

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMMES AND FINANCE

Thirtieth Session

IOM DEVELOPMENT FUND

(Final report: 1 January to 31 December 2021)

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Background

1. An overview of the IOM Development Fund, which was established through Council Resolution No. 1035 of 29 November 2000, is provided at the sessions of the Standing Committee on Programmes and Finance.
2. The allocation and application of the Fund is guided by Council Resolution No. 1390 of 24 November 2020 on budget regulations and practices.¹
3. The Guidance Note on the IOM Development Fund explains the characteristics of the Fund and provides practical guidance on its operations and management. It can be consulted in the three official languages on the [IOM Development Fund website](#).
4. With regard to the Fund's two lines of funding, Line 2 is broadly similar in its operation to Line 1, with one of the key provisos being that Member States subject to Article 4 of the IOM Constitution are not eligible to benefit from funding under Line 2.²

Fund administration

5. In 2021, a total of USD 16,015,779 (including administrative costs) was available for the IOM Development Fund. A total of USD 1,512,326 was available for Line 1 funding, comprising USD 1,400,000 in Operational Support Income (see document C/112/3) and USD 112,326 in funds recovered from closed Line 1 projects. A total of USD 14,503,453 was available for Line 2 funding, comprising USD 13,600,000 in Operational Support Income; USD 294,965 in funds recovered from closed Line 2 projects; USD 39,600 from the Government of Austria and USD 568,181 from the Government of Belgium (all allocated via the Migration Resource Allocation Committee (MIRAC)); and USD 707 in private contributions made by individuals online.
6. A total of 58 projects were funded in 2021 through the IOM Development Fund, providing support to 67 eligible Member States. As in previous years, the distribution of allocations to each region was closely aligned with the representation of eligible Member States in those regions. In Africa, the IOM Development Fund provided USD 5,947,326 for 23 initiatives benefiting 24 eligible Member States. In Latin America and the Caribbean, USD 2,800,000 was allocated to 11 initiatives,

¹ Section IV, paragraph 13 of Council Resolution No. 1390 states the following: "The Director General is requested to allocate USD 1.4 million from Operational Support Income for the development of migration projects in favour of developing Member States and Member States in transition, on the basis of an equitable regional distribution, without prejudice to funds already allocated for these purposes, referred to as funding Line 1." Section IV, paragraph 14 states that: "The Director General is further requested to allocate USD 13.6 million from Operational Support Income to the IOM Development Fund, referred to as funding Line 2". Paragraph 15 of the same section states that: "The total amount available for the IOM Development Fund for both Line 1 and Line 2 (excluding direct voluntary contributions) is USD 15.0 million."

² Section IV, paragraph 17 (a) of Council Resolution No. 1390 states that: "Access to funding under Line 2 will be linked to outstanding contributions, and Member States subject to Article 4 of the Constitution will not be eligible for funding". The phrase "subject to Article 4" refers to the status of a Member State whose current arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization equal or exceed the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two years and whose loss of voting rights in accordance with Article 4 of the IOM Constitution becomes effective one year after the Council has been informed that the Member concerned is in arrears to an extent entailing the loss of voting rights, if at that time the Member State is still in arrears to the said extent, but not a Member State whose loss of voting rights has become effective but whose voting rights were maintained or restored by the Council after being satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member State.

benefiting 14 eligible Member States. In Asia and Oceania, 16 initiatives, benefiting 18 Member States, were funded for a total of USD 4,118,453. In Europe, USD 1,600,000 was allocated to six projects, benefiting six eligible Member States. Two multiregional projects were approved for a total of USD 800,000, benefiting Member States eligible for Line 2 funding. The most demand was for projects in the following project type categories: migration, environment and climate change, immigration and border management and labour migration (see Figure 1). The projects address several long-term outcomes contained in the Strategic Results Framework, with the majority focusing on data and evidence for policymaking (outcome 4A); and strong migration governance, coherent with related policies and legal frameworks (outcome 4B) (see Figure 2).

Figure 1. Number of projects approved in 2021 by project type

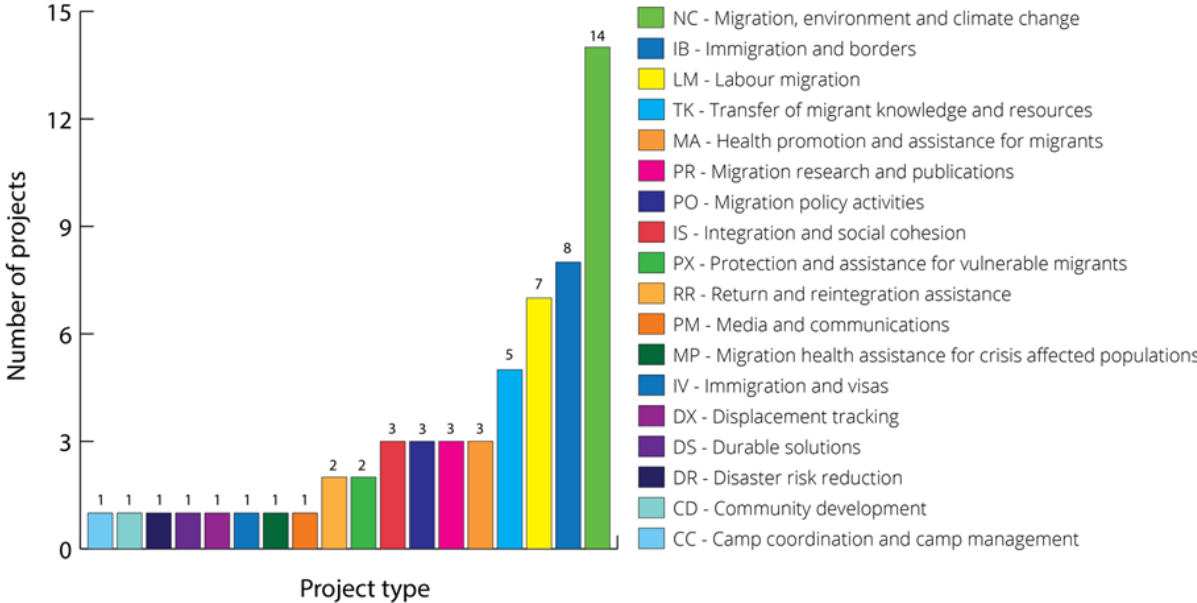
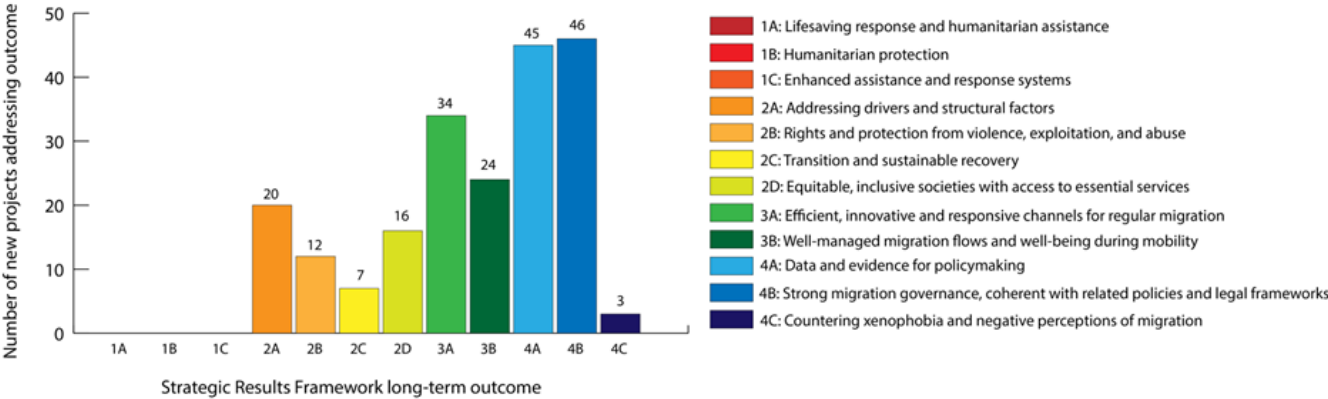


Figure 2. Number of projects approved in 2021 by long-term outcome of the Strategic Results Framework



7. Actual financial allocations against available funding were on schedule, with 100 per cent of the overall funding having been allocated by the end of 2021. As at 31 December 2021, 256 active projects were being administered. It is important to note that many active projects were extended due to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. Although IOM offices have been innovative in

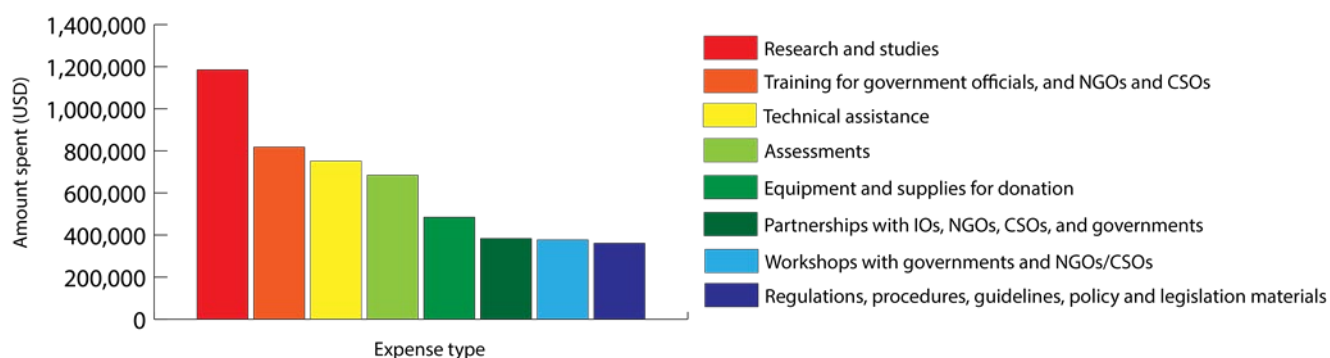
finding ways to continue implementing some activities during lockdowns, the restrictions still affected the majority of projects.

Completed projects during 2021

8. Forty-one projects were completed during 2021, in 42 different Member States, benefiting 115,468 migrants, 6,838 government personnel (primarily through capacity development), and an additional 2,004 beneficiaries, ranging from non-governmental organizations, academia and host community members.

9. Expenditure for these projects was focused on research, training and technical assistance.

Figure 3. Primary expense area for IOM Development Fund projects completed during 2021



10. With the exception of objective 1, the work of the IOM Development Fund spans all areas of the Strategic Results Framework. In line with the Fund's mission, the projects completed in 2021 contributed to migration governance (objective 4), resilience and empowerment (objective 2) or human mobility (objective 3). Many of the projects also contributed specifically to long-term outcomes 4a and 4b, which focus on evidence-based policymaking and ensuring migration governance is coherent with other frameworks.

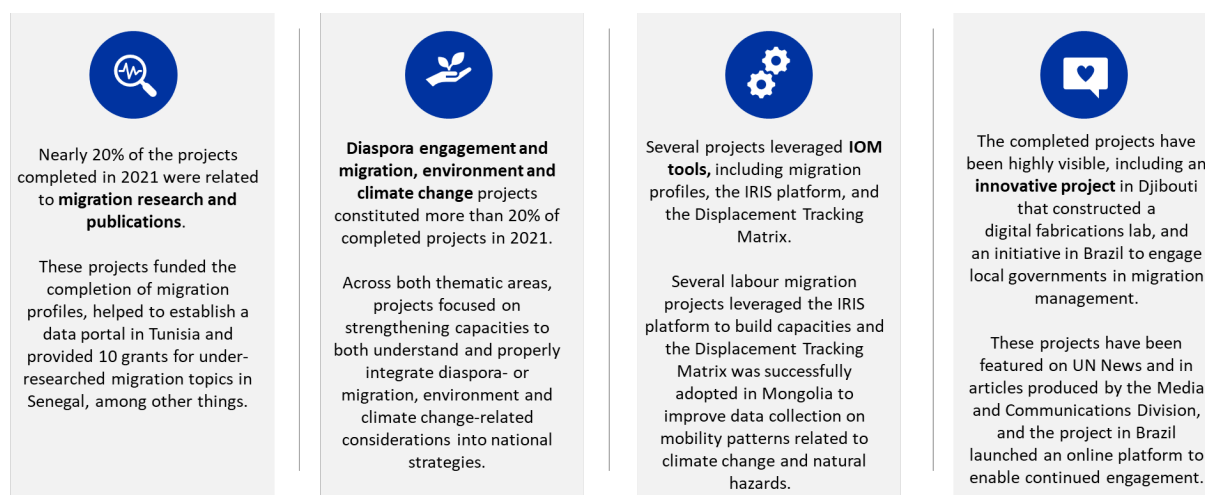
Capacity development at national and regional level

11. As a source of seed funding, the IOM Development Fund is committed to supporting projects that serve as catalytic starting points for further change. At the core of the Fund's work is supporting Member States in the development of national capacity across a wide range of thematic areas, in line with the objectives of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. All of the Fund's projects are in line with the guiding principles of the Global Compact, advancing system change, improving coordination and partnership and adopting a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. Of note are the four labour migration projects completed in 2021, which reached a wide spectrum of countries and other stakeholders, including multinational enterprises, recruitment agencies and regional partners. Two regional projects – in the Middle East and North Africa and Asia-Pacific regions, respectively – were wide in scope, contributing to improving legislation and institutional capacities to advance labour migration systems in Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia and to improving ethical recruitment practices along global supply chains in Asia. Through tools, industry dialogues and workshops, the latter project engaged with over 300 stakeholders to develop capacities on ethical recruitment practices and provided a framework for future engagement.

12. The Fund's projects demonstrate its extensive history of working with government partners to develop, guide and implement migration policies across a variety of different contexts and needs. In 2021, the Fund contributed to the development of five different types of policies: a national migration policy and road map in Namibia; the Strategy and Action Plan for Integrated Border Management for the period 2019-2023 in Bosnia and Herzegovina; a migration and sustainable development policy in Tonga; a national diaspora policy in Lesotho; and a national diaspora engagement strategy in Djibouti.

13. Several trends stand out among the completed projects during 2021, as shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4. Trends for completed projects during 2021



Responding to COVID-19

14. Several projects were adapted and innovative ways found to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic in the project countries. For example, taking advantage of the resources at the FabLab in Djibouti, the facility produced 3D-printed plastic face shields for medical workers. More than 300 face shields were provided to the country's main hospitals. In Lesotho, diaspora medical specialists supported the country's COVID-19 efforts by providing training to health workers and giving advice to the private sector on the procurement of additional vaccines.

Enhancing gender equality

15. The Fund continues to use the IOM Gender Marker for all its projects, and all are developed to reach at a minimum the IOM Gender Marker code of 2a.³ In addition to disseminating gender-related guidelines and conducting related training, the Fund provided gender mainstreaming-related inputs for all the 2021 applications. A review was conducted to assess Gender Marker 2a and 2b projects funded between 2017 and 2020. The review noted that: 70 per cent of the selected projects involved measures to promote the equal participation of women and men in project activities, such as in training courses and meetings; 88 per cent of the sample collected sex-disaggregated data; 41 per cent of the projects noted that gender parity with regard to non-migrants beneficiaries had been reached in 80 per cent or more of all relevant instances; and 33 per cent of the projects reported that local organizations working on gender equality issues were involved in project implementation.

³ Projects that sufficiently include gender in all three of the following: needs assessment, outputs and activities, and whose main project objective does not focus on addressing gender inequality (but gender inequality is addressed as one part of the overall project). These projects are likely to make a significant contribution to gender equality.

Migration, environment and climate change

16. There has been a steady rise in demand for projects related to migration, the environment and climate change, with 2021 seeing the approval of 14 projects to provide policy guidance, strengthen the capacities of governments, enhance knowledge and develop activities which aim to prevent or minimize forced migration and displacement due to environmental degradation and climate change; facilitate migration as an adaptation strategy to environmental degradation and climate change; and offer solutions for people not to move from their areas of origin through the development of sustainable environmental and climate-focused actions.

Scaling up projects

17. Five key characteristics guide the IOM Development Fund's management to maximize the value of projects as a seed funding mechanism: national ownership; responding to the needs and priorities of Member States; use of evidence and learning in the project cycle; scalability and replicability; and innovation and sustainability. Six projects completed in 2021 have already successfully received direct follow-up interventions and the majority of other projects have laid the groundwork for continued interventions, many in spaces that have not received attention previously. For example, a pilot FabLab in Djibouti has led to a similar project in Turkey; a regional European Union Trust Fund project focused on strengthening labour migration management is building on the work of an IOM Development Fund project in the Middle East and North Africa region; and a migration, environment and climate change project in Somalia has led to further funding on the topic from the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund for a project which will enact many of the original project's recommendations, with Somalia as a pilot country.

Knowledge management

18. Mandatory evaluations, including periodic thematic, geographical and cross-cutting reviews, provide lessons learned and best practices. During 2021, the periodic reviews covered projects in the areas of health, diaspora and policy, and also considered aspects related to gender and results-based management. In addition, project performance reviews are carried out to provide a snapshot of project performance and enable any revisions required to be undertaken. The Fund shares "news alerts" on a quarterly basis with all colleagues in country offices involved in project design and implementation in order to share guidance and lessons learned from all of the Fund's projects, evaluations and different reviews. The Fund's management approach focuses on achieving results and integrating evidence and lessons learned from past performance into decision-making.

19. An evaluation synthesis was carried out to assess all the internal and external ex-post evaluations of Fund projects for which reports were submitted during 2021 (these projects were designed and implemented from 2016 to 2019). The synthesis aimed to review and consolidate key findings from the submitted evaluations; identify and consolidate lessons learned; and provide recommendations for the successful development, implementation and monitoring of Fund projects.

20. Key findings have been outlined in accordance with the evaluation criteria of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development: relevance, coherence; effectiveness; efficiency; impact; and sustainability. Cross-cutting issues and intervention logic were also considered. All projects were considered to be relevant, informed by needs and participatory in nature. Project intervention logic was found to be mixed, with a key weakness being seen at indicator level; nevertheless, there was strong alignment between activities, outputs and outcomes, and both the internal and external coherence of the interventions was strong. Project effectiveness, i.e., meeting objectives and mainstreaming cross-cutting issues, was good, but with

space for continued improvement. The efficiency of the target projects ranged from excellent to less than satisfactory, again highlighting that there is a need for improvement in relation to certain aspects of efficiency in the planning and use of resources. For the majority of the interventions, it was too early to provide concrete examples of impact. However, the ex-post evaluations were able to highlight a number of factors which would contribute to the potential for impact in the longer term. A number of projects were considered to have good prospects for sustainability, particularly when there were high levels of government commitment and stakeholder ownership. The criteria which received the highest number of recommendations were effectiveness and efficiency. There were also a number of recommendations for regional projects. All findings are listed in Annex V.

Priorities for 2022

21. The Fund is committed to addressing the various evaluation recommendations. The development of evaluation management response matrices and monitoring the implementation of agreed recommendations twice a year are an integral part of the evaluation exercise, strengthening the utilization of the evaluations as well as integrating them into programming, policies and strategies. During 2022, the Fund will provide further capacity development on risk assessment and the development of a theory of change. Each project will then require a detailed risk assessment and a theory of change. These efforts will be part of the Fund's commitment to further knowledge management and providing quality programming.

Eligible Member States and allocations: 1 January to 31 December 2021

22. This report includes the following annexes:

Annex I	Line 1: Member States eligible for allocations under the IOM Development Fund, by region, as at 31 December 2021
Annex II	Line 2: Member States eligible for allocations under the IOM Development Fund, by region, as at 31 December 2021
Annex III	Line 1 and Line 2: IOM Development Fund regional distribution chart – Approved projects from 1 January to 31 December 2021
Annex IV	Line 1 and Line 2: IOM Development Fund financial summary – 1 January to 31 December 2021
Annex V	Key findings from the evaluation synthesis: extracting learning from 2021 evaluations (Project implementation period: 2016–2019)

Annex I
Line 1: Member States eligible for allocations under the IOM Development Fund,
by region, as at 31 December 2021
(total: 123)

Africa 51 Members (41%)	Africa (continued)	Asia and Oceania 32 Members (26%)
Algeria	United Republic of Tanzania	Afghanistan
Angola	Zambia	Bangladesh
Benin	Zimbabwe	Cambodia
Botswana		China
Burkina Faso		Fiji
Burundi	Middle East 2 Members (2%)	India
Cabo Verde	Jordan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Cameroon	Yemen	Kazakhstan
Central African Republic		Kiribati
Chad		Kyrgyzstan
Comoros	Latin America and the Caribbean 25 Members (20%)	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Congo	Argentina	Maldives
Côte d'Ivoire	Belize	Marshall Islands
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Djibouti	Brazil	Mongolia
Egypt	Colombia	Myanmar
Eritrea	Costa Rica	Nepal
Eswatini	Cuba	Pakistan
Ethiopia	Dominica	Papua New Guinea
Gabon	Dominican Republic	Philippines
Gambia	Ecuador	Samoa
Ghana	El Salvador	Solomon Islands
Guinea	Grenada	Sri Lanka
Guinea-Bissau	Guatemala	Tajikistan
Kenya	Guyana	Thailand
Lesotho	Haiti	Timor-Leste
Liberia	Honduras	Tonga
Libya	Jamaica	Turkmenistan
Madagascar	Mexico	Tuvalu
Malawi	Nicaragua	Uzbekistan
Mali	Paraguay	Vanuatu
Mauritania	Peru	Viet Nam
Morocco	Saint Lucia	Europe 13 Members (11%)
Mozambique	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Albania
Namibia	Suriname	Armenia
Niger	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Azerbaijan
Nigeria		Belarus
Rwanda		Bosnia and Herzegovina
Sao Tome and Principe		Georgia
Senegal		Montenegro
Sierra Leone		North Macedonia
Somalia		Republic of Moldova
South Africa		Russian Federation
South Sudan		Serbia
Sudan		Turkey
Togo		Ukraine
Tunisia		
Uganda		

Note: Mauritius and Panama are not included in the above list because they became eligible for Line 1 funding after the cut-off date of 30 June.

Annex II
Line 2: Member States eligible for allocations under the IOM Development Fund,
by region, as at 31 December 2021
(total: 91)

Africa 34 Members (37%)	Middle East 1 Member (1%)	Asia and Oceania (continued)
Algeria Benin Botswana Burkina Faso Cabo Verde Chad Congo Côte d'Ivoire Djibouti Egypt Eswatini Ethiopia Ghana Kenya Lesotho Libya Madagascar Malawi Mali Mauritania Morocco Namibia Niger Rwanda Senegal Sierra Leone Somalia South Africa Sudan Togo Tunisia Uganda United Republic of Tanzania Zimbabwe	Jordan	Philippines Samoa Solomon Islands Sri Lanka Thailand Tonga Turkmenistan Uzbekistan Vanuatu Viet Nam
	Latin America and the Caribbean 18 Members (20%)	
	Argentina Belize Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Brazil Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Dominica Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Guyana Haiti Honduras Jamaica Mexico Paraguay Peru	
	Asia and Oceania 26 Members (29%)	Europe 12 Members (13%)
	Afghanistan Bangladesh Cambodia China India Kazakhstan Kiribati Kyrgyzstan Lao People's Democratic Republic Maldives Marshall Islands Micronesia (Federated States of) Mongolia Myanmar Nepal Pakistan	Albania Armenia Azerbaijan Belarus Bosnia and Herzegovina Georgia Montenegro Republic of Moldova Russian Federation Serbia Turkey Ukraine

Note: The Line 2 listing of eligible Member States (and budget for each region) is updated each year up to the cut-off date of 30 June to take into account the payment of outstanding contributions and reclassification by the World Bank. Mauritius and Panama are not included in the above list because they became eligible for Line 2 funding after the cut-off date. Angola, Fiji, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, Tajikistan and Timor-Leste are likewise not included in the above list because they became eligible for Line 2 funding after paying outstanding assessed contributions, which occurred after the cut-off date.

Annex III
Line 1 and Line 2: IOM Development Fund regional distribution chart –
Approved projects from 1 January to 31 December 2021

REGION: AFRICA		
IOM office (benefiting Members and non-members)	Project	Amount funded (USD)

Line 1		
IOM Democratic Republic of the Congo	Capacity Development for Migration Management in the Democratic Republic of the Congo – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	100 000
IOM Lesotho (Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia and Zimbabwe)	Enhancing the Capacities of Parliamentarians to Promote Migration Governance and Improved Migration Frameworks within the Southern Africa Region (piloted in Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia and Zimbabwe) – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 7	147 326
IOM Mali	Mali: Strengthening Climate Resilience in the Kayes Region – IOM Strategy: activity 3	100 000
IOM South Sudan	South Sudan: Strengthening the Capacity of the National Bureau of Statistics to Improve Data Management Systems – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	100 000
IOM Zambia	Strengthening the Labour Migration Governance Capacity of the Government of Zambia – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 12	100 000
IOM Regional Office in Cairo (Libya and the Sudan)	Increasing the Knowledge Base on Community Cohesion and Mobility Dynamics in the Context of Climate Change and Environmental Degradation through Selected Country-based Case Studies in the Middle East and North Africa Region – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	100 000
Africa Line 1 allocations to date		647 326
Africa Line 1 available funding (less multiregional and administration allocation)		593 404
Allocations for Africa Line 1 as a percentage of available funding		109%
Allocations for Africa Line 1 as a percentage of total Line 1 available funding		45%

Line 2		
IOM Cabo Verde	Strengthening the Capacity of the Municipality of Praia to Support the Economic Recovery of Migrant Workers Affected by the COVID-19 Pandemic in Cabo Verde – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 4	300 000
IOM Côte d'Ivoire	Strengthening the Capacity of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire to Effectively Manage Labour Migration along the Côte d'Ivoire–Tunisia Migration Corridor – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 5	300 000
IOM Egypt (Egypt and the Sudan)	Responding to Climate Change and Environmental Degradation in relation to Human Mobility - North Africa– IOM Strategy: activity 3	400 000
IOM Eswatini	Supporting the Government of Eswatini in the Development of a Migration Profile for the Development of Evidence-based Migration Policies – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	300 000
IOM Kenya	Kenya: Gender and Vulnerability-sensitive Disaster Risk Reduction and Community Resilience in Turkana and Tana River Counties – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	300 000

Annex III (continued)

REGION: AFRICA (continued)		
IOM office (benefiting Members and non-members)	Project	Amount funded (USD)

Line 2 (continued)		
IOM Lesotho	Lesotho Migration Profile: Supporting Evidence-based Migration-related Policymaking and Planning in Lesotho (Phase II) – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	300 000
IOM Libya	Strengthening Migration Governance in Libya – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	300 000
IOM Malawi	Mainstreaming Migration, Environment, and Climate Change into National Sectoral Development Plans, Programmes and Policies in Malawi – IOM Strategy: activity 3	300 000
IOM Niger	Contributing to the Fight Against Infectious Diseases through the Strengthening of Health Systems along Migratory Routes in the Niger – IOM Strategy: activity 3	300 000
IOM Rwanda	Strengthening the Capacity of the Government of Rwanda to Further Engage the Diaspora in the Socioeconomic Development of Rwanda – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 8	300 000
IOM Senegal	Strengthening the Capacity of the Government of Senegal to Provide Gender-sensitive and Rights-based Post-disembarkation Assistance and Protection to Vulnerable Migrants – IOM Strategy: activities 2, 3 and 9	300 000
IOM Sierra Leone	Strengthening the Capacity of the Government of Sierra Leone in Border Management – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	300 000
IOM Tunisia	Strengthening the Capacity of the Government of Tunisia to Effectively Manage Labour Migration along the Côte d'Ivoire–Tunisia Migration Corridor – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 5	300 000
IOM United Republic of Tanzania (Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania)	Facilitating Free Movement of Labour in Four Selected East African Community Partner Countries – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 12	400 000
IOM United Republic of Tanzania	Enhancing Health Promotion in Migration-affected Communities in North-western United Republic of Tanzania – IOM Strategy: activity 3	300 000
IOM Zimbabwe	Strengthening the Capacity of the Government of Zimbabwe in Ethical Recruitment – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 12	300 000
IOM Regional Office in Dakar (Congo)	Strengthening the Migration Management Capacities of the Congo through an Upgrade of Existing Border Management Infrastructure – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	300 000
Africa Line 2 allocations to date		5 300 000
Africa Line 2 available funding (less multiregional and administration allocation)		4 816 828
Allocations for Africa Line 2 as a percentage of available funding		110%
Allocations for Africa Line 2 as a percentage of total Line 2 available funding		41%

Annex III (continued)

REGION: AFRICA (continued)		
IOM office (benefiting Members and non-members)	Project	Amount funded (USD)

Lines 1 and 2		
	Africa regional allocations	5 947 326
	Africa regional available funding	5 410 232
	Percentage allocated across the two funding lines	110%

REGION: MIDDLE EAST		
IOM office (benefiting Members and non-members)	Project	Amount funded (USD)

Line 1		
	Middle East Line 1 allocations	0
	Middle East Line 1 available funding (less multiregional and administration allocation)	28 946
	Allocations for Middle East Line 1 as a percentage of available funding	0%

Line 2		
	Middle East Line 2 allocations	0
	Middle East Line 2 available funding (less multiregional and administration allocation)	130 184
	Allocations for Middle East Line 2 as a percentage of available funding	0%
	Allocations for Middle East Line 2 as a percentage of total Line 2 available funding	0%

Lines 1 and 2		
	Middle East regional allocations	0
	Middle East regional available funding	159 130
	Percentage allocated across the two funding lines	0%

Annex III (continued)

REGION: LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		
IOM office (benefiting Members and non-members)	Project	Amount funded (USD)

Line 1		
IOM Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Strengthening the Capacity of the Bolivian Government to Provide Timely Consular Assistance to Bolivian Migrants in Countries of Destination – IOM Strategy: activity 3	100 000
IOM Guyana (Suriname)	Promoting an Evidence-based Diaspora Engagement Policy in Suriname – IOM Strategy: activities 3, 4 and 8	100 000
IOM Nicaragua	Strengthening the Capacity of the Government of Nicaragua in the Prevention and Mitigation of, and Response to, Natural Disasters – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	100 000
Latin America and the Caribbean Line 1 allocations		300 000
Latin America and the Caribbean Line 1 available funding (less multiregional and administration allocation)		289 465
Allocations for Latin America and the Caribbean Line 1 as a percentage of available funding		104%
Allocations for Latin America and the Caribbean Line 1 as a percentage of total Line 1 available funding		21%

Line 2		
IOM Argentina	Argentina: Strengthening the Capacity of Local Governments to Mainstream Migration into Local Development Policy – IOM Strategy: activities 3, 6 and 8	300 000
IOM Dominica	Strengthening the Capacity of the Government of Dominica to Improve Migrant Integration – IOM Strategy: activities 3, 4 and 8	300 000
IOM Haiti	Pilot Project to Foster Reintegration and the Climate Change Resilience of Vulnerable Communities in Northern Haiti – IOM Strategy: activities 3, 5 and 10	300 000
IOM Honduras	Strengthening the Capacity of the Government of Honduras to Improve the Management and Situation of Irregular Migrants at its Southern Border – IOM Strategy: activities 2, 3 and 5	300 000
IOM Jamaica	Supporting the Modernization of Jamaica's Remittance Industry – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 4	300 000
IOM Mexico	Strengthening the Capacity of the Government of Mexico to Develop and Implement a National Counter-smuggling Strategy – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 11	300 000
IOM Paraguay	Strengthening the Capacity of the Government of Paraguay to Address the Mobility of Indigenous Communities in the Context of Climate Change, Environmental Degradation and Deforestation – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 10	300 000
IOM Regional Office in Buenos Aires (Argentina, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru)	A Socioeconomic (Re)Integration Toolkit for Governments in South America – IOM Strategy: activities 3, 4 and 10	400 000

Annex III (continued)

REGION: LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (continued)		
IOM office (benefiting Members and non-members)	Project	Amount funded (USD)

Latin America and the Caribbean Line 2 allocations		2 500 000
Latin America and the Caribbean Line 2 available funding (less multiregional and administration allocation)		2 603 691
Allocations for Latin America and the Caribbean Line 2 as a percentage of available funding		96%
Allocations for Latin America and the Caribbean Line 2 as a percentage of total Line 2 available funding		19%

Lines 1 and 2		
Latin America and the Caribbean regional allocations		2 800 000
Latin America and the Caribbean regional available funding		2 893 156
Percentage allocated across the two funding lines		97%

REGION: ASIA AND OCEANIA		
IOM office (benefiting Members and non-members)	Project	Amount funded (USD)

Line 1		
IOM China	Operationalizing COMMIT in China: Laying the Foundation for a Transnational Referral Mechanism – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 11	100 000
IOM Islamic Republic of Iran	Promoting and Facilitating Integrated Border and Migration Management in the Islamic Republic of Iran – IOM Strategy: activities 2 and 3	100 000
IOM Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea: Strengthening Government Policies to Tackle Displacement Triggered by Natural Hazard-induced Disasters – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 9	100 000
IOM Tajikistan	Tajikistan: Mainstreaming the Migration, Environment and Climate Change Nexus into the National Adaptation Plan – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	100 000
Asia and Oceania Line 1 allocations		400 000
Asia and Oceania Line 1 available funding (less multiregional and administration allocation)		376 305
Allocations for Asia and Oceania Line 1 as a percentage of available funding		106%
Allocations for Asia and Oceania Line 1 as a percentage of total Line 1 available funding		28%

Annex III (continued)

REGION: ASIA AND OCEANIA (continued)		
IOM office (benefiting Members and non-members)	Project	Amount funded (USD)
Line 2		
IOM Afghanistan	Support to the Government of Afghanistan to Address the Migration, Environment and Climate Change Nexus – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	300 000
IOM Cambodia	Cambodia: Contributing to Socioeconomic Recovery through Improved Skills Training and Access to Employment for Migrant Workers Impacted by COVID-19 – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 12	300 000
IOM Kazakhstan	Supporting the Government of Kazakhstan to Engage with the Diaspora using Big Data Techniques – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 8	300 000
IOM Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstan: Enhancing Migrants' Awareness of Air Pollution and Moving Towards a "Healthy City Vision" in Bishkek – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	300 000
IOM Maldives	Maldives: Establish a Migrant Resource Centre for Enhanced Protection Services for Migrants and Access to Safe Migration – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 12	300 000
IOM Federated States of Micronesia (Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati and the Marshall Islands)	Strengthening Non-governmental Organizations to Promote Climate Change Adaptation and Displacement Prevention Measures across Micronesia – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 4	400 000
IOM Nepal	Nepal: School on Migration Studies – IOM Strategy: activity 3	300 000
IOM Pakistan	Managing Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change in Pakistan – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	300 000
IOM Tonga (Tonga and Vanuatu)	Tonga and Vanuatu: Supporting a Blueprint for Strengthened Integrated Border Management in the Pacific – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 11	400 000
IOM Turkmenistan	Turkmenistan: Mainstreaming the Migration, Environment and Climate Change Nexus into Climate-related National Planning Processes – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	218 453
IOM Vanuatu	Wokbaot Wetem Kalja: Strengthening the Use of Traditional Knowledge and Social and Cultural Systems in Displacement Management in Vanuatu – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	300 000
IOM Viet Nam	Supporting the Government of Viet Nam in the Digital Transformation of Labour through Enhancing Technical and Vocational Education and Training – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 12	300 000
Asia and Oceania Line 2 allocations		3 718 453
Asia and Oceania Line 2 available funding (less multiregional and administration allocation)		3 775 351
Allocations for Asia and Oceania Line 2 as a percentage of available funding		98%
Allocations for Asia and Oceania Line 2 as a percentage of total Line 2 available funding		29%

Annex III (continued)

REGION: ASIA AND OCEANIA (continued)		
IOM office (benefiting Members and non-members)	Project	Amount funded (USD)

Lines 1 and 2		
	Asia and Oceania regional allocations	4 118 453
	Asia and Oceania regional available funding	4 151 656
	Percentage allocated across the two funding lines	99%

REGION: EUROPE		
IOM office (benefiting Members and non-members)	Project	Amount funded (USD)

Line 1		
IOM North Macedonia	North Macedonia: Utilizing a Systems Approach to Assess the Nexus between Air Pollution and Human Mobility and Mainstream the Nexus into Policy Development – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	100 000
	Europe Line 1 allocations	100 000
	Europe Line 1 available funding (less multiregional and administration allocation)	159 206
	Allocations for Europe Line 1 as a percentage of available funding	63%
	Allocations for Europe Line 1 as a percentage of total Line 1 available funding	7%

Line 2		
IOM Armenia	Armenia: A Data-driven Decision Support Tool to Address the Environmental Implications of Migrant Returns to Sending Communities due to the Socioeconomic Impacts of COVID-19 – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	300 000
IOM Azerbaijan	Enhancing the Socioeconomic Benefits of Remittances in Azerbaijan – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 8	300 000
IOM Belarus	Belarus: Supporting National Capacities in Migration Health Focusing on Communicable Diseases – IOM Strategy: activity 3	300 000
IOM Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina: Engaging Youth in Environmentally and Socioeconomically Sustainable Initiatives – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	300 000
IOM Republic of Moldova	Republic of Moldova: Mainstreaming the Migration and Climate Change Perspective into the National Adaptation Plan-2 and Agriculture Sectoral Adaptation Plan on Climate Change – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	300 000

Annex III (continued)

REGION: EUROPE (continued)		
IOM office (benefiting Members and non-members)	Project	Amount funded (USD)

	Europe Line 2 allocations	1 500 000
	Europe Line 2 available funding (less multiregional and administration allocation)	1 692 399
	Allocations for Europe Line 2 as a percentage of available funding	89%
	Allocations for Europe Line 2 as a percentage of total Line 2 available funding	12%

Lines 1 and 2		
	Europe regional allocations	1 600 000
	Europe regional available funding	1 851 605
	Percentage allocated across the two funding lines	86%

ADMINISTRATION AND MULTIREGIONAL		
IOM office (benefiting Members and non-members)	Project	Amount funded (USD)

Administration Line 1 and Line 2		
	Line 1	65 000
	Line 2	625 000
	Total	690 000
	Allocation as a percentage of available total (Line 1 and Line 2)	4%

Multiregional Line 2		
IOM Headquarters	Project evaluations	60 000
IOM Headquarters	Global Migration and Media Academy: A Media Training Platform to Strengthen Ethical and Accurate Reporting about Migration – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	400 000
IOM Headquarters	Facilitating Access to Legal Identity for Migrants: Sharing Good Practices and Developing Global Guidance – IOM Strategy: activities 2, 3 and 6	400 000
	Allocation as a percentage of available total (Line 2)	6%

Annex IV
Line 1 and Line 2: IOM Development Fund financial summary –
1 January to 31 December 2021

	USD	USD
Line 1		
2021 Operational Support Income allocation ^a	1 400 000	
Recovered funds from completed projects ^b	112 326	
Subtotal Line 1		1 512 326
Line 2		
2021 Operational Support Income allocation ^a	13 600 000	
Recovered funds from completed projects ^c	294 965	
Contribution from the Government of Austria, allocation via MIRAC ^d	39 600	
Contribution from the Government of Belgium, allocation via MIRAC ^d	568 181	
Private contributions made by individuals online ^e	707	
Subtotal Line 2		14 503 453
Total available funds		16 015 779

	USD	%
Total allocations made in 2021 under Line 1	1 512 326	100
Balance available: Line 1	0	0
Total allocations made in 2021 under Line 2	14 503 453	100
Balance available: Line 2	0	0

^a In accordance with Council Resolution No. 1390 of 24 November 2020 on budget regulations and practices, USD 1.4 million was allocated for Line 1 and USD 13.6 million was allocated for Line 2 from Operational Support Income. The total amount available for the IOM Development Fund for both Line 1 and Line 2 (excluding direct voluntary contributions) was USD 15 million.

^b Corresponding to USD 98,553 recovered from 1 July to 31 December 2020 and USD 13,773 recovered from 1 January to 30 June 2021.

^c Corresponding to USD 171,847 recovered from 1 July to 31 December 2020 and USD 123,118 recovered from 1 January to 30 June 2021.

^d Contributions received from 1 July to 31 December 2020 and carried forward to 2021.

^e Corresponding to USD 375 received from 1 January to 31 December 2020 (gross amount) and USD 332 received from 1 January to 30 June 2021 (gross amount).

Annex IV (continued)
Line 1 and Line 2: IOM Development Fund financial summary –
available funds as at 31 December 2021

	USD
Line 1 – Operational Support Income allocation ^a	1 400 000
Line 2 – Operational Support Income allocation ^a	13 600 000
Recovered Line 1 ^b	5 377
Recovered Line 2 ^c	227 410
Contribution from the Government of Austria, allocation via MIRAC ^d	39 600
Contribution from the Government of Belgium, allocation via MIRAC ^e	738,606
Total available funds	16 010 993

^a In line with Council Resolution No. 1390 of 24 November 2020 –USD 1.4 million allocated from Operational Support Income to Line 1 and USD 13.6 million to Line 2. The total amount available for the IOM Development Fund for both Line 1 and Line 2 (excluding direct voluntary contributions) is USD 15 million.

^b Corresponding to USD 5,377 of recovered funds from 1 July to 31 December 2021

^c Corresponding to USD 227,410 of recovered funds from 1 July to 31 December 2021.

^d Contributions received from 1 July to 31 December 2021 and carried forward to 2022.

Annex V

Key findings from the evaluation synthesis : extracting learning from 2021 evaluations (Project implementation period: 2016–2019)

Relevance

- Target projects were found to be highly relevant and responsive to the needs of beneficiary countries.
- Stakeholder consultation processes at the design and implementation stages were systematically participatory in nature which has ensured project relevance.
- All projects were found to be well aligned with national, regional and global priorities, strategies and policies.
- Alignment with the Migration Governance Framework and the Fund's overall objective of supporting developing Member State efforts to strengthen their migration management capacity was found to be consistently strong.
- Capacity-strengthening was successfully integrated and implemented across all projects.

Coherence

- Internal and external coherence – in terms of the extent to which other interventions supported the Fund's projects and vice versa – was strong.
- There was an increased added value when projects were linked to previous and/or ongoing interventions with similar objectives and addressing connected themes.
- Coordination with other United Nations agencies, partners and platforms was an area that required strengthening.

Effectiveness

- Across the projects studied, there is evidence of satisfactory contributions in terms of intervention effectiveness, but also the need for continued improvement.
- Projects supported by the Fund were successful in achieving outputs and, for the most part, were also successful in achieving outcomes, particularly in relation to beneficiary capacity-strengthening.
- The establishment of coordination mechanisms (such as interministerial technical working groups) was an important factor in ensuring the achievement of project objectives.
- Where project achievements were not in line with expectations, this was due to a variety of different factors which were unique to each project.
- There were mixed results in terms of the effectiveness of regional projects. This was in part linked to the lack of available IOM resources to provide equal levels of support for project implementation across all beneficiary countries.
- Most projects incorporated gender and human rights considerations as main principles both in project design and during implementation.
- There remains a need for gender-targeted projects to include gender-specific and gender-sensitive indicators in order to improve monitoring of results.

Efficiency

- The 13 ex-post evaluations were not consistent when evaluating efficiency and considered a variety of different topics. A cost-efficiency analysis was not systematically included in all ex-post evaluations.
- Efficiency has generally been satisfactory, but there remains room for continued improvement.
- A number of factors have contributed to facilitating efficiency, including good project management, flexibility to adjust project plans and the use of local external consultants.
- Factors which have hindered efficiency include inappropriate project timing, the absence of robust monitoring and evaluation systems and the lack of inclusion of all necessary activities in project budgets.
- Overall, resources were used effectively, and results were primarily achieved within agreed timeframes and budgets.

Impact

- For many of the target projects, it was too early to assess the long-term impact. The ex-post evaluations were however able to identify the potential for future positive change in the longer-term.
- There were no reports of negative impact in any of the interventions.
- The potential for longer-term impact was identified for some target projects if a second stage of the project was developed.
- Projects were found to have laid the foundations for change.
- The process of undertaking project activities was positive, including enhancing a whole-of-government approach.

Sustainability

- The benefits of the projects were sustainable (or the prospects for sustainability were good) in those cases where there was a high level of government commitment and ownership by key stakeholders.
- A number of factors hindered sustainability, including limited stakeholder capacity, fragmented use of project products, the quality and coherence of incoming data, the absence of medium and long-term partnership strategies and the short-term or pilot nature of the project.
- Sustainability was negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, which saw the closure of government offices in a number of countries.

Intervention logic

- Weaknesses in the results matrices and intervention logic were more apparent in regional projects.
- Theories of change were not systematically defined or explicit in project proposals, necessitating the development of implicit theories of change based on the outcomes, outputs, activities and assumptions expressed in logical frameworks and results matrices.
- The terms of reference of ex-post evaluations did not always include the need to evaluate project results matrices.