

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PROGRAMMES AND FINANCE

Thirty-fourth Session

IOM DEVELOPMENT FUND

(Final report: 1 January to 31 December 2023)

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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 (SCPF).
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 2023, a total of USD 17,605,934 (including administrative costs) was available for the IOM Development Fund. A total of USD 1,615,184 was available for Line 1 funding, comprising USD 1,400,000 in Operational Support Income (see document C/113/7) and USD 215,184 in funds recovered from closed Line 1 projects. A total of USD 15,990,750 was available for Line 2 funding, comprising USD 13,600,000 in Operational Support Income; USD 1,710,216 in funds recovered from closed Line 2 projects; USD 39,600 from the Government of Austria (via the Migration Resource Allocation Committee, or MIRAC); USD 640,793 from the Government of Belgium (via MIRAC); and USD 141 in private contributions made by individuals online.
6. Sixty-three projects were funded in 2023, providing support to 88 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 Fund provided USD 6,500,000 for 24 initiatives benefitting 48 eligible Member States. In the Middle East, USD 300,000 was allocated to one initiative benefitting one eligible Member State. In Latin America and the Caribbean, USD 2,700,000 was allocated to 11 initiatives benefitting 11 eligible Member States. In Asia and Oceania, 18 initiatives, benefitting 19 Member States, were funded for a total of USD 4,800,000. In Europe, USD 2,000,000 was allocated to eight projects benefitting eight eligible Member States. One multiregional project was approved for a

¹ Section IV, paragraph 13 of Council Resolution No. 1390 states: "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: "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: "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 SCPF Resolution No. 18 of 27 June 2018 states: "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.

total of USD 400,000, benefiting Member States eligible for Line 2 funding. Five projects met the Gender Marker 2b requirement, with an objective specifically focusing on promoting gender equality, and all other projects met the Gender Marker 2a requirement.³

7. Demand was greatest for projects of the following project types: migration, environment and climate change; protection and assistance for vulnerable migrants; transfer of migrant knowledge and resources; and labour migration (Figure 1). The projects addressed several long-term outcomes contained in the Strategic Results Framework, with the majority focusing on coordinated migration policy and legal frameworks (outcome 3C) and sustainable and responsive channels for regular migration (outcome 3A) (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Number of projects approved in 2023, by project type

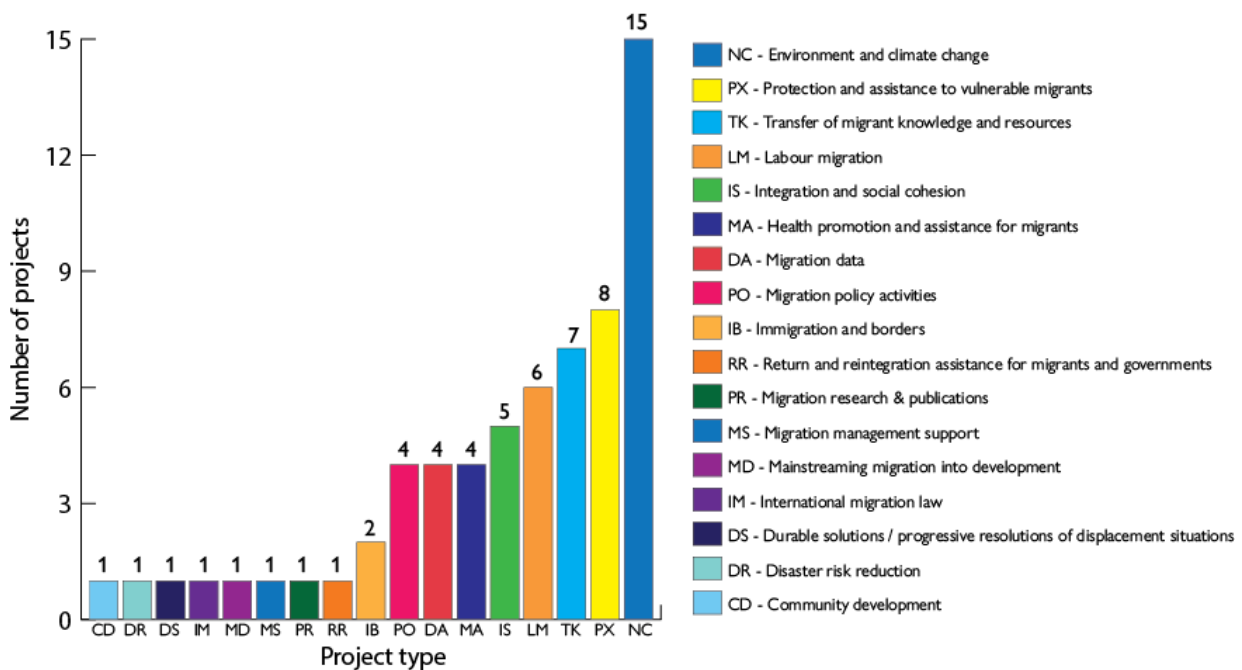
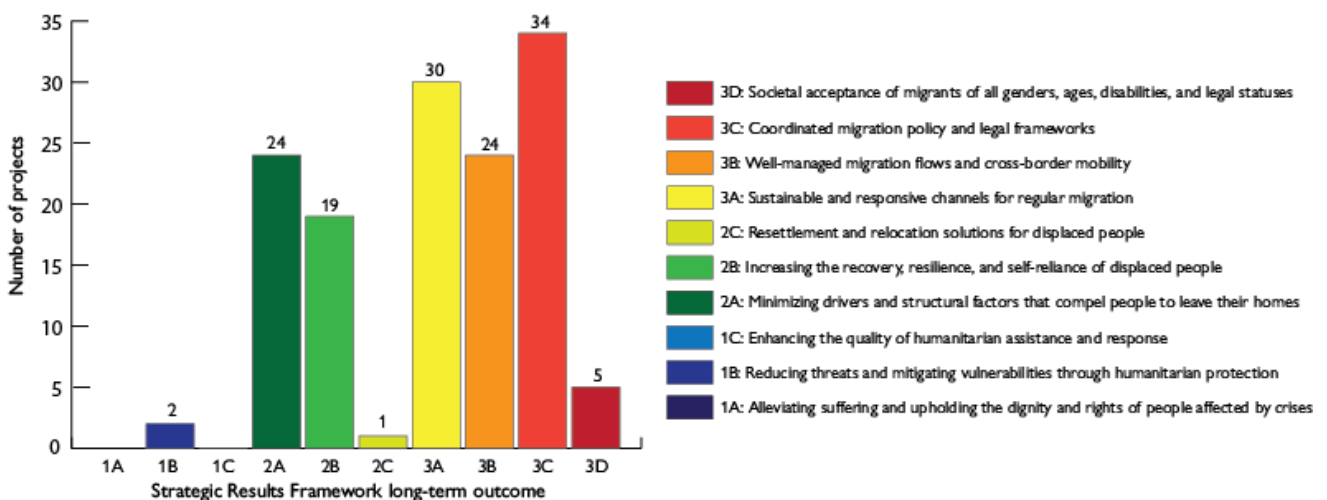


Figure 2. Number of projects approved in 2023, by long-term outcome of the Strategic Results Framework



³ Gender Marker 2a: Projects that include gender in needs assessment, outputs and activities, but whose main project objective does not focus on addressing gender inequality (gender inequality is addressed as one part of the overall project). Such projects are likely to make a significant contribution to gender equality.

8. Actual financial allocations against available funding were on schedule, with 100 per cent of the overall funding having been allocated by the end of 2023. As at 31 December 2023, 223 active projects were being administered.

Awareness-raising and fundraising initiatives

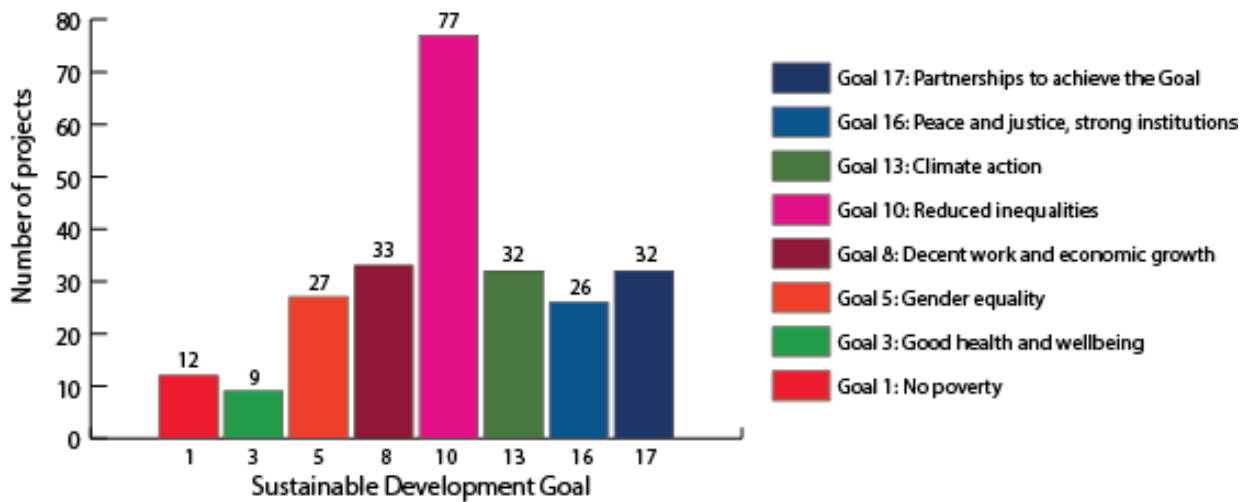
9. The IOM Development Fund continued to raise awareness of its work and that of IOM at various events, including the Twenty-eighth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP28), as part of the campaign “Think of Tomorrow, Act Today” on climate mobility. The campaign highlights the human face of climate migration with [videos](#) portraying voices of resilience from communities in different parts of the world.

10. The Fund launched the updated [Innovation Booklet](#), a valuable resource/reference aimed at facilitating the exchange of project implementation experiences across various regions and thematic areas for IOM country and regional offices that are actively pursuing innovation. The booklet describes around 30 projects implemented between 2020 and 2022, all of which were identified and assessed as innovative owing to their distinctive components, and thus provides a snapshot of the transformative work supported by the Fund in recent years. The projects underscore the Fund’s dedication to fostering innovative and practical migration management solutions. Examples include championing green economy initiatives in Lesotho; strengthening the integration of traditional knowledge into displacement management plans in Vanuatu; and the establishment of the Global Migration and Media Training Academy, to counteract negative attitudes towards migrants through media channels. By sowing the seeds for impactful and innovative change, the Fund aims to fuel collaboration and mutual learning among partners and teams across IOM, ultimately boosting impactful approaches and solutions to migration management.

Projects completed during 2023

11. The IOM Development Fund analysed the impact of the 89 projects completed in 2023. The projects benefitted 70 countries; 1,380,112 migrants; 6,443 members of government; and 443,430 multi-stakeholder representatives, including community members, non-governmental organizations, academics and private sector representatives. They addressed several Sustainable Development Goals (Figure 3) and reflected several trends (Figure 4). Governments’ increasing willingness to address the migration–climate change nexus was reflected in the growing trend towards projects focused on climate mobility: 16 climate mobility-related projects were completed in 2023, accounting for 20 per cent of all projects completed, compared to 12 per cent in 2022. The projects completed in 2023 are characterized by two other trends: the engagement of diaspora communities in addressing climate mobility challenges and the piloting of livelihood initiatives. In Kenya, Kyrgyzstan and Morocco, diaspora communities were key partners in projects focused on finding ways to address the impacts of climate change. Projects in Djibouti, Kenya and Mali all included livelihood initiatives as part of larger projects focused on research or policy development. Other prominent project categories included immigration and borders (12 projects, or 13% of projects completed) and labour migration (10 projects, or 11% of projects completed).

Figure 3. Main Sustainable Development Goals addressed by projects completed in 2023



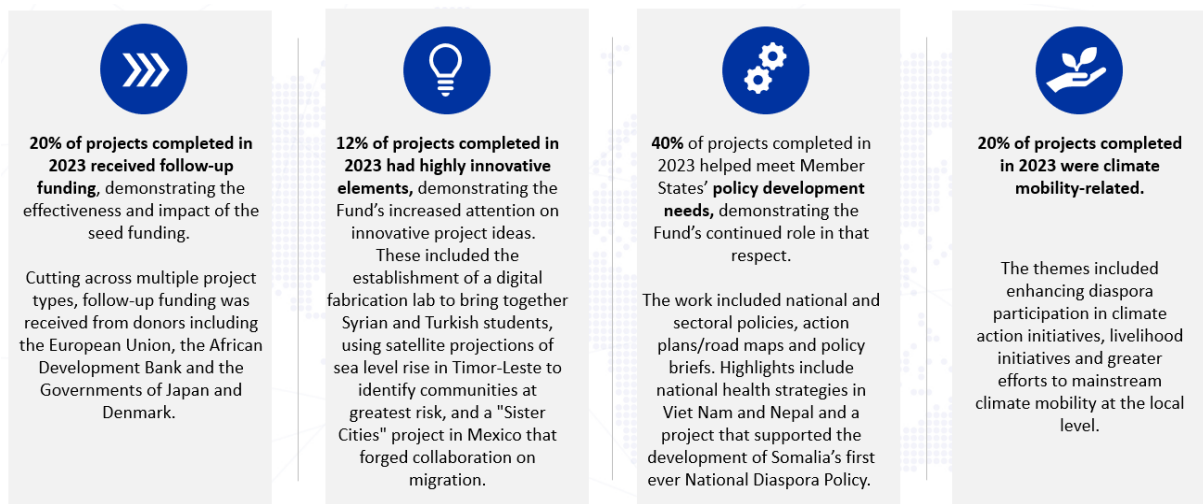
12. The Fund continued to play an important role in supporting policy development and coherence through the development of a wide range of policy documents, including national and sectoral policies, action plans/road maps and policy briefs. As in 2022, 40 per cent of all projects completed in 2023 included a policy element, playing a critical role in supporting the policy needs of Member States. Highlights from the projects completed in 2023 include the development of a labour migration framework and policies road map in Albania, to inform the development of the country’s National Strategy on Migration and Action Plan 2023–2030. Labour migration policy documents were also produced as part of Fund projects in Bangladesh, Botswana, Kazakhstan and Sri Lanka, among others. Projects in Nepal and Viet Nam supported the development of national health policies or action plans that incorporated the needs of migrants. Lastly, a project in Somalia led to the country’s first National Diaspora Policy.

13. Demand for projects with a technology element remained high, with 11 projects (12%) completed in 2023 resulting in the development of a new website, mobile application or software prototype. Such projects often also intersect with innovative elements or private sector partnerships. One of the most significant developments was the creation of the International Classification Standard for Administrative Data on Trafficking in Persons (ICS-TIP), co-developed with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and supported by the Fund. In collaboration with Microsoft, the project team published a synthetic data set, the first of its kind in the anti-trafficking and migration fields. The ICS-TIP promotes a common approach to national data collection on human trafficking and will be submitted to the United Nations Statistical Commission for formal endorsement. This endorsement will make the ICS-TIP an official, United Nations statistical standard, the first such standard developed by IOM.

14. Part of the Fund’s mandate is to make available seed funding that can provide the impetus for larger projects with other donors or get innovative projects off the ground. In 2023, 11 (12%) innovative projects were completed and 18 (20%) projects obtained follow-up funding, double the figures for 2022, a reflection of the Fund’s increased attention to supporting innovative ideas by Member States. Innovative projects included a project in Mexico that took a novel approach to the “sister cities” concept by [forging a sister city](#) arrangement between Chiapas, Mexico, and Santa Ana, El Salvador, focused on migration. Another project in Türkiye reimaged a familiar model – that of the MIT Fab Lab – and built on it to establish a [Resilience Innovation Facility](#) to empower youth and foster social cohesion. In Timor-Leste, innovative remote sensing techniques were used to assess areas of sea-level rise; the result was overlaid on community maps to identify the communities most at risk. The evidence produced will help the Government prepare for coastal migration and identify interventions that can address vulnerabilities

from coastal change. In total, 16 projects secured follow-up funding from a wide range of donors, including the European Union, the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund, the African Development Bank and the Governments of Japan and Denmark, and 2 received follow-up funding from Line 2 of the IOM Development Fund.

Figure 4. Trends for projects completed in 2023



Added value of the Fund

15. A report produced in 2023 on the Fund's added value takes stock of over 20 years of work. Based on questionnaire responses received from both IOM country offices and government representatives of benefiting Member States, the report is intended to serve as an internal and external resource highlighting what makes the Fund a unique global source of funding in support of migration governance. It has three sections: a discussion of the Fund's unique qualities; a review of notable project results; and a feature on selected projects to illustrate the findings. The summary is appended as Annex V and the full report is available on the Fund website. Examples of the Fund's added value include the CREST (Corporate Responsibility in Eliminating Slavery and Trafficking) Logical Framework and a project to enhance understanding of migration, environmental degradation and climate change in Sri Lanka.

Knowledge management

16. The IOM Development Fund conducted a thematic review in 2023 of projects focusing on immigration and border governance (24 projects), disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants (1 project) and violent extremism (1 project) and implemented between 2019 and 2022. The aim was to identify best practices and lessons learned, and to assess the challenges to implementation. The findings and recommendations will inform the Fund's wider strategic approach to project development, implementation and sustainability. The summary is appended as Annex VI and the full review is available on the Fund website.

17. The Fund is committed to undertaking ex-post evaluations of completed funded projects and allocated USD 95,834 in 2023 for that purpose. A meta-analysis summarizing the findings of 22 external ex-post evaluations of projects implemented between 2016 and 2021 was carried out in 2023. The aim was to compare findings and recommendations across all 22 ex-post evaluations and identify common trends and themes.

18. The findings were classified 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. Overall, the projects were found to respond well to the migration management needs of IOM Member States and to IOM's own strategic priorities. They were also found to be relevant and coherent, and to have achieved most of their planned results; they fell short, however, in terms of efficiency, long-term impact and sustainability. Further details are provided below.

19. **Relevance:** As in previous meta-analyses, relevance was rated highest of all the criteria. In general, the Fund's projects were well aligned with government/regional body (where relevant) and IOM priorities, and with international norms and commitments. Projects rated high on relevance were very well aligned with government and national priorities. They were also based on consultation with key stakeholders and thus reflected needs. Projects rated lower often had limited stakeholder involvement and/or poor project design, including being unrealistic and lacking context, missing some required activities and showing inconsistencies in the results matrix.

20. **Coherence:** This criterion was rated second highest, as in the 2022 meta-analysis, with internal coherence (with other IOM projects) stronger than external coherence (with projects of other organizations and/or governments in the same or related fields).

21. **Effectiveness:** Compared to the 2022 meta-analysis, effectiveness rose from 60 to 70 per cent. Projects rated higher were those assessed as having reached all or most of their objectives, often reporting good collaboration with partners and other stakeholders. Projects rated lower were those that did not achieve their objectives, for various reasons that included delays in attaining the intended results, setting unrealistic objectives and outcomes, lack of sustainability measures and changing contexts.

22. **Project design:** This was a new criterion for 11 of the evaluations (previously it was included under relevance). Projects rated high had a strong logical connection between objectives, outcomes, outputs and indicators. Projects rated lower had issues of project logic, such as lacking assumptions, outputs set as outcomes (or vice versa) and inadequate indicators.

23. **Efficiency:** The efficiency findings were mixed, with a slightly higher rating than for the 2022 meta-analysis. Projects rated high on efficiency shared a number of key characteristics, including acting as seed funding and consequently extending the project results; combining resources with other migration entities for cost-savings and/or to expand project activities and reach; completion within the project's timelines; and efficient project coordination. Projects rated lower on efficiency tended to need one or several no-cost extensions and/or were characterized by significant underspending of allocated budgets. Project extensions were required by many of the projects evaluated, owing to delays in implementation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

24. **Impact:** Projects rated higher on impact showed evidence of continued benefits beyond project completion, such as increased stakeholder knowledge and capacity, new or revised national policies, practices, mechanisms and tools in place, and additional funding secured by IOM and/or other stakeholders to sustain and extend project benefits. Similar to the 2022 and 2021 meta-analyses, impact was rated lower where it was difficult to see any indication that the project had had a longer-term impact.

25. **Sustainability:** As seen in the 2022 and 2021 meta-analyses, sustainability was rated as the most challenging of all the criteria. The projects that received a higher score demonstrated good practices, such as laying the foundation for the generation of additional funds, supporting integration within the government infrastructure and creating networks for peer learning and sharing of best practices. Projects receiving a lower score had contrary characteristics, including limited sustainability measures built into project design, no hand-over or post-project action plans, failure to integrate project results

into IOM programming and/or stakeholder activities, lack of proper analysis or mitigation in terms of potential changes in government that could influence project impact and sustainability, and lack of resources and/or funding to sustain project results.

26. Given the concentration of issues in project design and conception, a good practices checklist for use by the Fund and project designers has been created, drawing from the three past meta-analyses and providing guidance for project proposals. The list covers rationale, project description, cross-cutting considerations, partnerships and coordination, sustainability, monitoring, evaluation, results matrix, work plan and budget. The full [meta-analysis](#) is available on the Fund website.

Piloting the Strategic Results Framework

27. The Strategic Results Framework was developed in response to an assessment conducted by the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN), which found that IOM needed to strengthen and broaden its capacities to report results. The inclusion of a predefined set of common Framework outcomes and indicators, based on the Strategic Plan 2024–2028, in the Project Information and Management Application (PRIMA) will allow more streamlined reporting of results and facilitate data aggregation at the country, regional and global levels, significantly enhancing institutional reporting efficiency and effectiveness.

28. The Strategic Results Framework was piloted by the IOM Development Fund across all regions, in preparation for the global roll-out in April 2024. All 124 projects carried out in 2022 and 2023 were part of the pilot, including 63 new projects from 2023, and all met the mandatory minimum of tagging at least one short-term outcome and integrating at least one indicator per results matrix outcome. Project managers reported against the standardized indicators throughout project implementation, and all the indicators were monitored and reported on using the PRIMA results monitoring module. Following the successful pilot of the Framework and results monitoring module, their use became mandatory for all projects in April 2024. This will allow staff to generate aggregated results against the Strategic Results Framework in a quick, user-friendly way using the PRIMA dashboards, which were also piloted by the Fund in 2023 and are currently under revision in advance of the global roll-out and based on the findings of the pilot.

29. An external review was conducted in November and December 2023 to explore whether the Fund's pilot had successfully stress-tested a viable approach to integrating the Framework's short-term outcomes and indicators, and to establish whether it had led to the comprehensive integration of the Framework into all 2022 and 2023 proposals. The review found that the use of short-term outcomes and indicators was consistent and comprehensive across all projects and regions, that reasonable indicators had been identified for all project outcomes and that Framework formulations and indicators had proven useful in other areas of project development (for example, at the project objective and output levels). The review having also highlighted that the global roll-out should focus on the strategic selection of indicators, 35 core indicators were selected and made mandatory across relevant projects, to capture the key performance indicators for institutional reporting. Ultimately, the review concluded that the Fund's pilot had successfully demonstrated the effectiveness of using the Strategic Results Framework for institutional reporting, and provided a list of best practices, lessons learned and recommendations for the global roll-out.

30. Following the successful pilot, and in line with the global roll-out, the IOM Development Fund will continue to ensure that the Strategic Results Framework is fully integrated into all projects in 2024 and beyond, aiming to exceed the mandatory requirements and support the collection of institutional

data through all projects moving forward. The Fund collaborated with the Strategy and Results Division (formerly the Results-based Management Unit) on providing Framework-related training to the regional offices and select country offices in 2023 and will continue to do so in 2024; it provided information to country offices working on ongoing 2022–2023 projects and 2024 proposals on applying the Framework to these projects.

Staff support for the IOM Development Fund

31. The Junior Professional Officer (JPO) funded by the Government of Italy was a vital member of the IOM Development Fund Unit in 2023, reviewing project applications and reports, carrying out project performance reviews and contributing to the development of an interactive map to showcase innovative projects. The JPO moved to the IOM Office in Italy at the end of 2023 and was replaced by a Japanese JPO to be shared with the Immigration and Border Governance Division.

Eligible Member States and allocations: 1 January to 31 December 2023

32. 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 2023
- Annex II: Line 2: Member States eligible for allocations under the IOM Development Fund, by region, as at 31 December 2023
- Annex III Line 1 and Line 2: IOM Development Fund regional distribution chart – Approved projects from 1 January to 31 December 2023
- Annex IV Line 1 and Line 2: IOM Development Fund financial summary – 1 January to 31 December 2023

Review of IOM Development Fund projects and evaluations

33. This report also includes the following annexes:

- Annex V Summary of the report on the added value of the Fund
- Annex VI Summary of the review of IOM Development Fund projects conducted between 2019 and 2022 and focusing on immigration and border governance; disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants; and violent extremism

Annex I
Line 1: Member States eligible for allocations under the IOM Development Fund,
by region, as at 31 December 2023
(total: 125)

Africa 52 Members (42%)	Africa (continued)	Asia and Oceania 33 Members (26%)
Algeria Angola Benin Botswana Burkina Faso Burundi Cabo Verde Cameroon Central African Republic Chad Comoros Congo Côte d'Ivoire Democratic Republic of the Congo Djibouti Egypt Eritrea Eswatini Ethiopia Gabon Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Kenya Lesotho Liberia Libya Madagascar Malawi Mali Mauritania Mauritius Morocco Mozambique Namibia Niger Nigeria Rwanda Sao Tome and Principe Senegal Sierra Leone Somalia South Africa South Sudan Sudan Togo Tunisia	Uganda United Republic of Tanzania Zambia Zimbabwe Middle East 2 Members (2%) Jordan Yemen Latin America and the Caribbean 25 Members (20%) Argentina Belize Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Brazil Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador Grenada Guatemala Guyana Haiti Honduras Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua Paraguay Peru Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Suriname Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Afghanistan Bangladesh Cambodia China Fiji India Iran (Islamic Republic of) Kazakhstan Kiribati Kyrgyzstan Lao People's Democratic Republic Maldives Marshall Islands Micronesia (Federated States of) Mongolia Myanmar Nepal Pakistan Palau Papua New Guinea Philippines Samoa Solomon Islands Sri Lanka Tajikistan Thailand Timor-Leste Tonga Turkmenistan Tuvalu Uzbekistan Vanuatu Viet Nam Europe 13 Members (10%) Albania Armenia Azerbaijan Belarus Bosnia and Herzegovina Georgia Montenegro North Macedonia Republic of Moldova Russian Federation Serbia Türkiye Ukraine

Annex II
Line 2: Member States eligible for allocations under the IOM Development Fund,
by region, as at 31 December 2023
(total: 113)

Africa 47 Members (42%)	Middle East 1 Member (1%)	Asia and Oceania (continued)
Algeria Angola Benin Botswana Burkina Faso Burundi Cabo Verde Cameroon Central African Republic Comoros Côte d'Ivoire Democratic Republic of the Congo Djibouti Egypt Eritrea Eswatini Ethiopia Gabon Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Kenya Lesotho Liberia Libya Madagascar Malawi Mali Mauritania Mauritius Morocco Mozambique Namibia Niger Rwanda Sao Tome and Principe Sierra Leone Somalia South Africa South Sudan Togo Tunisia Uganda United Republic of Tanzania Zambia Zimbabwe	Jordan	Pakistan Palau Papua New Guinea Philippines Samoa Sri Lanka Tajikistan Thailand Timor-Leste Tonga Turkmenistan Uzbekistan Vanuatu Viet Nam
	Latin America and the Caribbean 22 Members (19%)	Argentina Belize Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Brazil Colombia Costa Rica Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador Grenada Guatemala Guyana Haiti Honduras Jamaica Mexico Nicaragua Paraguay Peru Suriname
	Asia and Oceania 30 Members (27%)	Europe 13 Members (11%)
	Afghanistan Bangladesh Cambodia China Fiji India Kazakhstan Kiribati Kyrgyzstan Lao People's Democratic Republic Maldives Marshall Islands Micronesia (Federated States of) Mongolia Myanmar Nepal	Albania Armenia Azerbaijan Belarus Bosnia and Herzegovina Georgia Montenegro North Macedonia Republic of Moldova Russian Federation Serbia Türkiye Ukraine

Note: This list is regularly updated to take into account the payment of outstanding contributions. The Line 2 listing of eligible Member States (and budget for each region) cut-off date for each year is 30 June. Solomon Islands is not included in the above list because it paid its outstanding assessed contributions, and therefore became eligible for Line 2 funding, 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 2023

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

Line 1		
IOM Chad	Supporting the Government of Chad in Mainstreaming Migration, Environment, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction (MECR) in National Policymaking and Programming – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	100 000
IOM Eritrea	Strengthening Capacities Towards the Establishment of a Sustainable Diaspora Programme in Eritrea – IOM Strategy: activities 4, 8 and 12	100 000
IOM Gabon	Strengthening National Mechanisms on Counter-trafficking in Gabon – IOM Strategy: activities 2, 3, 5, 6 and 11	100 000
IOM Gambia	Building Evidence and Developing Capacity to Inform Policy and Programmatic Responses for the Protection of Families Left Behind in the Gambia – IOM Strategy: activities 3, 4 and 6	100 000
IOM South Sudan	Strengthening Migration Management for Sustainable Development in South Sudan – IOM Strategy: activities 2, 3 and 5	100 000
IOM Zimbabwe	Strengthening the Government of Zimbabwe's Capacity in Migration Data Collection and Governance – IOM Strategy: activity 3	100 000
Africa Line 1 allocations to date		600 000
Africa Line 1 available funding (less multiregional and administration allocation)		630,000
Allocations for Africa Line 1 as a percentage of available funding		95%
Allocations for Africa Line 1 as a percentage of total Line 1 available funding		40%

Line 2		
IOM Burundi (Burundi, United Republic of Tanzania)	Strengthening Climate-Related Disaster Preparedness, Response and Community Resilience in the Lake Tanganyika Basin – IOM Strategy: activity 3	400 000
IOM Botswana	Countering Trafficking in Persons in Botswana – IOM Strategy: activities 2 and 11	300 000
IOM Côte d'Ivoire	Developing the Capacities of the Government of Côte d'Ivoire in Diaspora Management and Engagement – IOM Strategy: activities 3, 4, 6 and 8	300 000
IOM Djibouti	Facilitating Labour Migration Pathways to Canada for Youth from Djibouti – IOM Strategy: activities 2 and 12	300 000
IOM Ethiopia (Burundi, Ethiopia)	Strengthening the Capacities of Cities to Manage Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change in the East and Horn of Africa – IOM Strategy: activities 3, 5 and 6	400 000
IOM Ghana	Ghana: Strengthening the Capacities of the City of Accra to Manage Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change – IOM Strategy: activities 3, 5 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 Kenya	Enhancing Preparedness to Mitigate Threats of Infectious Diseases at the Borders in Kenya – IOM Strategy: activities 2, 5 and 6	300 000
IOM Madagascar	Promoting Climate Resilience of Migrant Populations Affected by Climate Change in the "lower Tsiribihina" of Madagascar – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	300 000
IOM Malawi	Improving the Health of Highly Mobile Fisherfolk and Communities around Lake Malawi – IOM Strategy: activity 3	300 000
IOM Mali	Supporting Climate Adaptive Solutions in Mali through Migration-sensitive Policy and Local Planning – IOM Strategy: activities 3, 4 and 6	300 000
IOM Mauritania	Mauritania: Fostering the Inclusion of Migrants in the Social Protection System – IOM Strategy: activities 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8	300 000
IOM Morocco	Supporting the Municipality of Agadir in Promoting Migrant Integration in Morocco – IOM Strategy: activities 3, 6 and 8	300 000
IOM Rwanda	Strengthening Capacities to Manage Human Mobility in the Context of Climate Change in Rwanda – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	300 000
IOM Sierra Leone	Combating Irregular Migration through Youth Empowerment and Community Engagement in Sierra Leone – IOM Strategy: activities 3, 5 and 6	300 000
IOM United Republic of Tanzania (Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania)	The East African Community Diaspora Engagement Programme – IOM Strategy: activities 4 and 8	400 000
IOM Zambia	Strengthening Evidence-based Migration Management in Zambia – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 5	300 000
IOM Regional Office in Nairobi (Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania)	Support to EAC for the Implementation of the 5-year Road Map on Cross-border Health and Outbreak Responses in the East African Region – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 7	400 000

Annex III (continued)

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

Line 2 (continued)		
IOM Headquarters (Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe)	International Migration Law Capacity-development Programme for Africa (IML-ACDP) – IOM Strategy: activities 2 and 3	400 000
Africa Line 2 allocations to date		5 900 000
Africa Line 2 available funding (less multiregional and administration allocation)		6 216 000
Allocations for Africa Line 2 as a percentage of available funding		95%
Allocations for Africa Line 2 as a percentage of total Line 2 available funding		40%

Lines 1 and 2	
Africa regional allocations	6 500 000
Africa regional available funding	6 846 000
Percentage allocated across the two funding lines	95%

Annex III (continued)

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)		30 000
Allocations for Middle East Line 1 as a percentage of available funding		0%
Line 2		
IOM Jordan	Assessment of Needs and Vulnerabilities of Migrant Domestic Workers in Jordan – IOM Strategy: activities 3, 6 and 12	300 000
Middle East Line 2 allocations		300 000
Middle East Line 2 available funding (less multiregional and administration allocation)		148 000
Allocations for Middle East Line 2 as a percentage of available funding		203%
Allocations for Middle East Line 2 as a percentage of total Line 2 available funding		2%
Lines 1 and 2		
Middle East regional allocations		300 000
Middle East regional available funding		178 000
Percentage allocated across the two funding lines		169%

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)	Promoting Social Cohesion in Cobija, Teoponte and Cachuela Esperanza in the Plurinational State of Bolivia, in alignment with the Living Well framework – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 8	100 000
IOM Brazil	Strengthening Capacities of Brazilian Municipal and Federal Governments to Respond to Challenges Related to Internal Migration, Environment and Climate Change – IOM Strategy: activity 3	100 000
IOM Cuba	Cuba: Strengthening Local Development Planning with Migration Data – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 4	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)		300 000
Allocations for Latin America and the Caribbean Line 1 as a percentage of available funding		100%
Allocations for Latin America and the Caribbean Line 1 as a percentage of total Line 1 available funding		20%

Line 2		
IOM Argentina	Argentina: Enhancing Participation of Migrant Women and Other Migrants in Situations of Vulnerability in Migration Governance and Related Policies – IOM Strategy: activities 3, 4 and 8	300 000
IOM Costa Rica	Strengthening the Capacity of the Government of Costa Rica to Promote the Protection of Migrant Women, Adolescents and Girls– IOM Strategy: activities 1 and 2	300 000
IOM Dominica	Development of the Agricultural Sector in Dominica by Strengthening Migration Governance– IOM Strategy: activities 2, 4, 5, 6 and 12	300 000
IOM Dominican Republic	Territorial Planning and Comprehensive Risk Management to Increase Resilience to Internal Mobility due to Disasters, Environmental Degradation and Climate Change in the Dominican Republic – IOM Strategy: activities 2 and 3	300 000
IOM Ecuador	Strengthening National Capacities to Provide Assistance to Ecuadorian Returnees and Prevent Irregular Migration – IOM Strategy: activities 2, 5 and 10	300 000
IOM El Salvador	Strengthening the Government of El Salvador's Capacity to Manage Information and Evidence on Human Mobility related to Disasters, Climate Change and Environmental Degradation for the Development of Public Policies – IOM Strategy: activities 2, 3 and 7	300 000
IOM Jamaica	Mainstreaming Jamaica's National Migration and Development Policy at Local Level – IOM Strategy: activities 4, 5 and 12	300 000
IOM Peru	Empowerment of Women and Local Communities through Socioeconomic Actions in Regions Vulnerable to Climate Change and Internal Migration in Peru – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	300 000

Annex III (continued)

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

Line 2 (continued)	
Latin America and the Caribbean Line 2 allocations	2 400 000
Latin America and the Caribbean Line 2 available funding (less multiregional and administration allocation)	2 812 000
Allocations for Latin America and the Caribbean Line 2 as a percentage of available funding	85%
Allocations for Latin America and the Caribbean Line 2 as a percentage of total Line 2 available funding	16%

Lines 1 and 2	
Latin America and the Caribbean regional allocations	2 700 000
Latin America and the Caribbean regional available funding	3 112 000
Percentage allocated across the two funding lines	87%

Annex III (continued)

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

Line 1		
IOM Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Contributing towards Migration Governance in the Islamic Republic of Iran – IOM Strategy: activities 3, 6 and 7	100 000
IOM Mongolia	Strengthening Mongolia's Cybercrime Investigations on Human Trafficking – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 11	100 000
IOM Turkmenistan	Strengthening the Legal Framework on Trafficking in Persons in Turkmenistan to Better Address the Needs of Youth and Women, through a Survivor-centred Approach – IOM Strategy: activity 11	100 000
IOM Viet Nam	Promoting Safe and Adequate Accommodation for Internal Migrant Workers and their Families in Viet Nam – IOM Strategy: activities 8 and 12	100 000
Asia and Oceania Line 1 allocations		400 000
Asia and Oceania Line 1 available funding (less multiregional and administration allocation)		390 000
Allocations for Asia and Oceania Line 1 as a percentage of available funding		103%
Allocations for Asia and Oceania Line 1 as a percentage of total Line 1 available funding		27%

Line 2		
IOM Cambodia	Integrating Migration-related Considerations into Responses to Climate Change in Cambodia – IOM Strategy: activities 5 and 6	300 000
IOM Fiji (Fiji, Vanuatu)	Strengthening States' Capacities and Enhancing Community Awareness to Prevent and Respond to Online and Technology-facilitated Trafficking in Persons in Fiji and Vanuatu – IOM Strategy: activities 5 and 11	400 000
IOM Kyrgyzstan	Promoting the Inclusion of Internal Migrants in Green Renovation in Kyrgyzstan – IOM Strategy: activity 3	300 000
IOM Lao People's Democratic Republic	Enhancing the Evidence Base for Policy Development and Decision-making through Better Migration Data Collection and Sharing in the Lao People's Democratic Republic – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	300 000
IOM Maldives	Maldives: Supporting Migrant Health Data Collection and Management in Tourist Resorts – IOM Strategy: activity 6	300 000
IOM Marshall Islands	Developing a Migration Policy for the Republic of Marshall Islands – IOM Strategy: activities 2, 3 and 4	300 000
IOM Nepal	Nepal: Promoting a Human Security and Gender Equality-based Approach to Migration and Adaptation to Climate Change – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	300 000
IOM Palau	Developing a Comprehensive National Migration Policy for Palau – IOM Strategy: activities 2, 3 and 4	300 000
IOM Philippines	Strengthening Migration Governance at the Department of Migrant Workers in the Philippines – IOM Strategy: activities 2, 3, 6, 10 and 12	300 000

Annex III (continued)

REGION: ASIA AND OCEANIA		
IOM office (benefiting Members and non-members)	Project	Amount funded (USD)
IOM Samoa	Supporting the Government of Samoa to Strengthen Passenger Data Exchange Systems – IOM Strategy: activities 2, 3 and 5	300 000
IOM Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka: Developing a National Platform to Collect Migration-related Data and Support the Country's Commitment to the Global Compact for Migration and the 2030 Agenda – IOM Strategy: activity 3	300 000
IOM Tajikistan	Tajikistan: Mainstreaming the Migration, Environment and Climate Change Nexus into the First National Adaptation Plan and Fifth National Communication – IOM Strategy: activities 3 and 6	300 000
IOM Thailand	Promoting Evidence-based Migration Discourse and Media Reporting in Thailand – IOM Strategy: activities 6 and 8	300 000
IOM Vanuatu (Tonga, Vanuatu)	Strengthening Durable Solutions and Disaster Risk Reduction in Vanuatu and Tonga – IOM Strategy: activities 6 and 9	400 000
Asia and Oceania Line 2 allocations		4 400 000
Asia and Oceania Line 2 available funding (less multiregional and administration allocation)		3 996 000
Allocations for Asia and Oceania Line 2 as a percentage of available funding		110%
Allocations for Asia and Oceania Line 2 as a percentage of total Line 2 available funding		30%

Lines 1 and 2	
Asia and Oceania regional allocations	4 800 000
Asia and Oceania regional available funding	4 386 000
Percentage allocated across the two funding lines	109%

Annex III (continued)

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

Line 1		
IOM Belarus	Strengthening the Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting of Migration-related SDGs in Belarus – IOM Strategy: activities 3, 6 and 7	100 000
IOM Serbia	Greening Migrant Centres in Serbia and Mainstreaming Policy Development related to the Migration, Climate Change, Environment and Energy Nexus – IOM Strategy: activities 2 and 3	100 000
Europe Line 1 allocations		200 000
Europe Line 1 available funding (less multiregional and administration allocation)		150 000
Allocations for Europe Line 1 as a percentage of available funding		133%
Allocations for Europe Line 1 as a percentage of total Line 1 available funding		13%

Line 2		
IOM Albania	Enhancing Migration Governance and Diaspora Engagement for Development in Albania – IOM Strategy: activities 4 and 12	300 000
IOM Armenia	Combating Trafficking in Persons in Armenia: Improving Victim Identification and Referral Systems– IOM Strategy: activities 2, 6 and 11	300 000
IOM Bosnia and Herzegovina	Strengthening Labour Migration Governance in Bosnia and Herzegovina – IOM Strategy: activities 3, 4, 6 and 12	300 000
IOM Republic of Moldova	Supporting the Government of the Republic of Moldova to Enhance Border Security and Facilitate Humane and Orderly Cross-border Mobility – IOM Strategy: activities 2, 3 and 5	300 000
IOM Montenegro	Diaspora Engagement for the Sustainable Development of Montenegro (Phase II) – IOM Strategy: activities 4 and 8	300 000
IOM North Macedonia	Supporting Brain Gain Diaspora Engagement Initiatives in North Macedonia – IOM Strategy: activities 4 and 8	300 000
Europe Line 2 allocations		1 800 000
Europe Line 2 available funding (less multiregional and administration allocation)		1 628 000
Allocations for Europe Line 2 as a percentage of available funding		111%
Allocations for Europe Line 2 as a percentage of total Line 2 available funding		12%

Lines 1 and 2		
Europe regional allocations		2 000 000
Europe regional available funding		1 778 000
Percentage allocated across the two funding lines		112%

Annex III (continued)

ADMINISTRATION AND MULTIREGIONAL		
IOM office (benefiting Members and non-members)	Project	Amount funded (USD)
Administration Line 1 and Line 2		
	Line 1	66 000
	Line 2	744 100
	Total	810 100
	Administration available funding	810 100
	Allocation as a percentage of available total (Line 1 and Line 2)	5%
Multiregional Line 1		
IOM Headquarters	Project evaluations	49 184
	Allocation as a percentage of available total (Line 1)	3%
Multiregional Line 2		
IOM Headquarters	Project evaluations	46,650
IOM Headquarters	Harnessing Inclusive Global Alliances for Diaspora Engagement – IOM Strategy: activities 3, 7 and 8	400 000
	Total	446 650
	Multiregional available funding	446 650
	Allocation as a percentage of available total (Line 2)	3%

Annex IV

Line 1 and Line 2: IOM Development Fund financial summary: 1 January to 31 December 2023

	USD	USD
Line 1		
2023 Operational Support Income allocation ^a	1 400 000	
Funds recovered from completed projects ^b	215 184	
Subtotal Line 1		1 615 184
Line 2		
2023 Operational Support Income allocation ^a	13 600 000	
Funds recovered from completed projects ^c	1 710 216	
Contribution from the Government of Austria, allocation via MIRAC ^d	39 600	
Contribution from the Government of Belgium, allocation via MIRAC ^d	640 793	
Private contributions made by individuals online ^e	141	
Subtotal Line 2		15 990 750
Total available funds		17 605 934

	USD	%
Total allocations made in 2023 under Line 1	1 615 184	100
Balance available: Line 1	0	0
Total allocations made in 2023 under Line 2	15 990 750	100
Balance available: Line 2	0	0

^a SCPF Resolution No. 1390 of 24 November 2020 – Line 1 USD 1.4 million, Line 2 USD 13.6 million allocated from Operational Support Income. 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

^b Corresponding to USD 175,427 of recovered funds from 1 July to 31 December 2022 and USD 39,757 recovered funds from 1 January to 30 June 2023.

^c Corresponding to USD 703,893 of recovered funds from 1 July to 31 December 2022 and USD 1,006,323 recovered funds from 1 January to 30 June 2023.

^d Contributions received from 1 July to 31 December 2022 and carried forward to 2023.

^e Corresponding to USD 141 in online donations received from 1 July to 31 December 2022 (gross amount) and carried forward to 2023.

Annex IV (continued)

Line 1 and Line 2: IOM Development Fund financial summary: available funds as at 31 December 2023 and carried forward to 2024

	USD
Line 1 – Operational Support Income allocation ^f	1 400 000
Line 2 – Operational Support Income allocation ^f	13 600 000
Recovered Line 1 ^g	71 701
Recovered Line 2 ^h	1 459 732
Contribution by the Government of Austria via MIRAC ⁱ	39 600
Contribution by the Government of Philippines via MIRAC ⁱ	10 000
Contribution by the Government of Portugal via MIRAC ⁱ	53 937
Private contributions made by individuals online ⁱ	26
Total available funds	16 634 996

^f SCPF Resolution No. 1390 of 24 November 2020 – Line 1 USD 1.4 million allocated from Operational Support Income 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 15.0 million.

^g Corresponding to USD 71,701 of recovered funds from 1 July to 31 December 2023.

^h Corresponding to USD 1,459,732 of recovered funds from 1 July to 31 December 2023.

ⁱ Contributions received from July to 31 December 2023 and carried forward to 2024.

^j Online donations from July to December 2023 and carried forward to 2024 (gross amount).

Annex V



IOM
DEVELOPMENT
FUND

ADDED VALUE OF THE FUND SUMMARY

Since its inception in 2001, the IOM Development Fund has supported nearly 1000 projects implemented in over 120 countries worldwide.

Taking stock of over 20 years of work, this report reviews the added value of the Fund based on questionnaire responses received from both IOM Country Offices and government representatives of benefiting Member States. It aims to serve as an internal and external resource to highlight what makes the Fund a unique global resource to support migration management.



Distinguishing Features of the IOM Development Fund

Seed-funding mechanism

The Fund acts as a **seed-funding mechanism** supporting pilot initiatives that can be further expanded or replicated to achieve wider coverage and impact.

- As a result, projects have more possibility and scope for testing new approaches and addressing traditionally-underfunded national priorities, as well as laying the foundation for larger interventions.
- A number of projects work on laying the foundation for larger interventions, for instance by collecting data and developing an evidence-base for policy development.

Cross-cutting themes

The Fund highlights the importance of **cross-cutting themes**:

- All projects are urged to consider cross-cutting thematic, such as gender mainstreaming, rights-based approach to programming, inclusion of youth, persons with disabilities and older persons, data protection and environmental sustainability.
- The Fund is spearheading projects in the field of migration, environment and climate change and disaster risk reduction, a key emerging theme for IOM and governments of Member States alike.

Innovation

The Fund considers **innovation** as a key selection criterion for project ideas.

- All projects are encouraged to consider innovative approaches by introducing solutions previously used in a similar context, but which are new to the country or specific issues to which they are being applied (adoption); implementing solutions that already exist but that have not previously been used in a similar context or within the sector (adaptation); and generating new solutions to the identified issue, outside of those previously used in other countries or contexts (invention).
- Besides contributing to innovative solutions in Member States, the Fund's projects have also contributed to institutional innovation within IOM, by piloting a number of organizational tools and frameworks, such as the organization-wide roll-out of the Project Information and Management Application (PRIMA) for ALL, the incorporation of Strategic Results Framework (SRF) Indicators into projects' Results Matrix and the requirement of gender mainstreaming to achieve a minimum gender marker code.

Development of National Capacities

The Fund's mandate is to support eligible Member States to **develop national capacities** in migration management across a range of thematic areas.

- Government counterparts are the main project partners to support national ownership of initiatives throughout the entire project lifecycle and promote sustainability of results after project closure.

Annex V (continued)



Results of IOM Development Fund Projects

Sustainable Change in Migration Management

The focus on capacity development enhances institutional capacity, leading to sustainable change in migration management at the government level.

- Key actors are equipped with the necessary strategies, tools and data to be better able to effectively respond to the ever-changing migration context on their own.

Strengthened Partnerships

The involvement of national government actors and their ownership of the project implies their continued engagement with IOM Country Offices all throughout the project cycle.

- This results in strengthened partnerships between IOM and all the various governmental and non-governmental stakeholders involved in the project.
- Institutional relationships between project partners are also established, as certain stakeholders start working together for the first time in coordination mechanisms, such as working groups, established by projects.

Scaling Up

The combination of national ownership, the use of evidence and learning, scalability and replication, innovation and sustainability of the projects all contribute to various dimensions of scaling up.

- Smaller sums of funding over a short duration project give the opportunity for the activities to be scaled up into larger initiatives.

IOM Development Fund Projects 2001-2022, by Region



Strengthened Migration Knowledge

Sharing IOM's expertise in the field of migration and the various resources it owns across thematic areas of migration leads to strengthened migration knowledge across a variety of actors, from the government level to local communities and migrant populations.

- Use of internal expertise, for instance the Global Migration Data Analysis Center (GMDAC), allows for effective data-collection activities and the subsequent production of high-quality migration-related information products, such as Migration Profiles.
- Information products are also used for awareness-raising activities on particular migration issues at the community level. As a result, projects have more possibility and scope for testing new approaches and addressing traditionally-underfunded national priorities, as well as laying the foundation for larger interventions.
- A number of projects work on laying the foundation for larger interventions, for instance by collecting data and developing an evidence-base for policy development.

Recognition and Visibility of IOM

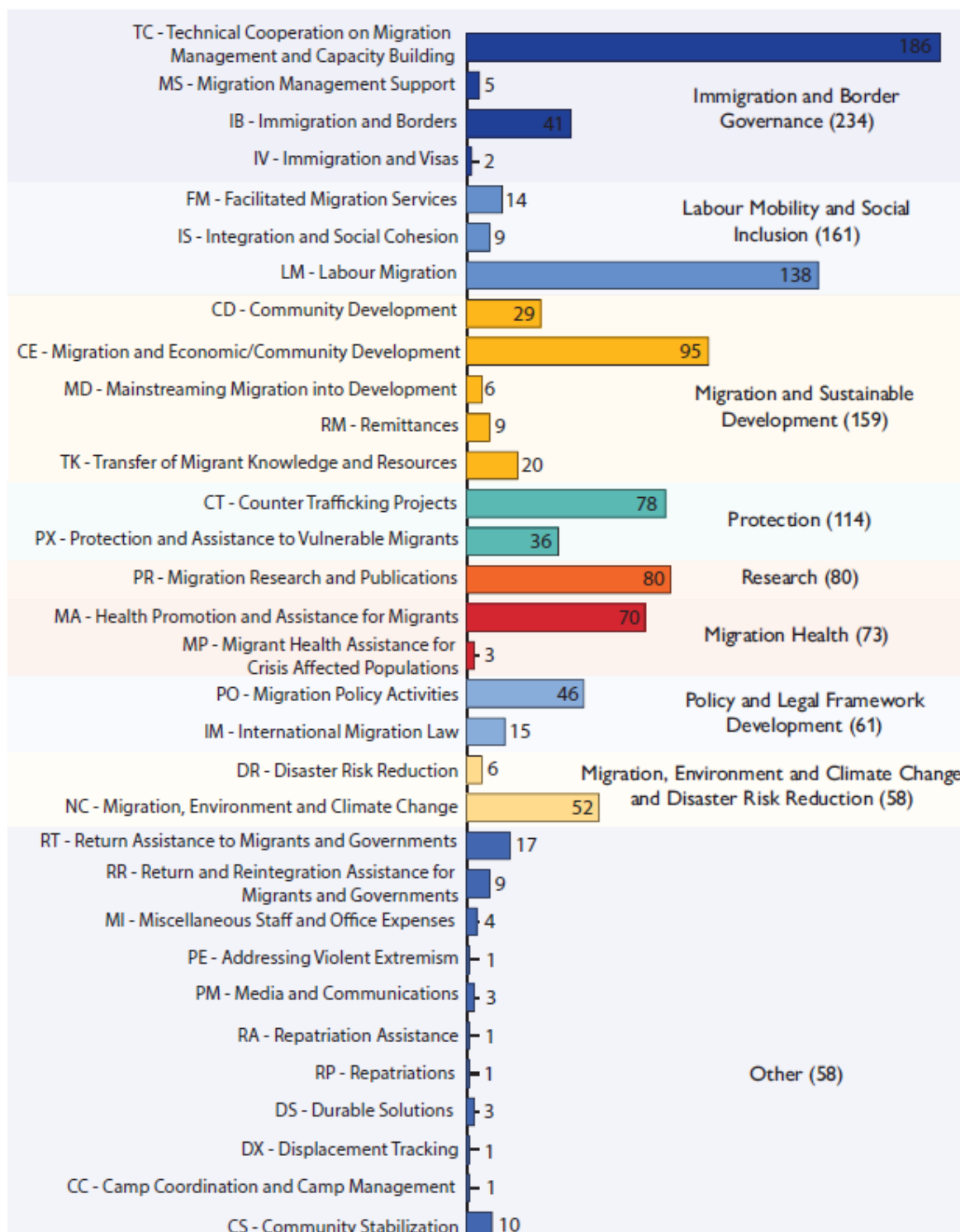
As an IOM funding mechanism, the IOM Development Fund provides direct access to IOM's expertise and thereby promotes the recognition and visibility of IOM as a key actor in the migration arena.

- Successful projects, which government counterparts experience first-hand throughout implementation, strengthen IOM's trusted reputation in national contexts.

Annex V (continued)



ADDED VALUE OF THE FUND PROJECTS BY PROJECT TYPE



Annex V (continued)



IOM
DEVELOPMENT
FUND

LEVERAGING "SEED FUNDING"

Corporate Responsibility in Eliminating Slavery and Trafficking (CREST) Framework



Migrant workers employed in garment factory in Ayutthaya, Thailand. IOM 2021/Javier Vidal

Ever since the introduction of the [United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights](#) (UNGPs) in 2012 and the enactment of laws such as the [UK Modern Slavery Act](#) in 2015, corporate social responsibility (CSR) has gained significant attention. The fair treatment of migrants in global supply chains is especially pertinent, with migrants facing heightened vulnerability to forced labour, exploitation and human trafficking, particularly during the recruitment and employment stages.

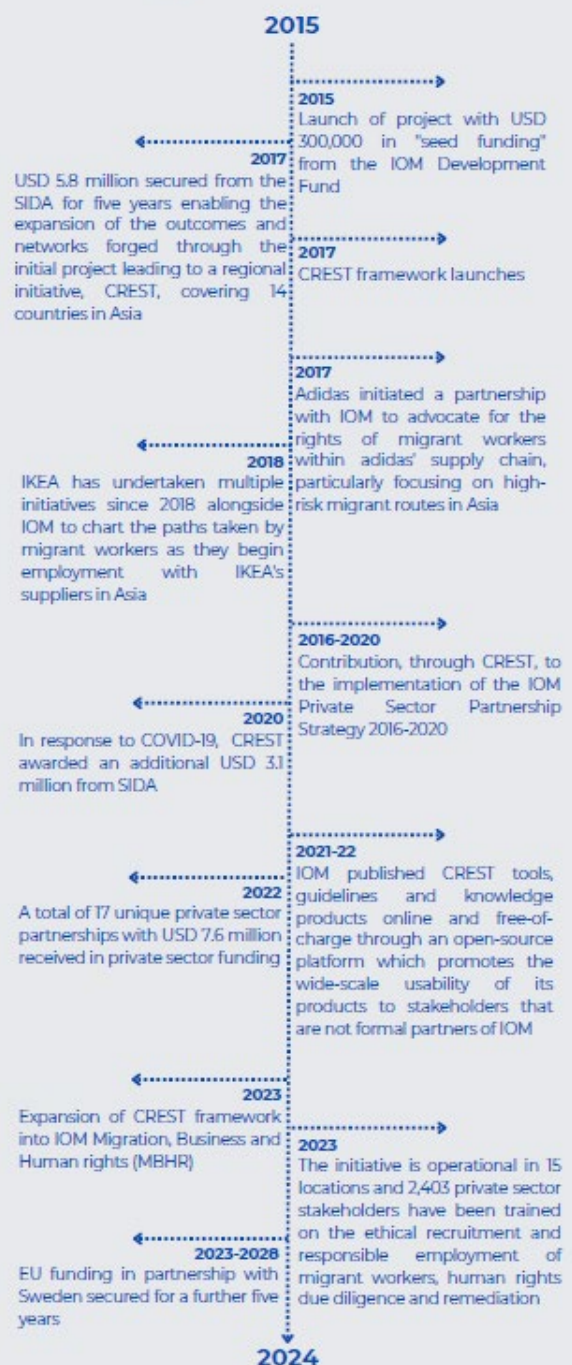
With support from the IOM Development Fund, a project was launched from Viet Nam, "Upholding the Rights of Migrant Workers in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) by Ensuring Supply Chains are Exploitation Free: Viet Nam, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic". The aim of the project was to contribute to decreasing exploitative recruiting practices of migrants within labour supply chains in the SEZs of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Viet Nam. A key part of the project was empowering businesses to understand and address human rights challenges caused by unethical recruitment methods within their supply chains by embracing ethical practices. Viet Nam, a hub for global supply chains and destination for migrant workers, emerged as an ideal focal point for a regional project emphasizing responsible business practices vis-à-vis migrant workers.

The IOM Development Fund's support created an enabling space for training workshops, advocacy events and public dialogues, where government agencies and businesses enhanced their understanding of modern slavery and labour exploitation within their supply chain frameworks. The success of the initiative precipitated a USD 5.8 million funding award from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) for an additional five years, enabling the expansion of the project to cover 13 more countries across the region - leading to the creation of a regional initiative, [Corporate Responsibility in Eliminating Slavery and Trafficking](#) (CREST).

CREST is a regional partnership in Asia that supports business enterprises to uphold and promote the human and labour rights of migrant workers in key sectors and migration corridors, in line with the UNGPs. The broadening of initiatives under CREST has facilitated an expanded approach, leading to the IOM [Migration, Business and Human Rights](#) (MBHR) framework, highlighting the agility of the initiative.

The successes following the initial IOM Development Fund support highlights that "seed funding" can be leveraged to scale-up innovative concepts, foster partnerships and facilitate resource mobilization.

Key Milestones



Annex V (continued)



IOM
DEVELOPMENT
FUND

LEVERAGING "SEED FUNDING"

Understanding Migration, Environmental Degradation and Climate Change



Woman Farmer supported through IOM Development Fund, Nochchlyagama, Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka, 2022.

Since the publication in 2018 of a rapid-assessment report, "Understanding Migration Trends from Climate Change Affected Districts in Sri Lanka", produced by IOM, Migration, Environment and Climate Change (MECC) has increasingly been recognized as a priority in Sri Lanka. The report highlighted that while climate change in Sri Lanka is leading to displacement, voluntary migration can be a crucial strategy for adapting and coping with climate-related risks.

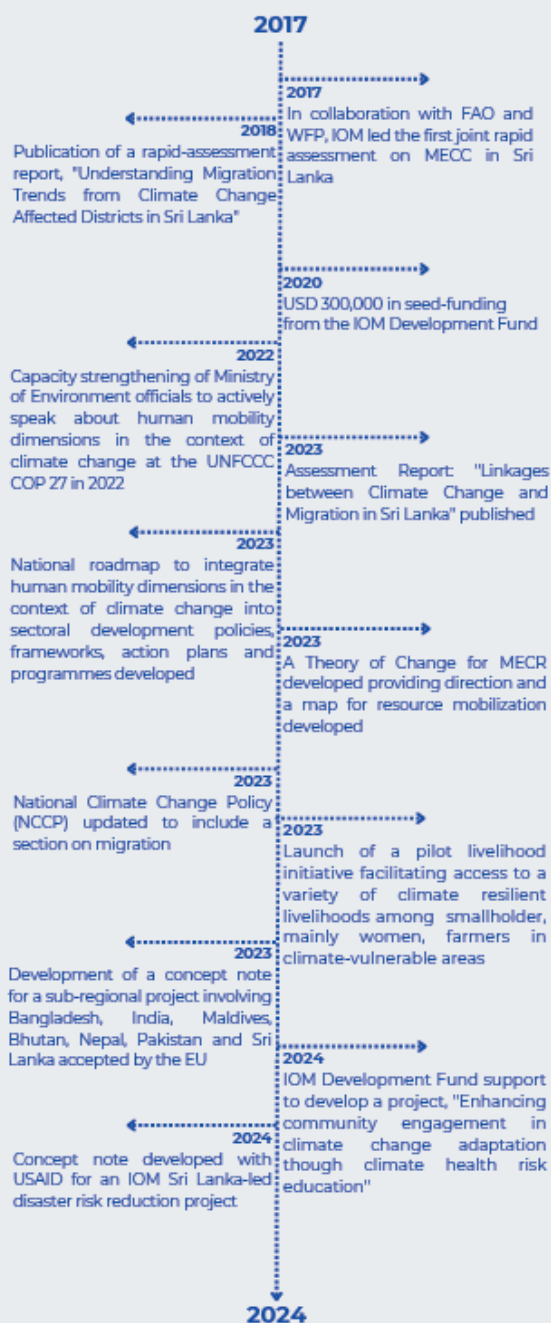
With support from the IOM Development Fund, a project was launched, "Sri Lanka: Understanding Migration, Environmental Degradation and Climate Change". Building on the findings and recommendations of the 2018 rapid-assessment, the project aimed to strengthen government efforts towards increasing community resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in Sri Lanka. A key part of the project was to conduct in-depth research into the linkages between climate change, environmental degradation and migration, with a view to mainstreaming the findings into government policies. As a result of the research undertaken by the project, IOM successfully advocated for the inclusion of climate-related mobility dimensions in the revision of the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), which now has a dedicated section on climate mobility.

The innovative research supported by the IOM Development Fund is currently expanding its outreach to a broader audience, beyond the framework of Sri Lanka's national policy. The Assessment Report produced by the project, "Linkages between Climate Change and Migration in Sri Lanka", containing six key recommendations and 26 implementing actions together with the project's theory of change, was successfully leveraged to initiate the first stages of an EU sub-regional project involving Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

The scaled-up project envisages the operationalization of a roadmap derived from the IOM Development Fund supported project and shaped by the Assessment Report's conclusions. This roadmap aims to integrate human mobility dimensions in climate and other related sectoral development policies, programmes and plans.

The prospect of implementing the roadmap at the sub-regional level underscores the catalytic impact of the "seed funding" delivered by the IOM Development Fund. The project effectively demonstrates how "seed funding" can be leveraged to channel and amplify innovative research across various contexts.

Key Milestones



Annex VI

REVIEW OF IOM DEVELOPMENT FUND IMMIGRATION AND BORDER GOVERNANCE PROJECTS; DISARMAMENT, DEMOBILIZATION AND REINTEGRATION (DDR) OF FORMER COMBATANTS PROJECTS; AND ADDRESSING VIOLENT EXTREMISM PROJECTS 2019-2022



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This review assesses both current and completed IOM Development Fund (i) Immigration and Border projects, (ii) Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) of Former Combatants projects and (iii) Addressing Violent Extremism projects between 2019 and 2022. It seeks to identify patterns, best practices and innovative methodologies, as well as to share lessons gained from 26 selected projects, to guide current and future projects.

Figure 1: Project Status per Funding Year

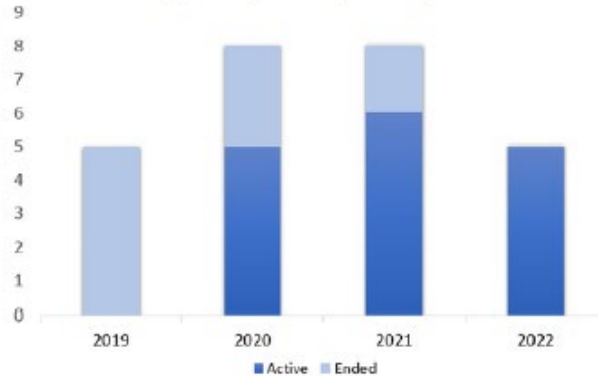
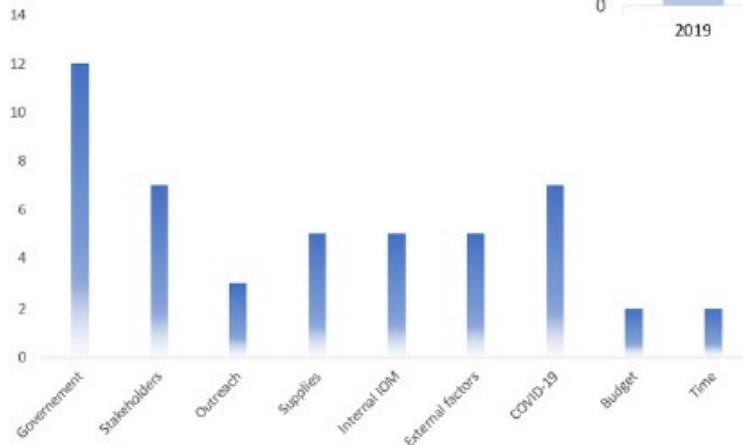


Figure 7: Types of Challenges



LESSONS LEARNED



Effective political and stakeholder engagement strategies: Regular meetings with government representatives, significant stakeholders and local communities are essential to guarantee project adherence to their demands and goals.



Beneficiary-centric strategy: Projects may be more accepted by the recipients by incorporating local communities and beneficiaries in project design through consultation procedures. This encourages the beneficiaries to feel invested and committed, which boosts project success and sustainability.



Incorporation of gender and human rights issues: In line with international objectives to advance social justice and human rights, the empowerment of marginalized groups and the promotion of gender equality contribute to more comprehensive and sustainable development.



Capacity development: It is necessary to have comprehensive capacity development efforts, such as training for local partners, officials and members of the community.



Ongoing communication with stakeholders: Regular updates on the project's advancement, difficulties and successes cultivate accountability and transparency, assuring stakeholders' continuing support and dedication.

KEY FINDINGS

The greatest concentration of projects (50 per cent) is in Africa and smallest concentration in the Middle East (3.8 per cent), which corresponds to the Fund's regional allocation by number of eligible Member States.

Overall, from 2019 to 2022, the IOM Development Fund supported projects with a cumulative budget of USD 7 million.

A Rights-Based Approach was expressly included into project implementation in 14 out of 26 (53.6 per cent) projects, while gender mainstreaming was included into project design in 26 out of 26 (100 per cent) projects.

The most reported challenge was government-related issues, reported in 12 out of 24 projects. This was closely followed by the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, reported in seven out of 24 cases.

Annex VI

RECOMMENDATIONS

INNOVATION

An innovation culture can help projects to seamlessly adapt, improve efficiency and generate transformative effects, generating long-term benefits for both affected communities and larger society.

STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION

Local communities, service providers, governmental entities, global organizations and civil society organizations need efficient coordinating mechanisms that cross conventional borders. Bringing stakeholders from all backgrounds together for training seminars could foster mutual learning and understanding.

ADAPTABILITY

Embracing flexibility and creating effective contingency plans are crucial to ensure sustainability, reduce risks, and assure the ongoing pursuit of broad goals in these endeavours that frequently take place in unstable situations, characterized by diverse sociocultural dynamics and geopolitical environments.

INTEGRATION OF CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

Incorporating environmental standards, fostering disability inclusivity, enhancing youth integration and strengthening measures to prevent sexual harassment are essential measures to improve the sustainability and long-term effects of these projects.

CONFLICT SENSITIVITY

Guaranteeing that project activities do not unwittingly exacerbate existing disputes and instead help to the promotion of peaceful coexistence. Projects should begin with thorough conflict assessments that identify possible triggers and historical dynamics. Regular interactions with local communities enable continual understanding of contextual subtleties, allowing for appropriate revisions to project strategies. The use of feedback mechanisms and monitoring systems enables ongoing evaluation, allowing adaptive responses to changing conflict dynamics.

SUSTAINABILITY

It is essential to include pertinent agencies throughout the implementation process, encouraging a sense of ownership and commitment. Promoting the construction of thorough training handbooks is another effective strategy to continue to help project participants and recipients long after the project is over. Furthermore, adopting a Training of Trainers (ToT) structure for capacity development allows training insights to continue after the project is over, which also increases sustainability.

AN INTEGRATED APPROACH

A holistic strategy that incorporates immigration and border governance, addressing violent extremism, and reintegrating former combatants paves the path for possible synergies between the three. These synergies include:



COLLABORATION AND INTELLIGENCE SHARING

One example may be the creation of secure portals that enable immigration officials, law enforcement agencies, and social service providers to communicate pertinent information. For example, if a former fighter is identified at a particular border, this information may warn workers in reintegration projects, allowing them to reach out and provide personalized support to prevent radicalization.



CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Training border officials to recognise potential signs of radicalization during border checks improves the effectiveness of immigration and border governance while contributing to the goals of preventing violent extremism. Similarly, teaching reintegration projects' employees to recognise signs of radicalization increases both the success of reintegration efforts and the prevention of violent extremism.



VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

Incorporating vocational training and employment possibilities provides individuals with multiple paths to personal and economic advancement while also reinforcing border governance through lawful and monitored labour mobility as well as addressing the socioeconomic elements associated with radicalization.