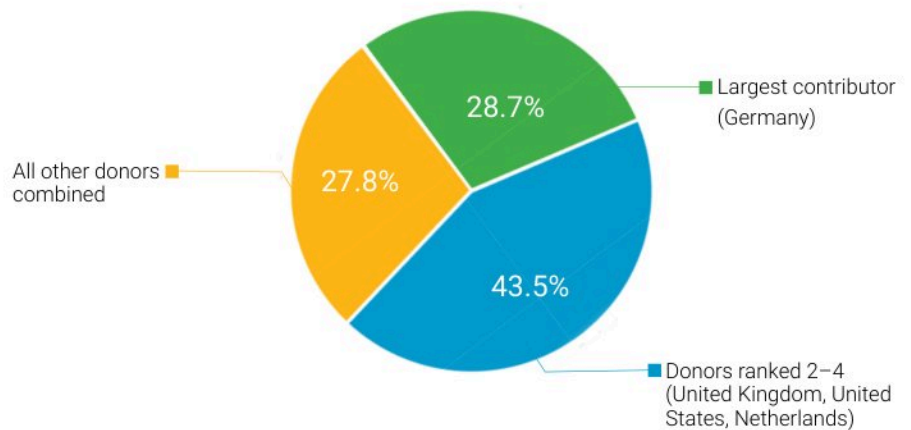
In the Fund’s early years, reliance on a very small number of donors represented a major structural vulnerability. At the end of the first IMRF cycle in May 2022, contributions from the four largest donors accounted for 88.3 per cent of all resources mobilized, while one single donor – Germany - represented nearly half (49.9 per cent) of total capitalization.

Since then, the donor profile of the Fund has become considerably more diversified. Germany remains the Fund’s largest contributor, but its share of total capitalization has fallen significantly to 28.7 per cent. Similarly, the combined share of the four largest donors has decreased, indicating improved burden sharing and reduced financial concentration risk.

### Cumulative contributions by May 2022



### Cumulative contributions by the end of 2025



More broadly, the Migration MPTF donor base remains remarkably diverse for a thematic pooled fund. Since inception, 21 Member States from all regions of the world have contributed to the mechanism, alongside philanthropic and civil society partners. This diversity appropriately reflects the broad multi-stakeholder coalition underpinning the Global Compact for Migration itself.

Further broadening of the donor base nevertheless remains important, not only from a financial perspective but also because it demonstrates the broad-based support underpinning the Fund and the Global Compact for Migration itself. In this regard, contributions from a growing number of Member States - including non-traditional donors - carry important political value alongside their financial

## 5.3 Adhering to the 360-Degree Approach

Consistent with the principles of the UN Funding Compact, contributors to the Migration MPTF are strongly encouraged to provide unearmarked contributions. Flexible funding is essential for enabling

the Steering Committee to allocate resources strategically across all five thematic areas of the Global Compact for Migration and uphold the GCM's 360-degree approach.

At the same time, the Fund's Terms of Reference recognize that contributors may face domestic or institutional constraints requiring a degree of earmarking. The Fund therefore permits thematic earmarking and, since 2024, earmarking for Joint Programmes specifically related to climate change and human mobility.

While this flexibility has proven important for mobilizing resources, excessive earmarking could undermine the Steering Committee's ability to maintain a balanced portfolio aligned with the GCM as a whole. To mitigate this risk and ensure transparency, the Results Monitoring Framework includes two safeguards:

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

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

The Fund met both targets comfortably in 2025.

Only 4.7 per cent of contributions received during the year - corresponding to Canada's contribution of USD 218,229 - were earmarked by the contributor. Combined with similarly low levels of earmarking in previous years, this means that more than 60 per cent of all resources mobilized since inception have remained fully unearmarked.

Likewise, no thematic area exceeded the 25 per cent ceiling for earmarked funding. Even Thematic Areas 2 and 4, which received the highest levels of earmarked support, remained comfortably below the threshold.

Category	Amount Received <sup>10</sup> (in USD)	%
Earmarked TA1	2,794,203	4.1
Earmarked TA2	8,029,648	11.8
Earmarked TA3	5,243,745	7.7
Earmarked TA4	8,654,236	12.8
Earmarked TA5	1,014,299	1.5
Unearmarked	42,089,763	62.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,825,895</b>	<b>100</b>

The Steering Committee's own allocation practices must also be assessed against the commitment to uphold the 360-degree approach. To ensure transparency, the Results Monitoring Framework includes indicators stipulating that each thematic area should receive no less than 15 per cent and no more than 30 per cent of total funding allocations.

As noted in the section on Joint Programme selection, the Fund remained fully within these parameters. By the end of 2025, no thematic area had received less than 17 per cent or more than 26 per cent of total allocations, indicating a strong degree of thematic balance.

<sup>10</sup> 4 As the GCM Follow-up and Review Window cannot be used to finance Joint Programmes, the calculations on earmarking ratio per thematic area do not include the contributions made to this separate window (USD 449,367 as of 31 December 2025). Also, for the purpose of this table, the contribution from Norway has been divided equally between Thematic Areas 2 and 3. However, while strictly earmarked towards these two thematic areas, the Government of Norway did not specify the breakdown, thus allowing the Steering Committee to allocate these resources towards the two thematic areas as it deemed appropriate.

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

## 5.4 Allocating Resources and Transferring Funds

Since inception, the Steering Committee has generally prioritized the rapid operationalization of resources as they become available rather than maintaining large unprogrammed reserves. As most donor contributions are received toward the end of the calendar year, year-end financial data often temporarily reflect relatively high levels of unallocated funding. In practice, however, these balances are typically programmed rapidly during the first months of 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.

This pattern repeated itself in 2025. More than half of all contributions mobilized during the year were received in December and could therefore not be formally allocated before the end of the reporting period. These resources were subsequently allocated through an ad hoc Steering Committee decision in February 2026.

During 2025, approximately USD 12.2 million was transferred to Participating UN Organizations. These transfers corresponded primarily to:

- the launch of the three Joint Programmes selected by the Steering Committee at the end of 2024; and
- the payment of second and final instalments to ongoing Joint Programmes that had fulfilled the relevant reporting and implementation requirements.

## 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 Global Compact for Migration processes.



Contributions to the Window are managed separately from the Fund's core resources and continue to rely entirely on support from non-governmental partners.

During the final quarter of 2025, the Window received new contributions amounting to USD 236,245 from two long-standing partners: the United Methodist Committee on Relief and the Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH. These new contributions will primarily support activities linked to the second IMRF in 2026 but already supported early preparatory activities through a series of virtual stakeholder consultations. Consultations for the Asia-Pacific and Latin America and Caribbean regions were held in November 2025, followed by consultations for the Arab States and Europe and North America regions in December 2025. Organized in collaboration with Regional UN Networks on Migration and Stakeholder Advisory Groups, each consultation brought together between 80 and 200 stakeholders from across the respective regions.

Earlier in 2025, resources previously mobilized under the Window were used to support stakeholder participation in two regional reviews of the GCM.

The Fund supported the participation of 10 stakeholders in the Latin America and Caribbean regional review, held in Santiago from 4–6 February 2025, and 15 stakeholders in the Asia-Pacific regional review, held in Bangkok from 19–20 March 2025. Selection processes were coordinated, respectively, by the Regional UN Network on Migration and, for Asia-Pacific, jointly by the Regional UN Network on Migration and the regional GCM Stakeholder Advisory Group.

Stakeholders supported through the Window played active roles throughout both regional reviews, including as panelists, side-event organizers and rapporteurs. In both reviews, particular attention was placed on supporting under-represented sectors and sub-regions, including grassroots migrant organizations, women-led groups, youth organizations and former migrant workers.

	2025 contributions (USD)	Total contributions (USD)
 United Methodist Committee on Relief	144,000	294,000
 Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH	92,245	155,367
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>236,245</b>	<b>449,367</b>





# 6 LOOKING FORWARD

IOM Moldova, together with the Diaspora Hub CSO, is bringing financial and entrepreneurial skills directly into high schools classrooms across the country. The students are learning how to manage their money, build smart budgets, and make informed financial decisions.

## 7. Looking Forward

Since the adoption of the GCM and the first International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) in 2022, the Migration MPTF has established itself as a practical and credible mechanism for supporting the Compact's implementation. As the international community prepares for the second IMRF in 2026, the Fund enters a new phase in its development. The evolving migration landscape, increasing financial constraints, and lessons learned from the Fund's first six years all point to the need for continued adaptation in the years ahead.

The second IMRF is expected to represent an important milestone for the Global Compact and for the broader architecture supporting its implementation. Beyond reviewing progress achieved since 2022, the Forum is likely to shape future priorities for international migration cooperation and identify areas requiring strengthened support, coordination and investment. As was the case after the first IMRF, the Migration MPTF will need to assess the implications of the 2026 Progress Declaration and related recommendations for its strategic direction, operational modalities and programming priorities.

The Fund is well positioned to support the growing focus on route-based and corridor approaches to migration governance. A large number of Joint Programmes already involve multiple countries and promote cross-border cooperation, regional coordination and policy coherence. Building on this experience, the Fund can help operationalize more integrated responses along migration routes by supporting data collection and analysis and coordinated interventions that connect protection, regular pathways, border governance, return and reintegration, labour mobility and community resilience efforts across different national contexts. Such approaches reflect the GCM's 360-degree vision and the recognition that migration governance challenges and opportunities cannot be addressed effectively in isolation.

The coming years are also expected to bring stronger emphasis on reinforcing the GCM Capacity Building Mechanism (CBM) as a coherent and mutually reinforcing system. In this regard, the introduction of the Technical Support Window represents an important institutional development. Approved by the Steering Committee in late 2025, the Window is expected to become operational in 2026 and progressively expand the range of support that the Migration MPTF can provide.

The Technical Support Window is intended to complement the Fund's Joint Programmes by enabling more flexible and targeted forms of support in response to specific country, regional or thematic needs. This may include technical assistance, policy support, capacity-building activities, preparatory work for larger programmes, or support linked to route-based approaches and emerging priorities identified through the UN Network on Migration and its regional and country-level structures.

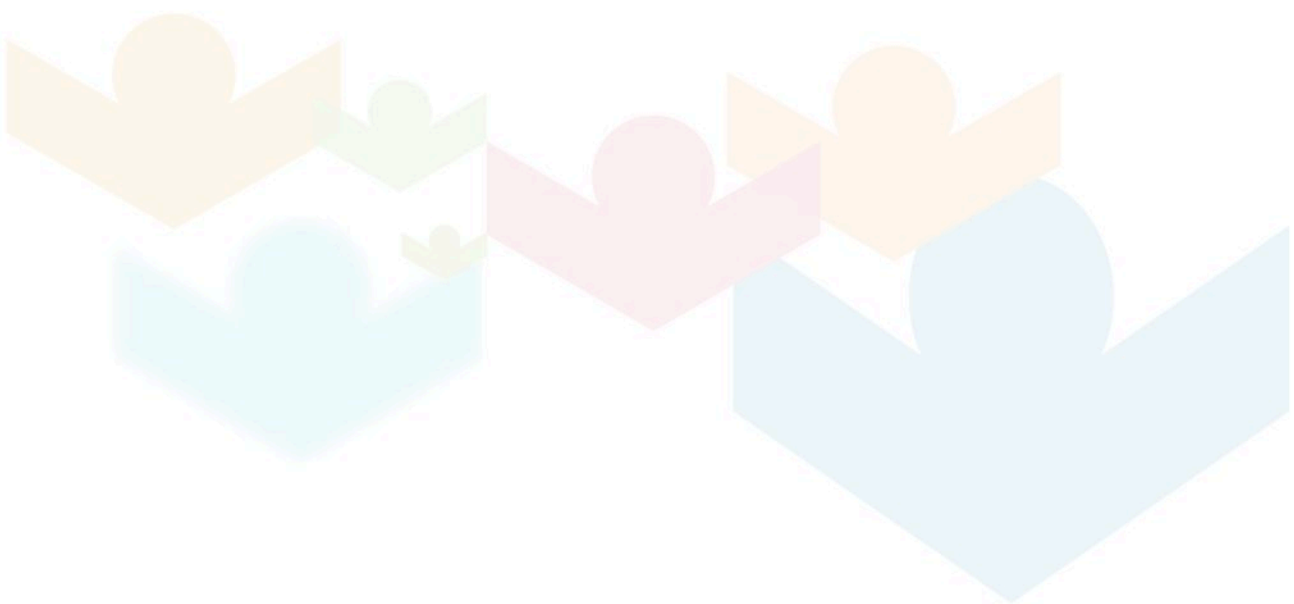
As the Fund evolves, maintaining the principles that have underpinned its credibility and effectiveness will remain essential. The Migration MPTF will continue to prioritize strategic coherence and adherence to the GCM guiding principles in all funding decisions. Its commitment to thematic balance, geographic diversity, human rights, gender responsiveness, child sensitivity and meaningful stakeholder engagement will remain central to its identity.

Particular attention will also continue to be placed on areas that have historically received insufficient attention or funding. This includes support for child protection, saving lives and addressing missing migrants, climate change and human mobility, and strengthening access to protection and services for migrants in vulnerable situations. The Fund will also continue promoting whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, recognizing that sustainable migration governance requires partnerships extending well beyond migration authorities alone.

At the operational level, the Fund will continue refining its programming and resource allocation approaches based on lessons learned from its first years of operation. The shift toward more targeted and time-bound calls for proposals is expected to support a more strategic management of the programme pipeline and better alignment between available resources and programming priorities. The Fund will also continue strengthening knowledge-sharing, learning and sustainability across its growing portfolio of Joint Programmes.

Ultimately, however, the Fund's ability to meet growing expectations will continue to depend on the availability of financial resources. Demand for support remains considerably higher than current capitalization levels can accommodate, and the broader funding environment for multilateral cooperation is expected to remain difficult in the near term. Against this backdrop, sustaining and expanding support for the Migration MPTF will be critical not only from a financial perspective, but also as a demonstration of continued collective commitment to multilateralism and international cooperation on migration.

The Migration MPTF nevertheless enters this next phase from a position of experience and demonstrated operational credibility. Over six years, it has shown that joint, rights-based and partnership-driven approaches to migration governance can deliver concrete results across a wide range of contexts. As the Global Compact moves into its next phase of implementation, the Fund is well positioned to continue supporting Member States, the United Nations system and stakeholders in translating shared commitments into practical action.



## 7. Annexes

Annex A	Results Monitoring Framework 2023-2026
Annex B	Pipeline of Joint Programmes
Annex C	Consolidated Annual Financial Report of the Administrative Agent for the Migration MPTF Fund
Annex D	Acronyms

# Annex A: Results Monitoring Framework 2023-2026

Migration MPTF Results Monitoring Framework						2025 Results	
RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET <sup>11</sup>	MOVs	NOTES	Results	Notes	
		Year 6 (2025)					
<b>Results Area 1: The Joint Programmes and Initiatives funded by the Migration MPTF are aligned to key Global Compact Guiding Principles</b>							
1.1) JPs funded by the MMPTF are people-centred.	1.1.1) % of JPs that consulted with, and explicitly reflect the needs and concerns of migrants and/or migration-affected communities in its design.	90%	JP docs	JPs are those that were funded during the target year. The information will be qualitatively assessed from JP documents.	100%	All 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: 18 JPs B: 9 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: 26 JPs C: None	

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

RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET <sup>22</sup>		MOVs	NOTES	Results	Notes
		Year 6 (2025)					
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.	93% for a, b, c 59% for a, b	A: 2 JP B: 14 JPs C: 9 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. 20 out of 27 JPs also partnered with local government and related entities (provincial, municipal, district agencies).
1.6) JPs take a whole-of-society approach.	1.5.2) % of JPs that enter into implementation agreements (financial or other) with local government and related entities (provincial, municipal, district agencies).	30%		JP reports	Disaggregate by type of agreement (financial or non-financial).	62% (56% financial; 44% non financial)	62% of the ongoing Joint Programmes entered into implementation agreements with local gov/related entities. Out of them, 56% entered into financial and 44% 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.	90%		JP docs and reports	Disaggregate by type of stakeholders per the GCM definition.	90%	90% of the funded Joint Programmes included, include or will include (when recently launched) non-UN/ govt stakeholders in their PM/ coordination mechanisms.
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.	88%	88% of the funded Joint Programmes entered into financial implementation agreements with non-gov stakeholders. These partnerships included civil society, academia, the private sector, and trade unions.

**Result Area 2: The Joint Programmes and Initiatives funded by the Migration MPTF are sustainable and complementary to other development initiatives**

<p><b>2.1) Expected results of the JPs have been achieved and are sustainable.</b></p>	<p>2.1.1) % of completed JPs outcome results achieved by end of project.</p>	<p>75%</p>	<p>JP docs, reports, evaluation reports; FMU qualitative assessments</p>	<p>(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</p>	<p>99%</p>	<p>Of the 3 JPs completed in 2025, on average, 99% of outcomes were achieved, according to the final and evaluation reports.</p>
<p><b>2.2) JPs are complementary to other development projects and initiatives.</b></p>	<p>2.1.2) % of JPs that are positively evaluated by an independent external evaluation as achieving sustainable results.</p>	<p>75%</p>	<p>JP eval reports</p>	<p>Reference: OECD/DAC evaluation criteria (see: <a href="https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/">https://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/</a>)</p>	<p>67%</p>	<p>2 out of 3 JPs that submitted evaluation reports have been positively evaluated as achieving sustainable results (Costa Rica and Regional Pacific).  In the Gambian Joint Programme, sustainability prospects have been assessed as mixed and depending on institutional capacity, beneficiary preparedness, and the quality of handover processes, with weaknesses linked to limited government capacity and commitment.</p>
<p><b>2.2) JPs are complementary to other development projects and initiatives.</b></p>	<p>2.2.1) % of JPs that are positively evaluated by an independent external evaluation as having contributed to UNSDCF and/or relevant regional frameworks.</p>	<p>90%</p>	<p>JP eval reports</p>	<p>100%*</p>	<p>3 Joint Programmes that submitted evaluation reports (The Gambia, Costa Rica, Regional Pacific) have been positively evaluated as having contributed to UNSDCF and/or relevant regional frameworks.</p>	

RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET <sup>24</sup>		MOVs	NOTES	Results	Notes
			Year 6 (2025)				
<b>Result Area 3: The Migration MPTF is managed efficiently, coherently, and consistently.</b>							
<b>3.1) Financial resource mobilization and utilization</b>	3.1.1) Volume of resources mobilized annually (in million USD) – Annual, non-cumulative targets.	USD 30m		AA financial reports	Disaggregate by type of donor	<b>USD 4.9m</b>	Cancelation of US pledge and overall pressure on ODA budgets led to the most challenging year in terms of resource mobilization since inception.
	3.1.2a) % of resources mobilized that are earmarked – Cumulative.	Less than 60% earmarked		AA financial reports		<b>38% earmarked</b>	Total resources mobilized as of end 2025: \$67,825,895 Earmarked: \$25,736,131 (37.9%) Unearmarked: \$42,089,763 (62.1%)
	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	<b>No earmarking to a specific TA over 15% of total contributions received</b>	Earmarked per TA: TA1 \$ 2,794,203 (4.1%) TA2 \$ 8,029,648 (11.8%) TA3 \$ 5,243,745 (7.7%) TA4 \$ 8,654,236 (12.8%) TA5 \$ 1,014,299 (1.5%) Unearmarked: \$42,089,763 (62.1%)
	3.1.2c) % of total contributions earmarked to climate change (annual targets)	maximum 50%			This indicator was added in 2024.	<b>0%</b>	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	<b>17% - 26%</b>	For JPs funded in 2020+2021 +2022+2023+2024+2025 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%

3.2) The approval process of JPs is facilitated in an efficient and consistent manner.	3.2.1) % of concept notes (CNs) and JP documents submitted to the MIMPTF 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.
	3.2.2) % 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.	0%	<p>None of the 3 Joint Programmes that initiated in 2025 (El Salvador, Pakistan and Zimbabwe), initiated implementation within 40 days of SC approval. They started implementation after 82 working days.</p> <p>The delay in the initiation of the Joint Programmes was primarily due to the fact that the Fund Transfer Request's timing coincided with the end of year financial closure period. Also, the process was impacted by the transition to the digitalized Fund Transfer Request system on the MPTFO platform.</p> <p>The introduction of the new system required an initial period of familiarization, including training and adjustments in the submission process.</p>

RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET <sup>24</sup>		MOVs	NOTES	Results	Notes
		Year 6 (2025)					
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%		FMU records		90%	Total of reports received: 31 On time (28): - 13 Mid Year Updates received within 10 working days. - 11 Annual Reports for 2025 received within 10 working days. - 4 Final reports received within 10 working days. Delayed (3): - 2 Mid Year Updates received after 10 working days. - 1 Annual Reports for 2025 received after 10 working days.
	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%	3 out of 3 Joint Programmes completed their evaluation and submitted evaluation reports within 6 months of completion (Gambia, Costa Rica, Pacific).

3.4) Decisions made by the 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	FMU records; SC meeting notes		1	One SC meeting was held in October 2025.
	3.4.2) Annual Consultative Forum organized	Yes	FMU records; Consultative Forum notes		Yes	The Consultative Forum was organised in June 2025 together with the UNNM Annual Meeting.
	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 2024
	3.5.1) MMPTF Risk Management Strategy in place and reviewed annually.	Yes	FMU records; SC mtg notes		No	The MMPTF Risk Management Strategy was not reviewed during the course of 2025 due to the fact that one single Steering Committee was held. It was however last reviewed in Nov 2024 and will be tabled at the first Steering Committee meeting of 2026.
3.5) Risks related to the management of the MMPTF are monitored and managed.						

## Annex B: Pipeline of Joint Programmes

Country/Region	Region, Sub-Region	Title	PUNOs	Budget Total (USD)	Duration (months)	SDGs	GCM objectives	HR Marker	Gender Marker	Child Marker
<b>Thematic Area 1</b>										
Botswana	Africa, Southern Africa	Strengthening of migration data collection, analysis and management systems in Botswana	IOM, ILO, UNDP	1,700,000	36	8, 10, 17	1	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
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
Uganda	Africa, East Africa	Strengthening Data-Driven and Inclusive Migration Governance for Climate-Responsive and Sustainable Mobility	IOM, FAO	2,189,711	24	10, 13, 17	1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 17, 23	B	B	N/A

Country/Region	Region, Sub-Region	Title	PUNOs	Budget Total (USD)	Duration (months)	SDGs	GCM objectives	HR Marker	Gender Marker	Child Marker
<b>Thematic Area 2</b>										
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
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Asia-Pacific, East and Southeast Asia	Empowering the Future of Lao PDR: Addressing irregular migration and protecting children affected, including those left behind	IOM, UNICEF	2,500,000	24	1, 4, 5, 10, 16	1, 7, 15, 16, 23	A	B	A
Namibia	Africa, Southern Africa	Strengthening protection and assistance services to migrants, including children in vulnerable situations in Namibia	IOM, UNICEF, FAO	2,800,000	36	1, 5, 16	7, 12, 13	B	B	A
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
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, 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
Dominican Republic, Haiti	Americas, Caribbean	Strengthening the capacity of the Governments of Haiti and the Dominican Republic to promote safe migration and combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and Smuggling of Migrants (SoM) by enhancing prosecution efforts, victim protection mechanisms, and binational cooperation	IOM, UNODC	3,000,000	24	8, 10, 16	7, 9, 10, 11, 23	B	B	B

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-Pacific, 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
Indonesia	Asia-Pacific, East and Southeast Asia	Countering Cyber-enabled Trafficking in Persons (TIP) and Smuggling of Migrants (SOM) in Indonesia	UNODC, UN Women, UN Pulse - UNOPS	2,580,321	24	5, 16	7, 10, 14	A	A	B
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	
<b>Thematic Area 4</b>											
Albania	Europe	MIRA: Migration and Investment for Rural Advancement	IOM, FAO	2,800,000	36	8, 10	16, 18, 19, 20, 22	B	C	N/A	
Belgium, Senegal, Morocco <sup>12</sup>	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	

<sup>12</sup> This programme has been funded early 2026 but was still part of the pipeline during the reporting period (year 2025).

Country/Region	Region, Sub-Region	Title	PUNOs	Budget Total (USD)	Duration (months)	SDGs	GCM objectives	HR Marker	Gender Marker	Child Marker
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
<b>Thematic Area 5</b>										
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
Egypt, Tunisia	Asia, Central and North Asia	HEARTS – Healthcare Enhancement and Access for Reproductive and Sexual Health of migrant's women and girls and host community in Egypt and Tunisia	IOM, WHO, UNFPA	3,600,001	24	3, 5, 10	1, 3, 15	B	A	C
Jamaica, Bahamas	Americas, Caribbean	Promoting collaborative approaches for sustainable reintegration of migrant returnees in Jamaica and The Bahamas	IOM, UNDP	3,000,000	30	8, 10, 17	1, 2, 3, 4	A	B	C
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
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 2025

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

May 2026



United Nations  
MPTF Office



## DEFINITIONS

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

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

### **Approved Project/Programme**

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

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 2025 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>).



## 2025 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 **2025**. Financial information for this Fund is also available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY, at the following address: <https://mpf.undp.org/fund/mig00>.

### 1. SOURCES AND USES OF FUNDS

As of 31 December **2025**, **23** contributors deposited US\$ **68,275,262** and US\$ **1,572,138** was earned in interest.

The cumulative source of funds was US\$ **69,847,998**.

Of this amount, US\$ **57,999,517** has been net funded to **18** Participating Organizations, of which US\$ **41,896,208** has been reported as expenditure. The Administrative Agent fee has been charged at the approved rate of 1% on deposits and amounts to US\$ **682,753**. Table 1 provides an overview of the overall sources, uses, and balance of the **Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund** as of 31 December 2025.

Table 1 Financial Overview, as of 31 December 2025 (in US Dollars)

	Prior Years up to 31 Dec 2024	Financial Year Jan-Dec 2025	Total
<b>Sources of Funds</b>			
Contributions from donors	63,415,296	4,859,966	68,275,262
<b>Sub-total Contributions</b>	<b>63,415,296</b>	<b>4,859,966</b>	<b>68,275,262</b>
Fund Interest and Investment Income Earned	1,056,545	506,508	1,563,053
Interest Income received from Participating Organizations	9,085	-	9,085
Other Income	598	-	598
<b>Total: Sources of Funds</b>	<b>64,481,524</b>	<b>5,366,474</b>	<b>69,847,998</b>
<b>Use of Funds</b>			
Transfers to Participating Organizations	46,820,912	10,712,132	57,533,044
Transfers to Participating Organizations for Direct Cost - Fund Secretariat etc	1,305,560	1,492,544	2,798,104
<b>Sub-Total Transfers</b>	<b>48,126,472</b>	<b>12,204,676</b>	<b>60,331,148</b>
Refunds received from Participating Organizations	(2,300,051)	(31,580)	(2,331,630)
<b>Sub-Total Refunds</b>	<b>(2,300,051)</b>	<b>(31,580)</b>	<b>(2,331,630)</b>
Administrative Agent Fees	634,153	48,600	682,753
Bank Charges	1,366	260	1,626
<b>Total: Uses of Funds</b>	<b>46,461,941</b>	<b>12,221,955</b>	<b>58,683,896</b>
<b>Change in Fund cash balance with Administrative Agent</b>	<b>18,019,583</b>	<b>(6,855,481)</b>	<b>11,164,102</b>
Opening Fund balance (1 January)	12,951,157	18,019,583	-
<b>Closing Fund balance (31 December)</b>	<b>18,019,583</b>	<b>11,164,102</b>	<b>11,164,102</b>
Net Funded Amount (Includes Direct Cost)	45,826,422	12,173,096	57,999,517
Participating Organizations Expenditure (Includes Direct Cost)	30,572,276	11,323,932	41,896,208
<b>Balance of Funds with Participating Organizations</b>	<b>15,254,145</b>	<b>849,164</b>	<b>16,103,309</b>



## 2. PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on cumulative contributions received from all contributors to this fund as of 31 December **2025**.

The **Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund** is currently being financed by **23** 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 **2025** and deposits received by the same date. It does not include commitments that were made to the fund beyond **2025**.

**Table 2. Contributions, as of 31 December 2025 (in US Dollars)**

Contributors	Total Commitments	Total Deposits
Government of Azerbaijan	5,000	5,000
Government of Bangladesh	12,007	12,007
Government of Canada	218,229	218,229
Government of Cyprus	87,480	87,480
Government of Denmark	6,689,036	6,689,036
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	8,381,000	8,381,000
Government of Norway	3,776,692	3,776,692
Government of Philippines	206,402	206,402
Government of Portugal	720,921	720,921
Government of Spain	1,362,090	1,362,090
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	155,367	155,367
United Methodist Committee Rlf	294,000	294,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>68,275,262</b>	<b>68,275,262</b>



### 3. INTEREST EARNED

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

As of 31 December **2025**, Fund earned interest amounts to US\$ **1,563,053**.

Interest received from Participating Organizations amounts to US\$ **9,085**, bringing the cumulative interest received to US\$ **1,572,138**. Details are provided in the table below.

**Table 3. Sources of Interest and Investment Income, as of 31 December 2025 (in US Dollars)**

Interest Earned	Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2024	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2025	Total
<b>Administrative Agent</b>			
Fund Interest and Investment Income Earned	1,056,545	506,508	1,563,053
<b>Total: Fund Interest Earned</b>	<b>1,056,545</b>	<b>506,508</b>	<b>1,563,053</b>
<b>Participating Organization</b>			
FAO	9,085	-	9,085
<b>Total: Agency Interest Earned</b>	<b>9,085</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,085</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,065,630</b>	<b>506,508</b>	<b>1,572,138</b>



#### 4. TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Allocations to Participating Organizations are approved by the Steering Committee and disbursed by the Administrative Agent. As of 31 December **2025**, the AA has transferred **US\$ 60,331,148** to **18** 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-2024			Financial Year Jan-Dec-2025			Total		
	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded	Transfers	Refunds	Net Funded
FAO	1,860,000	(17,611)	1,842,389	-	-	-	1,860,000	(17,611)	1,842,389
ILO	3,549,346	(263,994)	3,285,352	211,218	-	211,218	3,760,564	(263,994)	3,496,570
IOM	21,314,006	(1,058,697)	20,255,309	6,148,859	(16,598)	6,132,261	27,462,865	(1,075,295)	26,387,570
ITC	1,398,040	-	1,398,040	-	-	-	1,398,040	-	1,398,040
OHCHR	385,050	-	385,050	-	-	-	385,050	-	385,050
PAHOW/WHO	700,334	-	700,334	-	-	-	700,334	-	700,334
UNDP	3,181,450	-	3,181,450	317,820	(2,925)	314,895	3,499,270	(2,925)	3,496,345
UNDRR	502,600	-	502,600	215,400	-	215,400	718,000	-	718,000
UNFPA	886,358	(17,298)	869,060	710,995	(371)	710,624	1,597,353	(17,669)	1,579,684
UNHABITAT	254,937	-	254,937	109,258	-	109,258	364,195	-	364,195
UNHCR	1,924,231	-	1,924,231	235,483	-	235,483	2,159,714	-	2,159,714
UNICEF	3,347,903	-	3,347,903	1,574,887	-	1,574,887	4,922,790	-	4,922,790
UNIDO	875,000	-	875,000	-	(10,522)	(10,522)	875,000	(10,522)	864,478
UNODC	2,025,092	-	2,025,092	1,522,832	-	1,522,832	3,547,924	-	3,547,924
UNOPS	483,950	-	483,950	-	(1,163)	(1,163)	483,950	(1,163)	482,787
UNWOMEN	2,797,145	-	2,797,145	-	-	-	2,797,145	-	2,797,145
WFP	-	-	-	651,000	-	651,000	651,000	-	651,000
WHO	2,641,030	(942,451)	1,698,579	506,923	-	506,923	3,147,953	(942,451)	2,205,502
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>48,126,472</b>	<b>(2,300,051)</b>	<b>45,826,422</b>	<b>12,204,676</b>	<b>(31,580)</b>	<b>12,173,096</b>	<b>60,331,148</b>	<b>(2,331,630)</b>	<b>57,999,517</b>



## 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 2025 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 2025, US\$ 12,173,096 was net funded to Participating Organizations, and US\$ 11,323,932 was reported in expenditure.

As shown in the table below, the cumulative net funded amount is US\$ 57,999,517 and cumulative expenditures reported by the Participating Organizations amount to US\$ 41,896,208. This equates to an overall Fund expenditure delivery rate of 72.24 percent.

**Table 5.1 Net Funded Amount and Reported Expenditures by Participating Organization, as of 31 December 2025 (in US Dollars)**

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2024	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2025	Cumulative	
FAO	2,400,000	1,842,389	747,773	311,931	1,059,705	57.52
ILO	3,924,910	3,496,570	2,437,667	532,531	2,970,198	84.95
IOM	30,611,411	26,387,570	14,242,611	4,606,022	18,848,633	71.43
ITC	1,398,040	1,398,040	1,135,244	251,201	1,386,445	99.17
OHCHR	385,050	385,050	324,691	1,065	325,756	84.60
PAHO/WHO	1,000,477	700,334	93,634	258,332	351,965	50.26
UNDP	3,499,270	3,496,345	2,531,677	552,154	3,083,831	88.20
UNDRR	718,000	718,000	179,274	536,254	715,528	99.66
UNFPA	1,993,785	1,579,684	574,170	286,902	861,071	54.51
UNHABITAT	364,195	364,195	51,197	154,385	205,582	56.45
UNHCR	2,159,714	2,159,714	1,935,545	184,857	2,120,402	98.18
UNICEF	5,371,563	4,922,790	2,150,753	949,278	3,100,031	62.97
UNIDO	1,250,000	864,478	-	203,740	203,740	23.57
UNODC	3,967,924	3,547,924	740,214	1,268,258	2,008,471	56.61
UNOPS	483,950	482,787	482,787	-	482,787	100.00
UNWOMEN	2,938,680	2,797,145	2,199,375	283,909	2,483,285	88.78
WFP	930,000	651,000	-	-	-	-
WHO	3,561,956	2,205,502	745,663	943,114	1,688,777	76.57
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>66,958,925</b>	<b>57,999,517</b>	<b>30,572,276</b>	<b>11,323,932</b>	<b>41,896,208</b>	<b>72.24</b>



## 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 2025 (in US Dollars)**

Category	Expenditures			Percentage of Total Programme Cost
	Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2024	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2025	Total	
Staff & Personnel Cost	9,400,207	3,516,111	12,916,319	33.00
Supplies, commodities and materials	1,107,305	540,410	1,647,715	4.21
Equipment, vehicles, furniture and depreciation	625,123	131,190	756,313	1.93
Contractual Services Expenses	8,044,471	2,935,121	10,979,593	28.05
Travel	1,629,292	624,216	2,253,508	5.76
Transfers and Grants	3,938,656	1,286,406	5,225,062	13.35
General Operating	3,794,836	1,565,588	5,360,424	13.70
<b>Programme Costs Total</b>	<b>28,539,891</b>	<b>10,599,042</b>	<b>39,138,933</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<sup>1</sup> Indirect Support Costs Total	2,032,385	724,890	2,757,276	7.04
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>30,572,276</b>	<b>11,323,932</b>	<b>41,896,208</b>	<b>-</b>

**1 Indirect Support Costs** charged by Participating Organization, based on their financial regulations, can be deducted upfront or at a later stage during implementation. The percentage may therefore appear to exceed the 7% agreed upon for on-going projects. Once projects 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 %
<b>TA1 Promoting use of data</b>						
00124541 Evidence-based migration polic	IOM	Financially Closed	653,628	653,628	653,628	100.00
00124541 Evidence-based migration polic	UNFPA	Financially Closed	372,362	355,064	355,064	100.00
00124541 Evidence-based migration polic	UNHCR	Financially Closed	474,010	474,010	474,010	100.00
00129728 Indonesia migration governance	IOM	Operationally Closed	800,000	800,000	800,000	100.00
00129728 Indonesia migration governance	UNDP	Operationally Closed	400,000	400,000	388,157	97.04
00129728 Indonesia migration governance	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	500,000	500,000	498,695	99.74
00140055 Strengthening Fact-Based and D	IOM	Project Closed	1,534,400	1,534,400	1,292,938	84.26
00140055 Strengthening Fact-Based and D	UNODC	Project Closed	465,600	465,600	387,019	83.12
00140306 Promoting Evidence-based Migra	IOM	On Going	745,806	745,806	422,944	56.71
00140306 Promoting Evidence-based Migra	UNDP	On Going	449,400	449,400	360,514	80.22
00140306 Promoting Evidence-based Migra	UNHCR	On Going	284,945	284,945	284,945	100.00
00140306 Promoting Evidence-based Migra	UNICEF	On Going	518,950	518,950	278,091	53.59
00140542 Harnessing synergies	IOM	Operationally Closed	1,564,000	1,564,000	1,254,038	80.18
00140542 Harnessing synergies	UNDRR	Operationally Closed	718,000	718,000	715,528	99.66
00140542 Harnessing synergies	WHO	Operationally Closed	918,000	918,000	657,609	71.63
<b>TA1 Promoting use of data: Total</b>			<b>10,399,101</b>	<b>10,381,803</b>	<b>8,823,179</b>	<b>84.99</b>



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	492,058	98.41
00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	IOM	Operationally Closed	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,492,121	99.47
00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	UNFPA	Operationally Closed	100,000	99,629	99,629	100.00
00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	UNICEF	Operationally Closed	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100.00
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	IOM	Operationally Closed	700,000 <sup>13</sup>	700,000	700,000	100.00
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	ITC	Operationally Closed	1,000,000	1,000,000	988,949	98.89
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	UNDP	Operationally Closed	400,000	400,000	358,394	89.60
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	UNICEF	Operationally Closed	250,000	250,000	250,000	100.00
00140297	Enhancing the resilience to cl	FAO	On Going	1,800,000	1,260,000	477,315	37.88
00140297	Enhancing the resilience to cl	IOM	On Going	1,200,000	840,000	400,202	47.64
00141077	Strengthen the government capa	IOM	On Going	1,540,000	1,078,000	328,722	30.49
00141077	Strengthen the government capa	UNFPA	On Going	930,000	651,000	160,895	24.72
00141077	Strengthen the government capa	WFP	On Going	930,000	651,000	-	-
00141078	Strengthening Protection, Safe	IOM	On Going	1,144,529	801,170	113,425	14.16
00141078	Strengthening Protection, Safe	UNICEF	On Going	1,338,846	937,192	121,357	12.95
<b>TA2 Protecting human rights: Total</b>				<b>16,033,375</b>	<b>13,350,381</b>	<b>8,665,457</b>	<b>64.91</b>



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	Financially Closed	274,321	274,321	274,321	100.00
00127691	Managing Health Risks linked t	IOM	Financially Closed	1,519,989	50,223	50,223	100.00
00127691	Managing Health Risks linked t	WHO	Financially Closed	1,380,011	31,833	31,833	100.00
00140115	Costa Rica: Strengthening Law	IOM	Operationally Closed	924,617	924,617	924,617	100.00
00140115	Costa Rica: Strengthening Law	UNODC	Operationally Closed	758,486	758,486	739,814	97.54
00140115	Costa Rica: Strengthening Law	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	616,897	616,897	616,897	100.00
00140307	Provision of essential service	ILO	Project Closed	704,060	704,060	512,359	72.77
00140307	Provision of essential service	UNHABITAT	Project Closed	364,195	364,195	205,582	56.45
00140307	Provision of essential service	WHO	Project Closed	431,745	431,745	331,221	76.72
00140808	Strengthening the management a	UNICEF	On Going	350,960	350,960	221,625	63.15
00140808	Strengthening the management a	UNODC	On Going	256,402	256,402	127,779	49.84
00140809	Strengthening the management a	UNICEF	On Going	505,752	505,752	183,786	36.34
00140809	Strengthening the management a	UNODC	On Going	1,087,436	1,087,436	677,373	62.29
00141079	Strengthening Response to Comb	IOM	On Going	1,300,000	910,000	125,864	13.83
00141079	Strengthening Response to Comb	UNODC	On Going	1,400,000	980,000	76,486	7.80
<b>TA3 Address irregular migratio: Total</b>				<b>14,386,830</b>	<b>10,750,610</b>	<b>7,594,473</b>	<b>70.64</b>



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	249,008	99.60
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	ILO	Financially Closed	622,180	395,746	395,746	100.00
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	IOM	Financially Closed	943,870	943,870	943,870	100.00
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	UNHCR	Financially Closed	100,000	100,000	100,000	100.00
00126022	Addressing Drivers and Facilit	UNOPS	Financially Closed	483,950	482,787	482,787	100.00
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	547,075	547,075	100.00
00129727	Enhanced socio-ecoNmic integr	UNWOMEN	Operationally Closed	350,000	350,000	348,369	99.53
00132545	Labour Mobility for Sustainabl	ILO	Operationally Closed	850,000	850,000	832,890	97.99
00132545	Labour Mobility for Sustainabl	IOM	Operationally Closed	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100.00
00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	IOM	On Going	800,000	800,000	542,508	67.81
00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	UNDP	On Going	610,000	610,000	366,105	60.02
00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	UNICEF	On Going	250,000	250,000	64,339	25.74
00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	WHO	On Going	340,000	340,000	192,388	56.58
00140810	Supporting Migrants-Inclusion	IOM	On Going	1,250,000	875,000	150,364	17.18
00140810	Supporting Migrants-Inclusion	UNIDO	On Going	1,250,000	864,478	203,740	23.57
<b>TA4 Facilitate regular migratn: Total</b>				<b>11,500,000</b>	<b>10,481,050</b>	<b>8,241,284</b>	<b>78.63</b>



TA5 Improve social inclusion							
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	IOM	Operationally Closed	1,064,948	1,048,350	1,048,350	100.00
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	OHCHR	Operationally Closed	385,050	385,050	325,756	84.60
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	UNDP	Operationally Closed	565,570	565,570	539,536	95.40
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	238,075	95.23
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	225,343	100.00
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	275,417	100.00
00124741	Capacity building of local gov	UNHCR	Operationally Closed	249,845	249,845	249,845	100.00
00140073	Making Migration Work for All	IOM	Project Closed	800,000	800,000	599,617	74.95
00140073	Making Migration Work for All	UNFPA	Project Closed	199,983	199,983	197,416	98.72
00140073	Making Migration Work for All	UNHCR	Project Closed	499,999	499,999	460,687	92.14
00140073	Making Migration Work for All	UNICEF	Project Closed	499,990	499,990	480,833	96.17
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	351,965	50.26
00140806	Addressing the medium to long-	ILO	On Going	547,820	383,474	65,914	17.19
00140806	Addressing the medium to long-	IOM	On Going	1,000,413	700,289	8,755	1.25
00140806	Addressing the medium to long-	UNFPA	On Going	391,440	274,008	48,067	17.54
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	40,182	12.17
<b>TA5 Improve social inclusion: Total</b>				<b>11,340,900</b>	<b>9,792,750</b>	<b>6,588,667</b>	<b>67.28</b>



GCM follow-up & review window							
00132579	Travel Support of Delegates an	IOM	Financially Closed	163,565	116,562	116,562	100.00
00140789	Supporting stakeholder partici	IOM	On Going	337,050	328,257	81,848	24.93
GCM follow-up & review window: Total				500,615	444,819	198,410	44.60
Direct Cost Budget							
00132546	Fund Management Unit Direct Co	IOM	On Going	2,798,104	2,798,104	1,784,739	63.78
Direct Cost Budget: Total				2,798,104	2,798,104	1,784,739	63.78
Grand Total				66,958,925	57,999,517	41,896,208	72.24



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

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

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

Country / Project No. and Project Title	Participating Organization	Total Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Total Expenditure	Delivery Rate %	
<b>Afghanistan</b>						
00127691	Managing Health Risks linked to	IOM	1,519,989	50,223	50,223	100.00
00127691	Managing Health Risks linked to	WHO	1,380,011	31,833	31,833	100.00
<b>Afghanistan: Total</b>			<b>2,900,000</b>	<b>82,056</b>	<b>82,056</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Bangladesh</b>						
00140806	Addressing the medium to long-	ILO	547,820	383,474	65,914	17.19
00140806	Addressing the medium to long-	IOM	1,000,413	700,289	8,755	1.25
00140806	Addressing the medium to long-	UNFPA	391,440	274,008	48,067	17.54
00140806	Addressing the medium to long-	UNICEF	157,065	109,946	-	-
00140806	Addressing the medium to long-	UNWOMEN	471,783	330,248	40,182	12.17
<b>Bangladesh: Total</b>			<b>2,568,521</b>	<b>1,797,965</b>	<b>162,918</b>	<b>9.06</b>
<b>Brazil</b>						
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	351,965	50.26
<b>Brazil: Total</b>			<b>2,504,469</b>	<b>1,753,128</b>	<b>542,763</b>	<b>30.96</b>
<b>Chile</b>						
00124741	Capacity building of local gov	ILO	375,398	375,398	375,398	100.00
00124741	Capacity building of local gov	IOM	275,417	275,417	275,417	100.00
00124741	Capacity building of local gov	UNHCR	249,845	249,845	249,845	100.00
<b>Chile: Total</b>			<b>900,660</b>	<b>900,660</b>	<b>900,660</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Costa Rica</b>						
00140115	Costa Rica: Strengthening Law	IOM	924,617	924,617	924,617	100.00
00140115	Costa Rica: Strengthening Law	UNODC	758,486	758,486	739,814	97.54
00140115	Costa Rica: Strengthening Law	UNWOMEN	616,897	616,897	616,897	100.00
<b>Costa Rica: Total</b>			<b>2,300,000</b>	<b>2,300,000</b>	<b>2,281,328</b>	<b>99.19</b>



Ecuador						
00129727	Enhanced socio-economic integr	IOM	600,000	600,000	600,000	100.00
00129727	Enhanced socio-economic integr	UNDP	550,000	547,075	547,075	100.00
00129727	Enhanced socio-economic integr	UNWOMEN	350,000	350,000	348,369	99.53
Ecuador: Total			1,500,000	1,497,075	1,495,445	99.89

El Salvador						
00141077	Strengthen the government capa	IOM	1,540,000	1,078,000	328,722	30.49
00141077	Strengthen the government capa	UNFPA	930,000	651,000	160,895	24.72
00141077	Strengthen the government capa	WFP	930,000	651,000	-	-
El Salvador: Total			3,400,000	2,380,000	489,618	20.57

Ethiopia						
00140307	Provision of essential service	ILO	704,060	704,060	512,359	72.77
00140307	Provision of essential service	UNHABITAT	364,195	364,195	205,582	56.45
00140307	Provision of essential service	WHO	431,745	431,745	331,221	76.72
Ethiopia: Total			1,500,000	1,500,000	1,049,162	69.94

Gabon						
00140809	Strengthening the management a	UNICEF	505,752	505,752	183,786	36.34
00140809	Strengthening the management a	UNODC	1,087,436	1,087,436	677,373	62.29
Gabon: Total			1,593,188	1,593,188	861,160	54.05

Gambia (the)						
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	IOM	700,000	700,000	700,000	100.00
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	ITC	1,000,000	1,000,000	988,949	98.89
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	UNDP	400,000	400,000	358,394	89.60
00129729	Gambia migration vulnerability	UNICEF	250,000	250,000	250,000	100.00
Gambia (the): Total			2,350,000	2,350,000	2,297,343	97.76

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	482,787	482,787	100.00
00132545	Labour Mobility for Sustainabl	ILO	850,000	850,000	832,890	97.99
00132545	Labour Mobility for Sustainabl	IOM	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100.00
00132546	Fund Management Unit Direct Co	IOM	2,798,104	2,798,104	1,784,739	63.78
00132579	Travel Support of Delegates an	IOM	163,565	116,562	116,562	100.00
00140542	Harnessing synergies	IOM	1,564,000	1,564,000	1,254,038	80.18
00140542	Harnessing synergies	UNDRR	718,000	718,000	715,528	99.66
00140542	Harnessing synergies	WHO	918,000	918,000	657,609	71.63
00140789	Supporting stakeholder partici	IOM	337,050	328,257	81,848	24.93
<b>Global and Interregional: Total</b>			<b>10,498,719</b>	<b>10,215,326</b>	<b>8,365,616</b>	<b>81.89</b>

<b>Guinea</b>						
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
<b>Guinea: Total</b>			<b>2,238,467</b>	<b>2,230,191</b>	<b>2,221,200</b>	<b>99.60</b>

<b>India</b>						
00140297	Enhancing the resilience to cl	FAO	1,800,000	1,260,000	477,315	37.88
00140297	Enhancing the resilience to cl	IOM	1,200,000	840,000	400,202	47.64
<b>India: Total</b>			<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>	<b>877,517</b>	<b>41.79</b>

<b>Indonesia</b>						
00129728	Indonesia migration governance	IOM	800,000	800,000	800,000	100.00
00129728	Indonesia migration governance	UNDP	400,000	400,000	388,157	97.04
00129728	Indonesia migration governance	UNWOMEN	500,000	500,000	498,695	99.74
<b>Indonesia: Total</b>			<b>1,700,000</b>	<b>1,700,000</b>	<b>1,686,851</b>	<b>99.23</b>

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



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

Moldova (the Republic of)						
00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	IOM	800,000	800,000	542,508	67.81
00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	UNDP	610,000	610,000	366,105	60.02
00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	UNICEF	250,000	250,000	64,339	25.74
00140308	Leveraging the positive impact	WHO	340,000	340,000	192,388	56.58
<b>Moldova (the Republic of): Total</b>			<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>1,165,340</b>	<b>58.27</b>

Morocco						
00140073	Making Migration Work for All	IOM	800,000	800,000	599,617	74.95
00140073	Making Migration Work for All	UNFPA	199,983	199,983	197,416	98.72
00140073	Making Migration Work for All	UNHCR	499,999	499,999	460,687	92.14
00140073	Making Migration Work for All	UNICEF	499,990	499,990	480,833	96.17
<b>Morocco: Total</b>			<b>1,999,972</b>	<b>1,999,972</b>	<b>1,738,554</b>	<b>86.93</b>

Nigeria						
00140055	Strengthening Fact-Based and D	IOM	1,534,400	1,534,400	1,292,938	84.26
00140055	Strengthening Fact-Based and D	UNODC	465,600	465,600	387,019	83.12
<b>Nigeria: Total</b>			<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>1,679,957</b>	<b>84.00</b>

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

Pakistan						
00141079	Strengthening Response to Comb	IOM	1,300,000	910,000	125,864	13.83
00141079	Strengthening Response to Comb	UNODC	1,400,000	980,000	76,486	7.80
<b>Pakistan: Total</b>			<b>2,700,000</b>	<b>1,890,000</b>	<b>202,350</b>	<b>10.71</b>



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	249,008	99.60
Philippines (the): Total			1,500,000	1,472,094	1,471,103	99.93

Serbia						
00140306	Promoting Evidence-based Migra	IOM	745,806	745,806	422,944	56.71
00140306	Promoting Evidence-based Migra	UNDP	449,400	449,400	360,514	80.22
00140306	Promoting Evidence-based Migra	UNHCR	284,945	284,945	284,945	100.00
00140306	Promoting Evidence-based Migra	UNICEF	518,950	518,950	278,091	53.59
Serbia: Total			1,999,101	1,999,101	1,346,494	67.35

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	1,048,350	1,048,350	100.00
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	OHCHR	385,050	385,050	325,756	84.60
00124542	United Nations Pilot Project f	UNDP	565,570	565,570	539,536	95.40
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	238,075	95.23
South Africa: Total			2,565,568	2,548,970	2,451,717	96.18

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	492,058	98.41
Tajikistan: Total			2,200,000	2,182,389	2,174,448	99.64



Togo						
00140808	Strengthening the management a	UNICEF	350,960	350,960	221,625	63.15
00140808	Strengthening the management a	UNODC	256,402	256,402	127,779	49.84
Togo: Total			607,362	607,362	349,404	57.53

Trinidad and Tobago						
00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	IOM	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,492,121	99.47
00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	UNFPA	100,000	99,629	99,629	100.00
00127692	Access, Support and, Coordinat	UNICEF	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100.00
Trinidad and Tobago: Total			2,600,000	2,599,629	2,591,750	99.70

Turkey						
00140810	Supporting Migrants- Inclusion IOM		1,250,000	875,000	150,364	17.18
00140810	Supporting Migrants- Inclusion UNIDO		1,250,000	864,478	203,740	23.57
Turkey: Total			2,500,000	1,739,478	354,104	20.36

Zimbabwe						
00141078	Strengthening Protection, Safe	IOM	1,144,529	801,170	113,425	14.16
00141078	Strengthening Protection, Safe	UNICEF	1,338,846	937,192	121,357	12.95
Zimbabwe: Total			2,483,375	1,738,363	234,782	13.51

Grand Total			66,958,925	57,999,517	41,896,208	72.24
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## 6. COST RECOVERY

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

The policies in place, as of 31 December 2025, 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 2025, US\$ **682,753** 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\$ **724,890** was deducted in indirect costs by Participating Organizations. Cumulatively, indirect costs amount to US\$ **2,757,276** as of 31 December **2025**.

## 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 2025, US\$ 2,798,104 has been charged as Direct Costs.

Participating Organization	Approved Amount	Net Funded Amount	Expenditure			Delivery Rate %
			Prior Years up to 31-Dec-2024	Financial Year Jan-Dec-2025	Cumulative	
IOM	2,798,104	2,798,104	1,222,804	561,935	1,784,739	63.78
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,798,104</b>	<b>2,798,104</b>	<b>1,222,804</b>	<b>561,935</b>	<b>1,784,739</b>	<b>63.78</b>

## 7. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

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

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

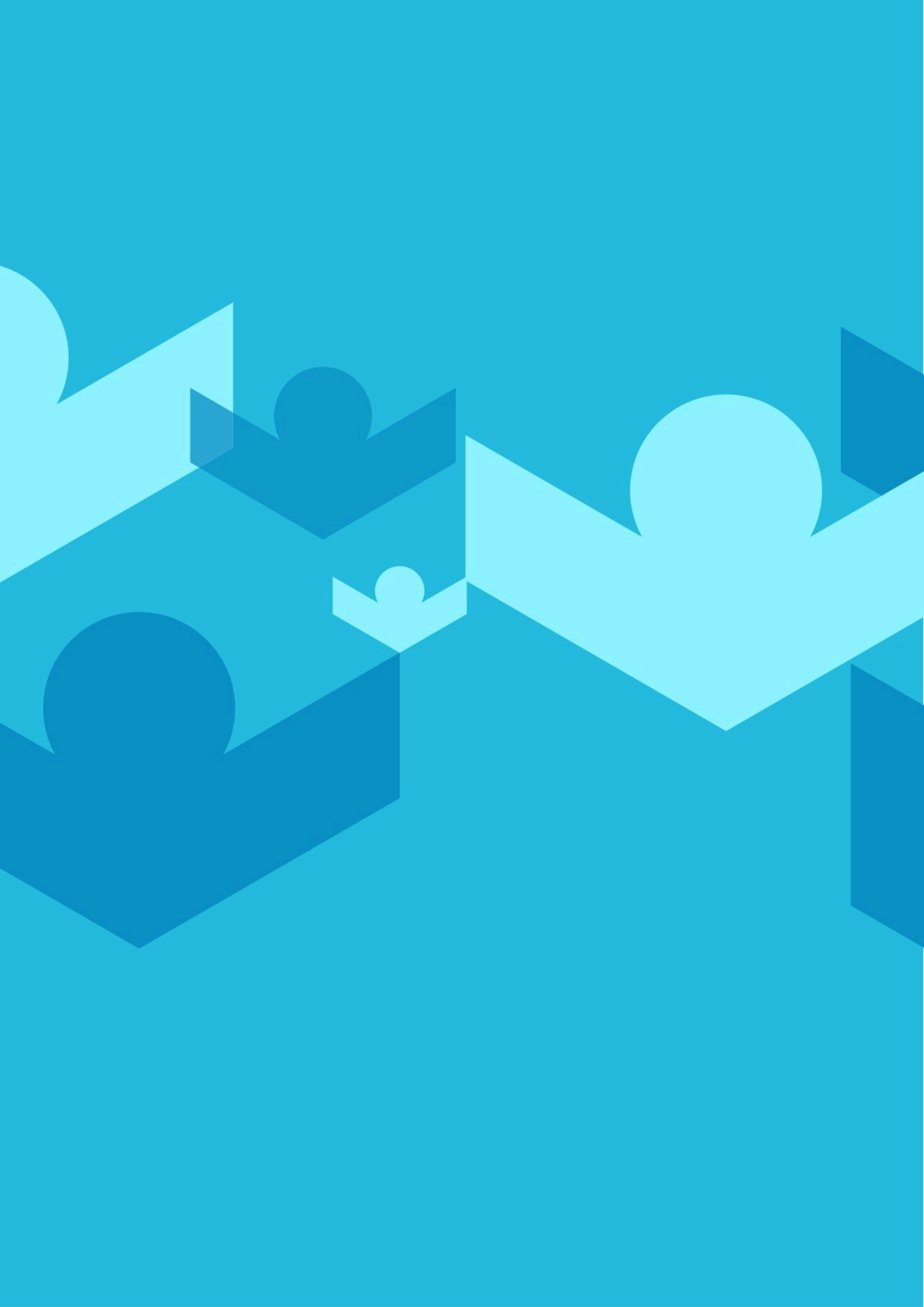
## ANNEX D: Acronyms

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
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
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
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Programme
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





## Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund



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