


















Ministry of Foreign Affairs – Department for Migration, Stabilisation and Fragility (MNS)

Meeting in the Council for Development Policy on 15 March 2023

Agenda Item No. 7

- 1. Overall purpose:** *For discussion and recommendation to the Minister*
- 2. Title:** Support to the UN Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund 2023-2025
- 3. Amount:** DKK 30 million
- 4. Presentation for Programme Committee:** 21 November 2022
- 5. Previous Danish support presented to UPR:** No, this is the first presentation to UPR”

Support to the UN Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund: Implementing commitments under the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration 2023-2025

Key results: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support a strategic, coordinated and coherent response to address irregular migration in line with the Global Compact for Migration. Interventions that are: 1) Promoting fact-based and data-driven migration policy and development planning; 2) Addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration; 3) Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combatting transnational crime; 4) Facilitating regular migration, decent work, and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility; 	File No.	2022-34019					
	Country	Global (developing countries)					
	Responsible Unit	Department for Migration, Stabilization and Fragility					
	Sector	Migration					
	Partner	UN Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)					
		<i>DKK million</i>	2024	2025	Total		
	Commitment	1	10	10	30		
	Projected disbursement	Q1	Q2	Q2			
	Duration	2023-2025					
	Previous grants	DKK 15 million (2019-2022)					
Finance Act code	§ 06.32.10.15						
Head of unit	Marianne Kress						
Desk officer	Peter Morling						
Reviewed by CFO	Max Mortensen						
Justification for support:	Relevant SDGs						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) underpins key Danish priorities by preventing and reducing irregular migration, including promoting data and evidence based migration policy, strengthened protection and addressing root causes of irregular migration, reducing irregular migration, including border control, readmission and the fight against international crime, legal migration and decent work and improved social inclusion and integration of migrants. Denmark will support the strategic direction of the MPTF through membership of its steering committee, which also includes involvement in screening and deciding on applications for funding of joint programmes both thematically and geographically. Strengthen ties with IOM who chairs the MPTF and members of the MPTF steering committee that include three UN agencies, three civil society organisations, three beneficiary representatives and three donor representatives in addition to the countries supporting and/or benefitting from the MPTF joint programmes. The donor base for the MPTF is broad with more than 20 contributing countries incl. development countries such as Bangladesh, Turkey and the Philippines. 							
							
							

Strategic objectives

Implement the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) through the MPTF by helping more people better along migratory routes and thereby preventing refugees and irregular migrants from ending up in vulnerable situations and being subjected to inhumane treatment and harassment. Strengthening cooperation with countries to enable them to handle irregular migration in accordance with human rights. Strengthening the capacity of developing countries to manage their borders according to a rights-based approach, providing protection and handling irregular migration.

Environment and climate targeting - Principal objective (100%); Significant objective (50%)

	Climate adaptation	Climate mitigation	Biodiversity	Other green/environment
Indicate 0, 50% or 100%	0	0	0	0
Total green budget (DKK)	0	0	0	0

Justification for choice of partner:

The MPTF implement the GCM adopted in December 2018 as the first ever global agreement on a common approach to international migration in all its dimensions. A grant of DKK 30 million is proposed for a three-year period covering 2023-2025 to support joint programmes for preventing and reducing irregular migration. Denmark is member of the MPTF Steering Committee as of August 2022 for a three-year period and will work to support the strategic direction of the MPTF.

Summary:

A DKK 30 million grant will implement the GCM through joint programmes by addressing the drivers of irregular migration; promoting a human rights-based approach to migration management; reducing irregular migration and improving border management and enhancing return and reintegration. These interventions directly contribute to the prevention and reduction of irregular migration in line with objective 2 under the heading: "We create hope and help more where it is hardest" in Denmark's strategy for development cooperation "The World We Share".

Budget:

UN Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (Migration MPTF)	DKK 30.0 million
Total	DKK 30.0 million

**Support to the UN Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund:
Implementing commitments under the Global Compact
for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
2023-2025**

PROJECT DOCUMENT

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1. Introduction

The present project document outlines the background, rationale and justification, objectives and management arrangements for development cooperation concerning support to the UN Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund: “Implementing commitments under the Global Compact for Migration 2023-2025” as agreed between the parties: The UN Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) and the Department for Migration, Stabilization and Fragility (MNS), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark. The project document is an annex to the legal bilateral agreement with the implementing partner and constitutes an integral part hereof together with the documentation specified below.

2. Context, Strategic Considerations, Rationale and Justification

The MPTF was established under the UN Network on Migration (UNNM) in May 2019 by the UN Secretary-General in the context of the negotiations of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) adopted in December 2018. The MPTF serve to support GCM implementation and raise the capacity of states and partners to manage migration through joint programmes in line with the GCM. The UNNM was created to provide support to all states and partners in the implementation, follow-up and review of the GCM. The Director General of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the coordinator of the MPTF and chair of its Steering Committee (SC).

The GCM is the first-ever UN global agreement on a common approach to international migration in all its dimensions and represent a political compromise Denmark committed to in 2018. The GCM is non-legally binding. It recognizes that a cooperative approach is needed to optimize the overall benefits of migration, while addressing its risks and challenges for individuals and communities in countries of origin, transit and destination. The GCM comprises 23 objectives covering all aspects of migration for better managing migration at local, national, regional and global levels with an array of possible actions, drawn from best practices, that States may choose to utilise to implement their migration policies.

Migration is a key element of the Danish Foreign and Security Strategy and a core pillar in Denmark’s strategy for development cooperation “The World We Share”. Accordingly, Danish interventions focus on seeking to prevent irregular migration by promoting legal pathways, strengthening migration management along the key migratory routes, and promoting return and readmission.

Denmark was among the first donors to fund the MPTF with an award of DKK 15 million in December 2019. A grant of DKK 30 million is now proposed for a new three-year period covering 2023-2025. Denmark has become a member of the MPTF SC as of August 2022 for a three-year period as one of the three donor representatives, initially with France and Mexico. A seat on the SC offers a number of opportunities for Denmark to collaborate with the MPTF to pursue common objectives in addition to the specific objectives of a grant to a trust fund with a well-established mechanism to implement the GCM.

The MPTF is funded by 21 donors who have committed USD 36.8 million to date. The total fund capitalization target was USD 70 million by 2022. In 2021, the annual contribution alone was USD 13.3 million. The MPTF donor base is diverse and comprise countries such as Germany, Azerbaijan, Norway, France, Turkey, Bangladesh, Philippines, Thailand, Mexico, the United States that objected to the adoption of the GCM.

The MPTF is implementing the GCM by grouping its 23 GCM objectives under five thematic focus areas and funds joint programmes that address one of the thematic focus areas. The five thematic focus areas are: 1) Promoting fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning; 2) Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration; 3) Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combatting transnational crime; 4) Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility and; 5) Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants.

The MPTF announce calls for proposals from which UN agencies via the resident coordinator can submit concept notes that are evaluated by the MPTF secretariat and the steering committee before a joint programme document is requested from the submitter. As a minimum a joint programme, needs to be comprised of a minimum of two UN agencies, government and local government authorities with the

involvement of civil society in line with the MPTF principles of Whole-of-Government-approach and Whole-of-Society-Approach. By applying a multi-stakeholder approach, the joint programmes address migration-related challenges at multiple levels regionally or in a country and not only bring together multiple UN agencies in line with One UN and Denmark's priority of UN reform, but also greater involvement of a wide range of stakeholders building on local ownership.

The MPTF has in its short period of existence proven to be in high demand demonstrated by submission of 141 concept notes for joint programmes across 83 different countries to date. Each concept note is equal to 83 country dialogues at local level for solutions to address migration-related challenges in line with the GCM.

With 12 joint programmes¹ currently under implementation across 15 countries, the MPTF has showed its ability to support a coordinated and coherent response to migration since its creation in 2019. Given the MPTFs limited resources the 12 joint programmes are relatively small both in terms of project design and budget. Examples of joint programmes range from global labour mobility programmes to country-level programmes on migration vulnerability in Gambia, migration governance in Indonesia, strengthening border management in Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea to evidence-based migration policy in North Macedonia. African countries submitted the highest number of applications to the MPTF and approved joint programmes represent ¼ of the 12 joint programmes under implementation.

Denmark contributed DKK 15 million from 2019-2022 in support of all five thematic areas of the MPTF. Implementation of the first grant has been effectively coordinated and delivered through cooperation with regular dialogue and timely submission of annual reports and financial statements.

In January 2023, a fund-wide evaluation was commissioned by the MPTF secretariat. The evaluation found that the fund was maturing with a steady pipeline of joint programmes that respond well to migration-related challenges and foster cooperation through its multi-stakeholder approach. Additionally, there were a good balance of joint programmes across the five thematic focus areas of the fund. The evaluation did not review the impact of the joint programmes as these are all under implementation.

The evaluation made 13 findings and six recommendations² in which two findings pose a considerable risk for the funds continued viability. These risks include 1) the MPTF is lacking funds, which means that it has a growing pipeline of projects that are left unfunded although approved by the SC. 2) The MPTF secretariat is under-capacitated to deliver and require at least two additional positions to address fundraising, communications and knowledge management. Via Denmark's position in the SC, we are calling for a fundraising strategy and are encouraging members of the fund to explore options for secondments to the MPTF. Denmark is already seconding an expert to the United Nations Migration Network and are keen to explore how the IOM core contribution can help capacitate the MPTF.

Support to the MPTF is relevant because it is a multi-stakeholder platform inclusive of countries of destination, transit and origin and other partners with a global geographic footprint and pipeline of joint programmes ready for implementation of the GCM. Continued support to the MPTF will bring about a number of benefits and opportunities via Denmark's membership of the SC. These include:

- Instrumental in implementing the GCM through a pooled-funding mechanism that catalyse the Danish contribution across all joint programmes of the MPTF;
- Support the multilateral system in responding collectively to transnational challenges in relation to migration, including coherent UN response-efforts to reduce irregular migration in line with UN reform priorities due to the MPTFs One UN approach;
- Contribute to a fund with a robust pipeline of project proposals on migration that has proved its ability to swiftly approve project proposals and initiate implementation;
- Reap synergies between the MPTF objectives and the IOM organisational strategy for 2023-2026, including its core contribution to IOM that may support the MPTF to be sufficiently capacitated to deliver, which can be regularly assessed as part of the MFA dialogue with the IOM;

¹ Annex IV: Joint programmes under implementation

² Annex V: MPTF evaluation report – findings and recommendations

- Provide Denmark with a stronger voice globally when it comes to addressing migration-related challenges by helping more people better along migratory routes and prevent and reduce irregular migration;
- Support a fund that is recognized for its relevance evident from contributions from countries of origin, transit and destination incl. a country such as the United States that objected to the adoption of the GCM;
- The MPTF ensures lower transaction costs than direct bilateral agreements with UN agencies by following the harmonized approach of pooled-funding and not applying the 1% UN coordination levy.

Opportunities for Denmark through membership of the SC:

- Advocate for coherence between the five thematic focus areas of the MPTF³ and joint programmes in line with Danish priorities on migration, such as; data collection, addressing root causes of irregular migration, reducing irregular migration, return and reintegration, and legal migration, decent work and integration;
- Inform MPTF decisions on allocations of funds to joint programmes across geography and thematic areas enabling alignment of Denmark's existing bilateral projects and programmes in priority geographies;
- Introduce the "whole-of-route-approach" which address irregular migration holistically in countries of origin, transit and destination, when regional projects are screened for joint programmes. This is the preferred approach for Denmark and the EU when addressing irregular migration management;
- Work towards better inclusion of CSOs in the MPTF operation modalities in line with Denmark's emphasis on the localization agenda, incl. possibilities for direct funding to CSOs;
- Promote MPTF focus on joint programmes that address the interlinkages between climate change and migration;
- Advocate for articulating a theory of change for the MPTF in a programmatic level with change-oriented global indicators;
- Ensure a portfolio review is conducted of the joint programmes to assess its performance and learning across its engagements;
- A grant will ensure higher credibility as a donor representative on the SC.

3. Project objective

The overall objective is to implement the GCM through the MPTF by helping more people better along migratory routes and thereby preventing refugees and irregular migrants from ending up in vulnerable situations and being subjected to inhumane treatment and harassment. Strengthening cooperation with countries to enable them to handle irregular migration in accordance with human rights. Strengthening the capacity of developing countries to manage their borders according to a rights-based approach, providing protection and handling irregular migration.

4. Theory of change and scope of the MPTF

The MPTF has the potential to be a major contributor, both financially and in terms of working methods, in supporting international cooperation on migration.

If the MPTF continues to be able to bring countries of destination, transit and origin and other partners together and develop high-quality joint programmes that raise countries capacity to manage migration through a human rights based approach in line with GCM objectives,

If the MPTF continues to grow its fund capitalization, is capacitated to deliver and continue to promote local ownership through its joints programmes,

³ Annex VII: Thematic focus areas and objectives of the MPTF

Then the MPTF can be a leading fund for implementation of the GCM and ultimately help more people better along migratory routes and thereby preventing refugees and irregular migrants from ending up in vulnerable situations and being subjected to inhumane treatment and harassment. Strengthening cooperation with countries to enable them to handle irregular migration in accordance with human rights. Strengthening the capacity of developing countries to manage their borders according to a rights-based approach, providing protection and handling irregular migration.

4.1. MPTF Joint Programmes

The MPTF is not an implementing entity in itself: it is a vehicle that promotes a collaborative approach to the implementation of the GCM, develops joint programmes through partnerships amongst the implementing entities and offers a collective decision-making body with a diverse and inclusive SC.

The MPTF, more than any other financing mechanism, is strongly rooted in the 10 guiding principles of the GCM⁴. It develops joint programmes that are aligned to all principles and that can be replicated or considered as good examples for scale if impactful.

The 10 guiding principles that need to be reflected in each joint programme are: (i) people-centred, (ii) international cooperation, (iii) national sovereignty, (iv) rule of law and due process, (v) sustainable development, (vi) human rights, (vii) gender-responsive, (viii) child-sensitive, (ix) whole-of-government-approach, and (x) whole-of-society-approach. These same principles are applied to those activities supported by the MPTF to ensure that the comprehensive nature of the GCM is met.

The GCM defines 23 objectives covering all aspects of migration (“360-degree” approach). As a programmatic framework, the MPTF clustered the GCM’s 23 objectives⁵ under five thematic areas. The purpose of such clustering is to provide an umbrella of broad policy and operational areas for which funding can be sought and to ensure that the MPTF provides balanced support for the GCM’s comprehensive approach, and from which donors can provide thematic earmarking, recognizing again that the list of actions under each objective are considered “*a range of actions*”. This clustering facilitate more effective monitoring and reporting of the MPTF’s impact against its results framework⁶. This grant is however envisaged to be unearmarked to support implementation of the GCM across all its objectives.

Joint programmes must engage with a minimum of two UN organisation, one government line entity and/or local government(s) as well as with a broad range of stakeholders, including civil society, migrants and/or migration-affected communities.

The MPTF also uses human rights, gender-responsive, and child-sensitive markers to assess and monitor all its joint programmes. The human rights marker is a first of its kind among UN pooled funds and help joint programmes be consistent with international human rights and its principles.

4.2. Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL)

All joint programmes funded by the MPTF need to have a theory of change and a results framework in place with clear indicators that need to be monitored (and reported) throughout implementation. All joint programmes are subject to an independent final evaluation (the report is public).

The MPTF will gather lessons learned from the various joint programme evaluations and compile them periodically. The MPTF will feed all lessons learned and good practices into its knowledge platform.

The MPTF itself at the Fund-level has a results framework, which tracks the alignment with the SDGs, the programmatic alignment to the GCM Guiding Principles and its operational effectiveness and performance.

⁴ Annex VIII: 10 guiding principles of the GCM

⁵ Annex VII: Thematic focus areas and objectives of the MPTF

⁶ Annex VI: Results Monitoring Framework

4.3. Participating UN Organisations

Resources are allocated to Participating United Nations Organizations (PUNO), i.e. members of the UNNM that have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Administrative Agent (UNDP) of the MPTF. Each participating United Nation organization assume full programmatic and financial accountability for the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent. IOM is the coordinator and secretariat of the UNNM and the DG of IOM chairs the steering committee of the MPTF.

For each joint programme funded by the MPTF, the participating UN Organization will have identified among themselves a “convening UN organization”. This organization will have the additional responsibility to ensure the overall coordination of the joint programme and prepare the consolidated narrative report on the programme.

4.4. Government and Civil Society

Government institutions and stakeholders, including civil society organizations and migrant organizations, can receive funding from the MPTF through participating United Nations organizations. The Fund requires that all proposals have the endorsement of the relevant national government and strongly encourages the participation of government institutions, including at the local level, and civil society both at the joint programme design and implementation phases and review of proposed joint programmes seeking MPTF support. Through these requirements, the MPTF is a strong supporter of the localization agenda, though improvements can be made.

5. Results framework and monitoring

The MPTF operational framework and programming approach has a framework in place for monitoring of results and gathering of data to support analysis of progress. The MPTF results framework places 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. The results framework was recognized by the United Kingdom at the most recent consultative forum for its quality and ease of application for donors intending to contribute to the fund.

The results framework covers three result areas. Result area 1) The joint programmes and initiatives funded by the MPTF are aligned to the 10 GCM guiding principles. Result Area 2) The joint programmes and initiatives funded by the MPTF are sustainable and complementary to other development initiatives. Result Area 3) The MPTF is managed efficiently, coherently, and consistently. In addition, specific results indicators are used to monitor and assess performance under each of the three results areas.⁷

All joint programmes also includes a results framework while participating UN Organizations monitor and regularly report on agreed indicators. In addition, every MPTF-funded joint programme is required to undertake and budget for an end-of-project independent evaluation.

To evaluate its performance, the MPTF SC commissions MPTF-wide evaluations to ensure that the MPTF delivers on its objectives.

6. Inputs/Budget

⁷ See Annex VI: Results Monitoring Framework

The Danish contribution of DKK 30 million will support all five thematic focus areas from 2023-2025. Since its inception in 2019, the MPTF is supporting 12 joint programmes that are still under implementation funded by 21 donors amounting to signed contractual commitments of USD 36.8 million of a total contribution target of USD 70 million. In 2021, the annual contribution alone was USD 13.3 million.

As per the signed contractual commitments below contributions are received from both countries of origin, transit and destination, which show the broad-based international recognition of the fund.

FUNDING STATUS AS OF END 2022

#	Lande	USD	DKK (1 USD = 6,88 kr)
1	Germany	14.139.412,00	97.279.154,56
2	United States of America	5.000.000,00	34.400.000,00
3	United Kingdom	4.849.973,00	33.367.814,24
4	Norway	3.776.692,00	25.983.640,96
5	Denmark*	2.234.244,00	15.000.000,00
6	France	2.207.671,00	15.188.776,48
7	Netherlands	1.781.000,00	12.253.280,00
8	Sweden	938.159,00	6.454.533,92
9	Spain	597.696,00	4.112.148,48
10	Mexico	450.000,00	3.096.000,00
11	Portugal	448.655,00	3.086.746,40
12	United Methodist Committee on Relief	100.000,00	688.000,00
13	Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH	63.121,00	434.272,48
14	Ireland	55.569,00	382.314,72
15	Philippines	51.402,00	353.645,76
16	Luxembourg	26.307,00	180.992,16
17	Thailand	25.000,00	172.000,00
18	Cyprus	23.220,00	159.753,60
19	Turkiye	20.000,00	137.600,00
20	Bangladesh	12.007,00	82.608,16
21	Azerbaijan	4.970,00	34.193,60
Total		36.805.098,00	253.219.074,24
Pledging Target by 2022		70.000.000,00	481.600.000,00
Missing Funds		33.194.902,00	228.380.925,76

*Denmark with 2023 contribution

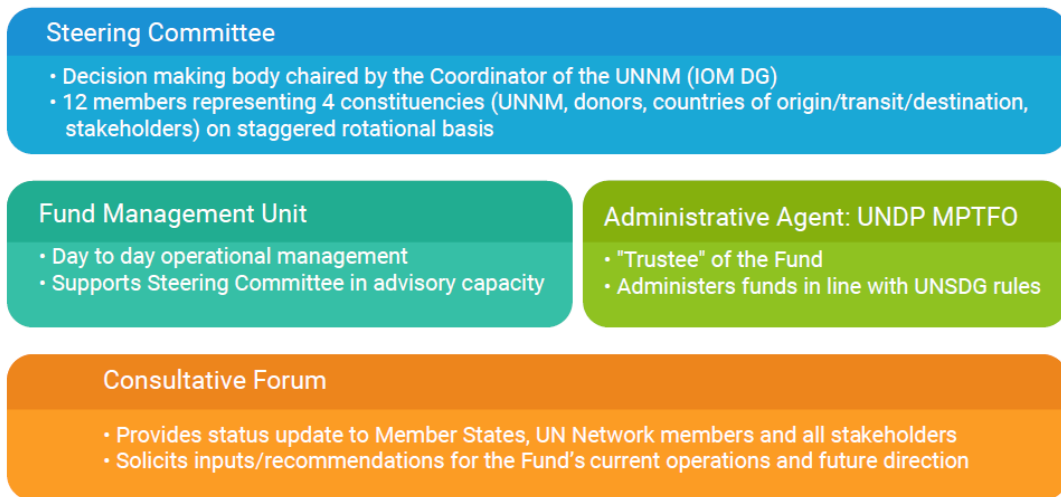
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45.000.000,00

7. Institutional and Management Arrangements

The MPTF governance structure consists of:

- the SC chaired by the IOM Director General (decision-making body),
- the Fund Management Unit (small unit supporting the Steering Committee and responsible for the Fund's operational functioning) and
- the Administrative Agent – currently UNDP (“trustee” of the Fund, responsible for administering the contributions).
- An Annual Consultative Forum promotes broader stakeholder engagement.



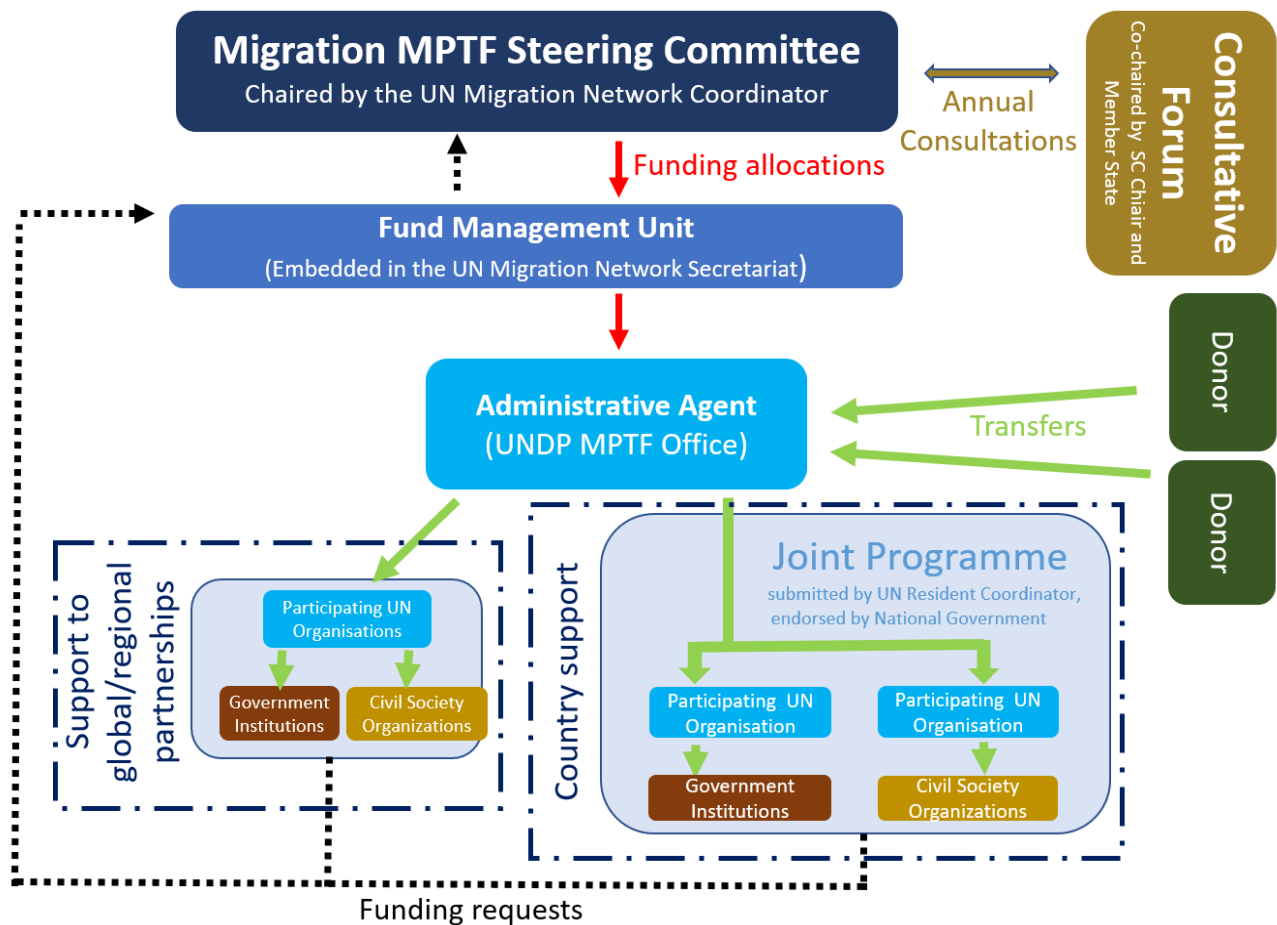
7.1. Steering Committee

The SC is the guiding, decision-making and supervisory body for MPTF activities. It sets strategic guidelines, approves joint programme proposals, and monitors the overall performance of the MPTF.

The SC, chaired by the Director General of IOM in his/her capacity of UNNM Coordinator, comprises the following twelve members:

- Three members of the migration network;
- Three donors;
- Three countries of origin, transit and destination; and,
- Three stakeholders.

Members of the SC are appointed by the Chair for a three-year period and rotate on a staggered basis. Half the members rotate one year (two migration network members, one donor, two countries of origin, transit and destination, and one stakeholder) and the other half the following year (one migration network member, two donors, one country of origin, transit and destination and two stakeholders). The SC will meet at least twice a year in person in Geneva. The Chair if necessary may call additional meetings.



The Head of Department for the Department of Migration, Stabilization and Fragility (MNS) in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark is the Danish representative in the MPTF SC supported on an ad hoc basis by the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations in Geneva. Regular interaction and communication will take place to ensure that decisions of the MPTF is fully aligned with actions of the Permanent Mission in related forums.

7.2. Decision-making

Decisions of the Migration MPTF SC are made by consensus and can only be taken when a quorum of the Chair and seven members amongst which at least one representative of each category of members is present. In case the SC cannot physically meet, the decisions will be taken virtually, through email, and the same norms of consensus and quorum will apply.

Should the absence of consensus result in a deadlock where critical decisions cannot be taken, a decision can exceptionally be taken by the Chair supported by a majority of at least two third of the Members (rule on quorum applies). In such an event, the disagreement of individual members will be explicitly noted in the minutes of the Steering Committee and the decision-making process will be duly reviewed as part of ongoing evaluations of the Fund.

To date all decisions have been made by consensus.

7.3. Fund Management Unit

The Fund Management Unit/secretariat in IOM is responsible for the operational functioning of the MPTF and for providing management support to the SC. Embedded within the UNNM secretariat, the Fund Management Unit is housed at IOM's Headquarters in Geneva. It is currently composed of three staff members: the Head

of Unit, a Senior Programme Specialist, a Junior Professional Officer (funded by the French Government) and an Administrative Assistant. During the start-up phase of the Fund (2019-2021), the core cost of the Fund Management Unit was fully covered by IOM as a de facto contribution to the Fund.

In order to limit the cost of the Fund Management Unit and to maximize the synergies between the work of the MPTF and the UNNM, the Fund Management Unit benefits from the technical support of the UNNM Secretariat and, through it, from the expertise of other components of the Network. To further reinforce the Fund Management Unit without excessively drawing on resources, secondments from Participating United Nations Organisations (PUNO) or direct staffing support from Member States (such as JPOs) are encouraged, maintaining a premium on qualifications, experience and geographical and gender balance of staffing.

7.4. Budget of the MPTF Fund Management Unit

Up until end of 2021, the cost of the MPTF was fully covered by IOM and from the outset envisaged to be gradually transferred to the MPTF. Accordingly, in 2022, 25% of the total budget of the Fund Management Unit, plus the cost of an external evaluation, was covered from the MPTF resources. In 2023, the Fund Management Unit’s budget will be covered in equal proportions by IOM and by the Fund itself.

In the budget below, the share to be covered by the MPTF in 2023 was fully placed under the “staff and other personnel” budget line to simplify the accounting and management of the funds but it was calculated as 50% of the total cost of the FMU.

Categories	Total Budget (USD)	Covered by the MPTF
1. Staff and other personnel	736,000	398,000
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	15,000	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture		
4. Contractual services		
5. Travel	30,000	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts		
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	15,000	
Sub-Total Project Costs	796,000	398,000
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)		27,860
TOTAL		425,860

The staff and other personnel budget line includes:

- \$711,000 for the regular staffing of the unit, comprising of the following: Head of the Fund Management Unit (P5); Senior Programme Specialist (P4); and Administrative Assistant (G4)
- \$15,000 covering the cost of an Intern
- \$10,000 for consultancies (in particular for supporting the preparation of the annual report)

Supplies, Commodities and Materials is a provision to cover the production/distribution cost of some communication material (printing of report and pipeline document, advocacy video, etc).

Travel includes provisions for the Head of the Unit and/or the Senior Programme Specialist to travel to donor capitals for fundraising purposes and to one or two countries/region implementing a Migration MPTF-funded joint programme.

General operating costs includes the IOM standard operating costs associated with staffing to enable the functioning of the unit (office space, equipment and supplies).

7.5. Administrative Agent

The MPTF uses the pass-through funding modality, where donors and PUNOs agree to channel funding through one UN organization, referred to as the Administrative Agent. The Agent is the appointed interface between the PUNOs and the donors for administrative matters.

The UNDP MPTF Office has been appointed by participating UN organizations to act as the Administrative Agent of the MPTF. The UNDP MPTF Office performs the Administrative Agent functions in accordance with the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) 'Protocol on the Administrative Agent for Multi Donor Trust Funds, Joint Programmes and One UN Funds'. The costs of the Administrative Agent's functions comprise 1% of the contributions received and are charged when the contribution is received.

7.6. Consultative Forum

As of 2020, a Consultative Forum has annually been convened, bringing together the Executive Committee of the UNNM and its broader membership together with Member States and stakeholders, to discuss the MPTF, its current operations and future direction. It was created to ensure inclusivity of the many stakeholders the MPTF engage in line with the spirit of the GCM.

Key concerns/recommendations/suggestions expressed by member states and stakeholders during the Consultative Forum will be brought to the attention of the SC by the Chair of the SC with the support of the Fund Management Unit during the following meeting of the SC.

7.7. Transparency

The MPTF Office Gateway promotes transparency of all its joint programmes and all relevant information is publicly available on the page dedicated to the MPTF: (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/MIG00>). This includes SC decisions, the joint programme pipeline and, once funded, all joint programme documents and reports.

8. Programmatic and financial management, planning and reporting

The UNDP MPTF Office Gateway (<https://migrationnetwork.un.org/mptf>) provides live information on finances for the MPTF: all contributions received, transfers to PUNOs, budgets approved by SC etc., are regularly updated. When it comes to participating UN agencies report on their commitment and expenditures, some report via the on-line platform on a quarterly basis, others on an annual basis only.

Based on the narrative reports submitted by the submitting PUNO of joint programmes as well as the end of joint programme independent evaluations and/or any other evaluation commissioned by the SC, the MPTF secretariat will prepare one annual (or final) narrative progress report, which will be submitted to the Administrative Agent by 21 May. The narrative report will include lessons learned and highlight both challenges and achievements from the implementation of the initiatives supported by the Fund, as well as the functioning of the Fund. Reports will include important findings and recommendations from analysing the joint programme portfolio and results in relation to the objectives of the GCM. The report will also describe how the Fund contributes to reducing fragmentation of initiatives and financing efforts, facilitating scale and partnerships, providing incentives for pursuing collectively identified priorities and increasing coherence in implementing the GCM.

Based on the financial reports submitted by the PUNOs, the Administrative Agent will prepare a consolidated financial annual (or final) report which will provide the following information:

- General financial overview;
- Contributions by donors;

- Net amount of financing by thematic area;
- Net amount of financing by joint programme;
- Net amount of financing by PUNO;
- Total expenditure figures and financial implementation rate by UNDG budget category;
- Expenditure figures and financial implementation rate by thematic area;
- Expenditure figures and financial implementation rate by joint programme; and,
- Expenditure figures and financial implementation rate by participating organization.

The Administrative Agent will consolidate its financial report with the narrative report prepared by the MPTF and will submit a consolidated narrative and financial report to the donors and the SC by the deadlines specified in the Standard Administrative Arrangement:

- Annual consolidated narrative and financial report as of 31 December no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year;
- Final narrative and annual financial report as of 31 December no later than six months (30 June) after the end of the calendar year in which the operational closure of the MPTF occurred; and,
- Final financial report no later than five months (31 May) after end of the calendar year in which the financial closure of the Fund occurred.

In addition to the above-mentioned reports, the Administrative Agent will provide the donors and the SC with the following statements on its activities as Administrative Agent:

- Certified annual financial statement (“Source and Use of Funds” as defined by UNSDG guidelines) to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year; and,
- Certified final financial statement (“Source and Use of Funds”) to be provided no later than seven months (31 July) of the year following the financial closing of the Fund.

The consolidated reports and related documents will be posted on the websites of the UNNM and the Administrative Agent.

9. Risk Management

The Steering Committee endorsed a risk management strategy and corresponding risk register in mid-2020. In 2021, after its first year of implementation, the risk drivers and treatment measures were reviewed, assessed for their relevance/effectiveness, and adjusted. According to the risk management strategy the steering committee will review risks on an annual basis at summer meetings. It is the MPTFs ambition to further strengthen its risk management system going forward.

9.1. Contextual risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
Implementation of joint programmes are interrupted by conflict in target locations	Unlikely	Minor	The SC will request the fund to stop activities in the target country if the situation requires.	Limited.	The joint programme in Afghanistan was cancelled due to the Taliban regimes take over of the country. Similar situations could be envisaged in MPTF countries of implementation.
National regulation limits options for cooperation with local authorities and/or other implementing partners	Unlikely	Minor	Reconsider implementation in target country. Necessary to get buy-in from	Limited.	Governments may decide to impose restrictions on local authorities or other implementing agents ability to collaborate with UN organisations or governments.

			countries of implementation.		
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9.2. Programmatic risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
A gap is created between expectations and ability to support GCM implementation, which undermines credibility of the Fund, support and willingness to engage with the Fund (from UNCT, host governments, donors).	Unlikely	Major	Fundraising should be the main focus of the MPTF going forward. Need a realistic fund raising strategy.	Residual risk not reduced. Necessary to continue fundraising	With the resource mobilization targets not being reached for 2020 nor 2021, the risk driver relating to insufficient donor support may increase. In the post-COVID context, donor support and resource mobilization remains a challenge. Fundraising will continue to be a priority.
Joint programmes fail to show results/do harm (including through fraud), undermining GCM agenda and trust in the Fund.	Unlikely	Major	High-level government endorsement of the joint programme; alignment to national priorities; early detection by PUNOs and FMU (FMU conducts monitoring calls with PUNOs at least twice a year); timely alert to SC; clarification of criteria for joint programme termination and potential exit strategy	Residual risk not reduced.	As the earliest joint programmes only started late 2020, it was not possible to evaluate the risks related to lack of programmatic results. For the risk drivers identified at the time, none materialized, nor were assessed as likely to increase. However, since government ownership and support are central to the joint programmes, the following risk driver and treatment measures were added.
The Whole-of-Society Approach and Whole-of-Government approach involves many actors making implementation heavy on bureaucracy and fragmented.	Unlikely	Minor	Request high-level government support to promote cooperation and implementation. Halt implementation if necessary.	Risk reduced.	The Whole-of-Society approach and Whole-of-Government approach are principles of the GCM. However, the inclusiveness this brings about risk fragmentation of joint programmes during implementation as well as higher transaction costs when it comes to coordination.
The MPTF risk management is insufficient.	Unlikely	Major	Use SC membership to advocate for a robust risk management system	Risk reduced with a robust risk management system	The Fund does not have a structured risk management approach according to the MPTF secretariat. They request donor support to build its risk management system

9.3. Institutional risks

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Impact	Risk response	Residual risk	Background to assessment
Growing pipeline of unfunded projects.	likely	Major	Request a realistic fundraising strategy going forward with a clear plan for implementation.	Residual risk not reduced. Necessary to continue fundraising	Fund raising issues are key to the sustainability of the MPTF. Due to the availability of limited funding, the time elapsed between the submission of a concept note and the possible approval of a corresponding joint programme is excessive. As of January 2023, the fund had received 141 Concept Notes and only 12 had been funded (although another 4 is soon approved). It is crucial to redress this problem if the Fund is to maintain its credibility, the interest of UN agencies and governments and grow as expected.
MPTF is not sufficiently capacitated to deliver	Likely	Major	Encourage steering committee members to second staff and explore options for using IOM core contribution to support functions of the MPTF through the UNNM.	Secondments are not a long-term solution. Necessary to get the fund financed adequately to deliver on its mandate.	The MPTF is not able to address to the degree the Unit would like to or should in order to be fully effective, such as: (1) knowledge management; (2) communications; (3) ongoing JP Results Framework monitoring; and (4) fund raising.
Danish membership of the SC will have a negative effect on Danish migration policy	Unlikely	Insignificant	Stop project funding through an ad hoc SC meeting.	Address reputational risk through active communication.	Should the fund be subject to unpopular attention by funding joint programmes that are subject to fraud, funding governments with undesired intentions or similar.

10. Closure

The MPTF shall submit a final narrative report covering the entire project period detailing i) progress as compared to the defined (original or revised) outcome and output targets for the entire project period, ii) explanations of challenges encountered and how these have been handled, and iii) lessons learnt during implementation supported by evidence and sustainability in accordance with a standard template submitted by the Danish MFA.

The MPTF shall further submit a final financial statement of accounts and a final audited financial statement covering the entire project period in line with the Danish MFA's 'General guidelines for financial management'.

Both reports shall be submitted as soon as possible and no later than four months after project completion to the Danish MFA. Based on the final reporting from the MPTF, the Danish MFA will have the responsibility to draft a final results report (FRR) and ensure the closure of accounts.

Annex I: Context Analysis

1. Development Challenges, Opportunities and Risk

The GCM (and, as a result, the Migration MPTF itself) seek to maximize the positive impact of migration for all. This impact can be felt in many different ways as the GCM itself recognizes migration as relevant for all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development if we are to truly leave no one behind. It encourages approaches to migration that benefit all communities (of origin, transit and destination), as well as migrants themselves. The Global Compact focuses equally on migration in all its dimensions, recognizing the interplay between migration and development, being rooted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As such, it is very difficult to list here the development challenges the MMPTF seeks to address as they can vary significantly from one thematic area to another and, even under each thematic area, from one joint programme to another. Of course, each programme has a very clear set of objective (each needs to identify which of the GCM objectives it primarily contributes to) and identifies the associated opportunities and risk but it is difficult to consolidate this at the global level. Listing a limited set of objectives would contradict the Member States' emphasis on the 360-degree approach.

2. Stakeholder Analysis Overall development challenges, opportunities and risk

The Migration MPTF follows the GCM guiding principle of "people-centered". As such, it makes sure that beneficiaries (being migrants themselves or communities affected by migration) are closely associated to the joint programmes, in particular through effective consultations at the design phase.

As explained in the question about public sector, all funded programmes are owned/endorsed by the national government and, in line with the whole-of-government principle of the GCM, all programmes include more than one government/public entity amongst the key partners. Multiple ministries are often closely involved (both as implementing partners and as members of the joint programme governance mechanism) and, often, local level public entities (municipality, provincial authorities/services, etc) are also closely involved. All joint programmes funded include capacity-building activities and overall strengthening of public sector partners. The demand for support from government and local authorities is extremely high.

In line with the Whole-of-Society guiding principle, civil society is a key partner of the Migration MPTF. Civil Society organization are involved in the implementation of all MMPTF funded joint programmes and are participating in the joint programme governing bodies (Steering Committees). Recently guidance has been issued to further strengthen the engagement of civil society in the joint programmes (approved at the last Steering Committee meeting). Also to be noted, civil society is represented on the Migration MPTF Steering Committee (currently by two organizations: the International Detention Coalition and AFFORD, an African diaspora organization based in the UK)

Private sector and workers associations are explicitly mentioned in the list of GCM Stakeholders, and, as such, are important partners for the Fund. Currently, a representative of the Private Sector (member of the International Organization of Employers) is on the Steering Committee. Partnership with associations of employers and workers associations are frequent in the Joint Programmes (particularly – but not exclusively - under thematic area 4, which looks at regular/labour migration) and many joint programmes include work with the private sector to improve socio-economic inclusion of migrants or maximize the positive impact of diaspora investments in countries of origin.

There is no overarching strategy at the Fund level but many amongst the on-going and pipeline joint programmes of the Fund are clearly contributing to reducing fragility and conflict and increasing resilience. To take a few examples, the Guinea/Liberia/Sierra Leone joint programme contributes to reducing tensions along the borders between the three countries and improving social cohesion amongst border communities. The proposed joint programme in Chad will improve transhumance border management and directly contribute to reducing recurrent conflicts due to enlarged transhumant migratory flows.

3. Human Rights, Gender, Youth and applying a Human Rights Based Approach

Human rights is amongst the 10 guiding principles of the GCM and, as such, is at the heart of the MMPTFs work. With the support of OHCHR, the MMPTF developed a Human Rights Marker (the first of its kind, to our knowledge) and its associated guidance. This marker is designed to help Participating UN Organisations and implementing partners ensure their joint programs are consistent with international human rights and its principles, and take a human rights-based approach to programming. All joint programmes are screened through that lens prior to approval/funding and all independent final programme evaluation need to consider this angle. Indicator 1.2 of the Results Framework of the Fund tracks the alignment of the Fund with the human rights principle. Of note, the Special Rapporteur on human rights of migrants was amongst the original members of the Steering Committee, a choice made precisely to ensure that the human rights aspects were given due consideration.

Gender-responsiveness is also a guiding principle of the GCM and is therefore explicitly guiding the work of the MMPTF. Some gender aspects have been built in the human rights marker but, more importantly, the MMPTF has put in place a gender marker (developed with the support of UN Women) for all the programmes it finances (or considers to finance). A specific indicator (indicator 1.3) of the MMPTF Results Framework tracks the overall gender-responsiveness of the portfolio of joint programmes funded by the MMPTF. Promoting gender equality has been a key concern from the onset and the reason why the Steering Committee has always included a member with a strong gender focus (UN Women initially, replaced by UNFPA after rotation)

As youth is heavily impacted by migration, supporting youth can (and often is) a key objective of the specific joint programmes but there is no specific youth approach taken at the Fund level. Yet, partially covering “youth”, the Fund has developed clear guidelines and a specific marker for “child-sensitivity”, another guiding principle of the GCM. This guidance requires all joint programmes to undertake a child rights impact assessment, put safeguarding policies in place and disaggregate all data by age (and also gender).

4. Inclusive sustainable growth, climate change and environment

The MMPTF Steering Committee has identified addressing the impact of climate change on migration as a key priority (explicitly stated in the recently adopted 2023-2026 Investment Plan). All 4 new joint programme proposals identified as priorities by the Steering Committee include a clear climate change angle and two amongst the currently on-going joint programmes (regional IGAD and regional Pacific) also address these challenges.

The way the MMPTF addresses these challenges can vary greatly from one programme to another, depending on the local context and the nature of the programme (submissions related to climate change can come under any of the 5 thematic areas of the Fund). To give just a few examples, it can vary from migration as an adaptation measure for populations impacted by climate change (e.g. the project in the Pacific) to migrants as agents of change (e.g. project in Turkey with a focus on green economy).

The gender dimension of all programmes (related to climate change or not) is being assessed. The specific way these dimensions are taken into account will vary from joint programme to joint programme but all joint programme submissions need to indicate clearly how they consider the gender dimension.

5. Capacity of public sector

The work with the public sector is at the heart of all MMPTF-funded programmes. All funded programmes are owned/endorsed by the national government and, in line with the whole-of-government principle of the GCM, all programmes include more than one government/public entity amongst the key partners. Multiple ministries are often closely involved (both as implementing partners and as members of the joint programme governance mechanism) and, often, local level public entities (municipality, provincial authorities/services, etc) are also closely involved. All joint programmes funded include capacity-building activities and overall strengthening of public sector partners.

Annex II: Partner Assessment

Launched in 2019, the MPTF was called for by Member States to support the implementation of the GCM. A critical feature of this unique pooled funding instrument in the field of migration is its 360-degree approach, with no GCM objective privileged over others or region favoured over another.

The MPTF is the vehicle to bring the Compact to life and implement joint action. The joint programmes are the product of collaborative work by members of the United Nations Network on Migration working with national partners – in government, with local authorities and alongside stakeholders. As such they are testament to the commitment of the United Nations system to work better together, fully aligned with overall reforms of the United Nations Development System.

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

While the MPTF procedures and operational modality are designed to be efficient, comprehensive and respond quickly, due to a lack of resources availability, the waiting time for financing to be secured can be quite long. This is due to the fact that the MPTF has not grown (in financial terms) as originally envisioned and demand far outstrips the resources available. Similarly, the MPTF is financed mostly by traditional donors (both in terms of resources and participation).

Name of Partner:	Core business <i>What is the main business, interest and goal of the partner?</i>	Importance <i>How important is the project/programme for the partner's activity-level (Low, medium high)?</i>	Influence <i>How much influence does the partner have over the project/programme (low, medium, high)?</i>	Contribution <i>What will be the partner's main contribution?</i>	Capacity <i>What are the main issues emerging from the assessment of the partner's capacity?</i>	Exit strategy <i>What is the strategy for exiting the partnership?</i>
The United Nations Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund	Pooled funding instrument in support of the implementation of the GCM and act as a capacity development mechanism.	High. The MPTF is lacking resources to be effective. With the DKK 30 million contribution Denmark becomes the second largest donor to the fund with a total contribution of DKK 45 million since the MPTF inception.	High. The MPTF is managing the day to day operations of the joint programmes, but is subject to the steering committee in terms of critical decisions going beyond the MPTF operations manual.	Making call for proposals on migration interventions in line with the GCM objectives, convene a stakeholders at all levels around implementation and oversee timely delivery of the projects. In addition the MPTF will serve the Steering Committee.	Strength: Solid operational modalities to swiftly implement migration projects globally. Inclusive of multiple stakeholders at all levels. Implementing the GCM. Weaknesses: Insufficient funds to implement growing pipeline of projects. Not enough staff to deliver quality work in terms of serving the Steering Committee and actively seeking to fundraise, communicate and share knowledge.	Continued donor diversification to increase financing that can implement the joint programmes and finance additional staff to manage the funds growth.

					<p>Opportunities: Through membership of the Steering Committee, Denmark can leave a solid footprint on the funds geographical and thematic focus areas.</p> <p>Threats: If the fund is not sufficiently funded and capacitated it will not be instrumental in implementing the GCM and raise countries capacity to manage migration.</p>	
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Annex III: Process Action Plan

PROCESS ACTION PLAN		
Activity	Timing/deadline <i>[month or quarter]</i>	Responsible
Formulation of presentation to the Programme Committee	September-October 2022	MNS
Programme Committee Meeting	November 2022	MNS
Public consultation phase based on presentation to the Programme Committee	December 2022	MNS
Draft Project Document submitted to appraisal team	December 2022	
Appraisal	January 2022	MNS
Finalisation of project/programme document following PC meeting	January 2023	MNS
Final project document submitted to the secretariat for the council for Development Policy	January 2023	MNS
Presentation to the Council for Development Policy (UPR)	February 2023	ELK / MNS
Approval by the Danish Minister for Development Cooperation and Global Climate Policy	February 2023	Minister
Signing of Contribution Agreement with MPTF	2023	MNS
Project implementation	Q1 2023 – Q4 2025	MPTF
End of project implementation	End of 2025	MPTF

Annex IV: Joint Programmes under implementation

The table below provides an overview of the funding allocation decisions taken to date per thematic area. The third (Transfers) and fourth (Outstanding) columns provide a breakdown between what has actually been transferred and what is set aside for future transfers. The fifth column (JP budget approved) shows the total amount committed to joint programmes per thematic area.

Thematic Area	Joint Programmes (JP)	Transferred	Outstanding	JP Budget approved
1	North Macedonia	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
1	Indonesia	1,190,000	510,000	1,700,000
<i>TA1 Sub Total</i>		<i>2,690,000</i>	<i>510,000</i>	<i>3,200,000</i>
2	Tajikistan	1,540,000	660,000	2,200,000
2	Trinidad & Tobago	1,850,000	750,000	2,600,000
2	The Gambia	1,645,000	705,000	2,350,000
<i>TA2 Sub Total</i>		<i>5,035,000</i>	<i>2,115,000</i>	<i>7,150,000</i>
3	Afghanistan ⁸	2,030,000	-	2,030,000
3	Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone	2,786,280	-	2,786,280
<i>TA3 Sub Total</i>		<i>4,816,280</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4,816,280</i>
4	Philippines	1,500,000	-	1,500,000
4	Regional IGAD	2,150,000	-	2,150,000
4	Ecuador	1,050,000	450,000	1,500,000
4	Regional Pacific	1,295,000	555,000	1,850,000
<i>TA4 Sub Total</i>		<i>5,995,000</i>	<i>1,005,000</i>	<i>7,000,000</i>
5	South Africa	2,565,570	-	2,565,570
5	Chile, Mexico	1,702,370	-	1,702,370
<i>TA5 Sub Total</i>		<i>4,267,940</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4,267,940</i>
TOTAL		22,804,220	4,399,671	26,434,220

Annex V: MPTF evaluation report – findings and recommendations

Findings

FINDING No. 1: The design, management structure and operation of the fund to date is totally aligned with the 10 GCM principles and contribute, through the JPs, to meeting GCM objectives.
FINDING No. 2: The Governance structure of the Fund is transparent, inclusive and evidence based. The timeliness of the process, which to a great extent is dependent on the availability of funding, is something that needs to be worked on.
FINDING No. 3: The Evaluation Team agrees that a two-year tenure for Steering Committee members is too short a time frame. (See Recommendation No. 1 below)
FINDING No. 4: Based on its review of the ongoing JPs, the Evaluation Team is of the opinion that authority to approve no-cost extensions beyond the current set period should be given to the Migration MPTF FMU. (See Recommendation No. 2 below)
FINDING No. 5: To maximize the impact of the work of the Migration MPTF FMU, the Evaluation Team estimates that the Migration MPTF FMU requires two more posts. It is also clear that at the current size of

⁸ At its June 2022 meeting, the Steering Committee decided to terminate the Afghanistan project. Accordingly, the outstanding commitment was canceled. The transferred amount will be revised once the remaining balance of the first transferred will be returned by the participating UN organizations.

the Fund, it would not be possible to secure a budget for such additional posts. Therefore, in order to reinforce the FMU, the Evaluation Team will recommend that other no or low-cost alternatives to achieve this be considered. (See Recommendation No. 3 below).
FINDING No. 6: The sample of JPs reviewed were all relevant, as they were linked to and expected to contribute to one or more GCM Objectives and SDG goals. Their ultimate effectiveness and impact can only be evaluated after the completion of each JP.
FINDING No. 7: The Fund contributes to: (1) strengthening the UNNM; (2) bringing together the strengths of the various UN agencies and programmes and thus promotes the principle of “One UN”; and (3) promoting national ownership through the “whole of government” and “whole of society approach” at all levels.
FINDING No. 8: The donor base of the Fund needs to be expanded. (See Recommendations No. 4 below)
FINDING No. 9: The demand for funding for migration related Joint Programme proposal, far exceeds the levels of funding currently available. Therefore, a comprehensive fund-raising strategy that focuses on expanding the donor base by appealing to new governmental donors and private foundations (while continuing to appeal to the traditional ones), should be vigorously pursued. (See Recommendation No. 5 below)
FINDING No. 10: The Fund is transparent in its decisions and inclusive of all stakeholders at its various operational levels.
FINDING No. 11: The JPs reviewed are designed to be sensitive to the specific needs of female migrants and are adequately categorized as Gender Marker “B”. The results ultimately achieved will be evaluated at the completion of each JP.
FINDING No. 12: Based on an appraisal of the information gathered, including the Human Rights self-assessment of 4 ongoing JPs reviewed, these are designed to be sensitive to UN system wide Human Rights principles and legislation. They are adequately categorized as Human Rights Markers “A” and “B”. The results ultimately achieved will be evaluated at the completion of each JP.
FINDING No. 13: Overall, important partnerships have been established. At the Steering Committee Level, the presence of important stakeholder organizations with a global focus on refugee and migrant issues is a guarantee that ensures the inclusiveness and transparency of the Fund’s decision making. The inclusion of local and regional governments, as well as with NGOs and CSOs, in the execution of JPs at the local level is providing the ultimate stakeholders with active interlocutors who they trust. This practice should continue.
FINDING No. 14: There is the potential for competition with the World Bank which has plans to expand the scope of a unit it has set up to be the hub of knowledge and policy expertise on migration and development issues recording and analyzing relevant data on migration, into an operational unit that finances migration related projects. This should be avoided. (See Recommendation No. 6 below).

Recommendations

RECOMMENDATION No. 1: In order to increase the effectiveness of the Steering Committee while maintaining the principle of frequent rotation of its membership, the Steering Committee tenure could be increased to three years.
RECOMMENDATION No. 2: In order to streamline the management of the ongoing JPs, the Steering Committee could delegate to the FMU the authority to approve no-cost extensions of up to 1 year.
RECOMMENDATION No. 3: In order to allow the FMU to discharge important additional functions such as knowledge management communications, and further improve the result framework monitoring as well as fund raising, the Steering Committee could put out a request to the donors of the Fund, with the objective of filling two additional posts via secondments and or additional JPOs.
RECOMMENDATION No. 4: In order to diversify the donor base, traditional donors could be encouraged to offer additional funding to match contributions from non-traditional donors, offering them an incentive to contribute, even with modest amounts.
RECOMMENDATION No. 5: In order to gain access to key decision makers in both new governmental potential donors as well as in private foundations, the Steering Committee (working with the members of the UNNM and the GCM Champion Countries) could identify and recruit for each region a “goodwill ambassador”.

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

Annex VI: Results Monitoring Framework

Annex A: Results Monitoring Framework

Migration MPTF Results Monitoring Framework							Annual Report 2021	
RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET ¹⁹ (cumulative unless otherwise mentioned)			MOVs	NOTES	Results	Notes
		Year 1 (2020)	Year 2 (2021)	Year 3 (2022)				
Results Area 1: The Joint Programmes and Initiatives funded by the Migration MPTF is aligned to key Global Compact Guiding Principles								
1.1) Joint Programmes (JPs) funded by the Migration MPTF ("MMPTF") are people-centred	1.1.1) % of JPs that consulted with, and explicitly reflect the needs and concerns of migrants and/or migration affected communities in its design	80%	80%	80%	JP docs	JPs (denominator) equals the JP funded during the target year; ii) The information will be qualitatively assessed by the FMU from JP documents	100%	All 12 JPs have indicated that they consulted with, and explicitly reflected the needs and concerns of migrants and/or migration affected communities in its design (self-reporting per JP doc and reports)
1.2) JPs are founded on international human rights law and its principles, and take a rights-based approach to programming	1.2.1) % of JPs that self-report as: a) Human Rights (HR) Marker has largely been achieved; or b) HR Marker shows significant integration of human rights in the joint programme but some challenges remain; or c) HR Marker shows a very partial integration of human rights in the JP.	100% for a, b, c Min 90% for a, b	100% for a, b, c Min 90% for a, b	100% for a, b, c Min 90% for a, b	JP docs	MMPTF Human Rights Marker Guidance Note was finalised in Dec 2020	100% for a, b	A: 8 JPs B: 4 JPs C: none
1.3) JPs are gender-responsive	1.3.1) % of JPs that: a) Have gender equality and/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	100% for a, b, c Min 70% for a, b	100% for a, b, c Min 70% for a, b	JP docs	MMPTF Gender Marker Guidance Note was finalised in Dec 2020	100% for a, b	A: 1 JP B: 11 JPs C: none
1.4) JPs are child-sensitive	1.4.1) % of JPs that: a) Have upholding the rights and addressing the needs of boys and girls under 18 as the primary or principal objective; or b) Make a significant contribution towards upholding the rights and addressing the needs of boys and girls under 18; or c) Contribute in some way to upholding the rights and addressing the needs of boys and girls under 18	60% for a, b, c Min 20% for a, b	60% for a, b, c Min 20% for a, b	60% for a, b, c Min 20% for a, b	JP docs	In assessing the JPs, the 4 core principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child will be taken into account.	100% for a, b, c 50% for a, b	A: 1 JP B: 5 JPs C: 6 JPs
1.5) JPs take a whole-of-government approach.	1.5.1) % of JPs that include as partners more than one government line entity	90%	90%	90%	JP docs	Disaggregate government line ministries/ departments/ sectors as necessary	100%	All JPs include more than one government line entity as partners
	1.5.2) % of JPs that enter into implementation agreements (financial or other) with local government and related entities (e.g. provincial, municipal, district agencies).	N/A	20%	30%	JP reports	Disaggregate by type of agreement; Entry into implementation agreements only expected in Y2	N/A	4 out of 8 (50%) joint programmes entered into implementation agreements (non-financial) with local gov and related entities. ²⁰
1.6) JPs take a whole-of-society approach.	1.6.1) % of JPs that include non-UN and non-governmental stakeholders in its programme management and coordination mechanisms	80%	85%	90%	JP docs and reports	Disaggregate by type of stakeholders per the GCM definition	100%	Disaggregation (counted as instances mentioned per JP) include: migrants (8), diasporas (3), local communities (7), civil society (12), academia (5), private sector (6), trade unions (2), NHRI (1)

RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET ¹⁹ (cumulative unless otherwise mentioned)			MOVs	NOTES	Results	Notes
		Year 1 (2020)	Year 2 (2021)	Year 3 (2022)				
1.6) JPs take a whole-of-society approach	1.6.2) % of JPs that enter into implementation agreements with non-governmental stakeholders	N/A	70%	70%	JP reports	i) Disaggregate by type of partners per the GCM definition; ii) Entry into implementation agreements only expected in Y2	100%	100% of JPs entered into implementation agreements (financial and non-financial) with non-governmental stakeholders. Disaggregation (counted as instances mentioned per JP) include: migrants (4), diasporas (0), local communities (4), civil society (8), academia (5), private sector (6), trade unions (1), NHRI (1). ²¹
Result Area 2: The Joint Programmes and Initiatives funded by the Migration MPTF are sustainable and complementary to other development initiatives								
2.1) Expected results of the JPs have been achieved and are sustainable	2.1.1) % of JP outcomes and output results achieved by end of project	N/A	N/A	75%	JP docs and reports; FMU qualitative assessments	All JPs funded in 2020 have min 24 months duration and project completion would be late 2022; The denominator of the target % would be JPs that have reached end of project by the target year	N/A	Since JPs only started implementation in Oct/Nov 2020, it was not possible to measure this indicator for 2021.
2.1) Expected results of the JPs have been achieved and are sustainable	2.1.2) % of JPs that are evaluated as achieving sustainable results	N/A	N/A	75%	JP eval reports	i) Common definition and criteria of/for sustainability will be included in all Evaluation Terms of References; ii) There are no JPs expected to conduct evaluations during Y1 or Y2; iii) The denominator of the target % would be JPs that have reached end of project by the target year	N/A	Since JPs only started implementation in Oct/Nov 2020, it was not possible to measure this indicator for 2021.
2.2) JPs are complementary to other development projects and initiatives	2.2.2) % of JPs that are mutually reinforcing with other local, national, regional or global development initiatives	N/A	N/A	70%	JP eval reports	Common definition of "Mutually reinforcing" will be included in Evaluation TOR	N/A	Since JPs only started implementation in Oct/Nov 2020, it was not possible to measure this indicator for 2021.
Result Area 3: The Migration MPTF is managed efficiently, coherently and consistently.								
3.1) Financial resource mobilisation and utilisation	3.1.1) Volume of resources mobilised annually (in million USD) - Annual targets	USD 25m	USD 30m	USD 45m	AA financial reports	Disaggregate by type of donor	USD 10,795,762	Bilateral donors (100%)
	3.1.2) % of resources mobilised that are earmarked – Cumulative targets.	Less than 60% earmarked (same targets every year)			AA financial reports		71.35% earmarked	Earmarked: USD 20,087,401 (71.35%) Unearmarked: USD 8,066,600 (28.65%)
		No earmarking to a specific TA over 25% of total contributions received (same targets every year)			AA financial reports	Disaggregate by thematic priorities	No earmarking to specific TA over 21%	Earmarked per TA: TA1 \$ 2,794,203 (9.92%); TA2 \$ 5,207,647 (18.50%); TA3 \$ 5,167,615 (18.35%); TA4 \$ 5,903,637 (20.97%); TA5 \$ 1,014,298 (3.60%) Unearmarked: \$ 8,066,600 (28.65%)
3.1.3) % of resources allocated to each thematic priority – Cumulative targets	Bracket 10-40% per TA	Bracket 10-30% per TA	Bracket 10-30% per TA	SC decisions documents	Disaggregate by funding cycle	12.57-28.09%	For JPs funded in 2020+2021 TA1: 3,200,000 (12.57%) TA2: 7,150,000 (28.09%) TA3: 5,686,280 (22.34%) TA4: 5,150,000 (20.23%) TA5: 4,267,940 (16.77%)	
3.2) Approval process of JPs are facilitated in an efficient and consistent manner	3.2.1) % of concept notes (CNs) and JP documents submitted to the MMPTF that are reviewed per transparent criteria and assessed in a timely manner (Annual targets)	100%	100%	100%	CN and JP FMU reviews; SC decision documents; SC coordinator letters to RC		100%	All CNs submitted were reviewed per transparent criteria and assessed in a timely manner
	3.2.2) % of JPs that initiate implementation within 20 working days of approval of the final proposal by the SC and confirmation of availability of funds - Annual targets	100%	100%	100%	Confirm with AA	Implementation is deemed to be initiated when the AA transfers the funds to the PUNOs	100%	

RESULTS	INDICATORS	TARGET ¹⁹ (cumulative unless otherwise mentioned)			MOVs	NOTES	Results	Notes
		Year 1 (2020)	Year 2 (2021)	Year 3 (2022)				
3.3) Implementation of JPs are monitored	3.3.1) % of Annual JP reports and mid-year progress updates submitted on time, or within 10 working days of the deadline - Annual targets	N/A	90%	90%	FMU records	There are no JP reports expected to be submitted during Year 1	100%	6 JP Annual Report 2020 received 7 JP Mid-Year Update Report June 2021 received 9 JP Annual Report 2021 received Note 3 JPs started late Dec 2021 (approved for funding at Dec 14 SC mtg) - no reports received
	3.3.2) % of JPs that complete joint final independent evaluations within 6 months of completion of project activities - Annual targets	N/A	N/A	100%	FMU records	There are no JPs expected to conduct evaluations during Year 1 and 2	N/A	
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	3	2	2	FMU records; SC meeting notes		2	15 June; 14 Dec
	3.4.2) Annual Consultative Forum organized	Yes	Yes	Yes	FMU records; Consultative Forum notes		Yes	10 Dec
	3.4.3) % of SC decisions implemented within the agreed timelines - Annual targets	90%	90%	90%	FMU records; SC mtg notes		100%	
	3.4.4) MMPTF annual consolidated narrative and financial reports submitted to the SC and donors by agreed deadlines	Yes	Yes	Yes	FMU records; SC mtg notes	MMPTF AR includes financial report prepared by AA, narrative report prepared by FMU, First year progress report prepared by FMU	Yes	Annual Report 2020
3.5) Risks related to the management of the MMPTF are monitored and managed	3.5.1) MMPTF Risk Management Strategy in place and reviewed annually	Yes	Yes	Yes	FMU records; SC mtg notes		Yes	Reviewed during June 2021 SC meeting

Annex VII: Thematic focus areas and objectives of the MPTF

Thematic Area 1: Promoting fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning

- Objective 1: Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies
- Objective 3: Provide adequate and timely information at all stages of migration
- Objective 17: Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration
- Objective 23: Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration

Thematic Area 2: Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration

- Objective 2: Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin
- Objective 7: Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration
- Objective 8: Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants
- Objective 12: Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral
- Objective 13: Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives
- Objective 23: Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration

Thematic Area 3: Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combatting transnational crime

- Objective 9: Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants
- Objective 10: Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration
- Objective 11: Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner
- Objective 14: Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle
- Objective 21: Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration
- Objective 23: Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration

Thematic Area 4: Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility

- Objective 5: Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration
- Objective 6: Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work
- Objective 18: Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences
- Objective 19: Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries
- Objective 20: Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants
- Objective 23: Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration

Thematic Area 5: Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants

- Objective 4: Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation
- Objective 16: Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion
- Objective 15: Provide access to basic services for migrants
- Objective 22: Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits
- Objective 23: Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration

Annex VIII: 10 guiding principles of the GCM

1. **People-centred:** The Global Compact carries a strong human dimension to it, inherent to the migration experience itself. It promotes the well-being of migrants and the members of communities in countries of origin, transit and destination. As a result, the Global Compact places individuals at its core.
2. **International cooperation:** The Global Compact is a non-legally binding cooperative framework that recognizes that no State can address migration on its own due to the inherently transnational nature of the phenomenon. It requires international, regional and bilateral cooperation and dialogue. Its authority rests on its consensual nature, credibility, collective ownership, joint implementation, follow-up and review.
3. **National sovereignty:** The Global Compact reaffirms the sovereign right of States to determine their national migration policy and their prerogative to govern migration within their jurisdiction, in conformity with international law. Within their sovereign jurisdiction, States may distinguish between regular and irregular migration status, including as they determine their legislative and policy measures for the implementation of the Global Compact, taking into account different national realities, policies, priorities and requirements for entry, residence and work, in accordance with international law.
4. **Rule of law and due process:** The Global Compact recognizes that respect for the rule of law, due process and access to justice are fundamental to all aspects of migration governance. This means that the State, public and private institutions and entities, as well as persons themselves are accountable

to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international law.

5. **Sustainable development:** The Global Compact is rooted in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and builds upon its recognition that migration is a multidimensional reality of major relevance for the sustainable development of countries of origin, transit and destination, which requires coherent and comprehensive responses. Migration contributes to positive development outcomes and to realizing the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially when it is properly managed. The Global Compact aims to leverage the potential of migration for the achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the impact this achievement will have on migration in the future.
6. **Human rights:** The Global Compact is based on international human rights and upholds the principles of non-regression and non-discrimination. By implementing the Global Compact, we ensure effective respect, protection and fulfilment of the human rights of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, across all stages of the migration cycle. We also reaffirm the commitment to eliminate all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance against migrants and their families.
7. **Gender-responsive:** The Global Compact ensures that the human rights of women, men, girls and boys are respected at all stages of migration, their specific needs are properly understood and addressed and they are empowered as agents of change. It mainstreams a gender perspective, promotes gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, recognizing their independence, agency and leadership in order to move away from addressing migrant women primarily through a lens of victimhood.
8. **Child-sensitive:** 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.
9. **Whole-of-government approach:** The Global Compact considers that migration is a multidimensional reality that cannot be addressed by one government policy sector alone. To develop and implement effective migration policies and practices, a whole-of-government approach is needed to ensure horizontal and vertical policy coherence across all sectors and levels of government.
10. **Whole-of-society approach:** The Global Compact promotes 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 migration governance.