

# MIGRATION MPTF IN ACTION

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Welcome to the first “Migration MPTF in Action” leaflet where we showcase the accomplishments of Joint Programmes funded by the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund. In the following pages, you will gain insights into selected impacts from our Joint Programmes.



# TAJIKISTAN

THEMATIC AREA 2 Protecting Human Rights

Budget (USD) 2,200,000 Duration (Months) 31

Participating UN Agencies FAO, IOM, UNICEF, UN Women

## Empowerment of 'families left behind' for improved migration outcomes in Khatlon, Tajikistan



Capturing the Spirit of Nowruz: Tajiki and Afghan Women and Children Preparing Sumanak for Nowruz Celebration ©IOM



### Background

Out of Tajikistan's 5.3 million workforce, around 10% have migrated to Russia, with a staggering 85% of them men. As they build a new life in Russia, many gradually reduce their remittances, leading to the emergence of an extremely vulnerable group: the "families left behind", who may experience loss, grief, financial hardships, amidst other challenges. The Joint Programme aims to improve the well-being of these families, enhance their economic resilience, and uphold their rights, through an approach combining top-down protection and policy initiatives with bottom-up empowerment interventions.

Tajikistan faces labour migration challenges, with one in four families having a member working abroad, predominantly men from rural areas. This leaves families struggling and facing economic vulnerabilities as a marginalized group. Through the establishment of over 60 schools specialized in agricultural practices such as drip irrigation, greenhouse cultivation, organic farming, and controlled mushroom growth, the Joint Programme aims to support family farmers, improve livelihoods, and enhance the well-being of farming families.

- 300 women farmers and 851 children trained to better utilize their land and water resources through the establishment of 16 Farmer Field Schools and 50 Junior Farmer Field Schools.
- 450 teachers, instructors, students, and junior farmers received series of "training of trainers" on establishment of Farmer Field Schools.
- 728 individuals trained in financial literacy to enhance debt management.



Students undergoing training at one of the Farmer Field Schools ©FAO

### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Joint Programme is dedicated to safeguarding the rights and well-being of vulnerable individuals, particularly women and girls. It involves localizing the referral system for gender-based violence, training service providers and civil society organizations, and conducting advocacy and awareness campaigns. Through these efforts, it aims to empower and support those in need, ensuring access to crucial services and protection.

- 125,750 people were reached through awareness campaigns on rights, protection, social inclusion, and protecting against sexual and gender-based violence.
- 2,263 women and children received legal, social, and protection support services/referrals, including birth registration.
- 500 women and girls received integrated community-based sexual and gender-based violence services.
- 200 children and 290 women left behind received social support services.



Financial literacy training empowers migrant families in Tajikistan ©IOM

Through this Joint Programme, financial literacy and vocational trainings were delivered to women left behind. The new skills obtained helped them to secure employment or start their own businesses, allowing them to become self-sufficient, reduce their dependency on remittances, and contribute to the local economy.

- 45 women received vocational trainings and obtained state-recognized diplomas.
- 200 children and 290 women received social support services.
- 80 social workers were trained on social services techniques and methods, including child rights, case management, and psychosocial support.

### IMPACT STORIES



"Before I started growing mushrooms at home, I was looking for field work or some help, and now I provide for my family on my own! I wish I could help my poor people [referring to women left behind in her community]."

"Prior to attending the training, I lacked information about my rights and opportunities due to not having a formal education. The training began with information sessions that taught me about my rights and where to seek help. After that, I received financial literacy training, which helped me understand how to use money, budgeting for monthly expenses and handling profits. I then participated in training on mushroom cultivation. All this helped me develop, and I even saw Dushanbe city for the first time. This project has opened new doors and a new life for me".

-Orzigul Yakubova

Thanks to the trainings she received, Orzigul was able to start a mushroom production business. She now sells her mushrooms in Bokhtar and Dushanbe cities. Orzigul's success has given her the confidence to grow her business and she will soon hire local Tajik women to support her, empowering them while contributing to the local economy.



# GUINEA, LIBERIA, SIERRA LEONE

THEMATIC AREA 3 Addressing Irregular Migration

Budget (USD) 2,786,280 Duration (Months) 30

Participating UN Agencies IOM, ITC, UNDP, WHO

## Strengthening border management, social cohesion, and cross-border security in the Parrot's Beak region



The validation workshop ,Sierra Leone ©IOM/Alfred Fornah

### Background

The Parrot's Beak region, where Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Liberia meet, has seen increased movement of people and goods. This bustling crossroads has led to economic growth and cultural exchange, but also provided opportunities for illegal activities to thrive, with criminal networks exploiting the lack of coordination and vulnerability of border communities for trafficking and smuggling. The Joint Programme aims to address these challenges by strengthening border management, promoting social cohesion, and improving cross-border security through diverse activities among authorities and communities.

To address some of these challenges, the Joint Programme strengthened the capacities of various actors, including border authorities, security forces (police, gendarmerie, army), and health officials. This was achieved through capacity-building to address gender-based violence, human trafficking, migrant smuggling, and health threats.

- **665** border and health officials trained on illegal trading, SGBV, trafficking, and health.
- **6** border posts and facilities were renovated and equipped with solar panels, radios, tablets, and motorcycles.



Renovated border post building, Sierra Leone ©IOM

### KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Promoting social cohesion among border communities is essential for stability in regions such as the Parrots' Beak. This vital effort enhances well-being and trust among communities, while combatting marginalization. The Joint Programme helps strengthen border structures to facilitate regular dialogue, emphasizing shared interests, and contributing to improved community services and long-term livelihood sustainability.

- **6** community-based meetings, **15** community awareness events and **15** social cohesion activities were organized among border communities, reaching almost **1,900** individuals.
- **15** village surveillance committees were set up in border districts.
- **3** financial support mechanisms were created for youth and women to enhance economic inclusion, reaching so far **111** individuals.
- **78** trafficking and SGBV survivors benefited from medical and other support services.



Women's workshop on soap production, Guinea ©IOM

### IMPACT STORIES



Makona river ©IOM

In 2022, a canoe race was organized on the Makona River, which originates in Guinea, flows southwest, crossing Liberia and Sierra Leone. This initiative, which reached 80,000 people, brought together the border communities of the Parrot's Beak Region to raise awareness of different topics ranging from social cohesion to epidemic prevention to security measures. The canoe race not only promoted healthy competition, but also brought villages together, fostered community spirit, and strengthened cohesion among the localities.



# REGIONAL IGAD

THEMATIC AREA 4 Facilitating Regular Migration

Budget (USD) 2,150,000 Duration (Months) 27

Participating UN Agencies ILO, IOM, UNOPS, UNHCR

## Addressing drivers and facilitating safe, orderly, and regular migration in the contexts of disasters and climate change in the IGAD region



©Alexander Bee

### Background

The IGAD region is characterised by bustling economic growth alongside pockets of turmoil, often stemming from climate change and environmental challenges, shaping the way people move within the region. The Joint Programme aimed to facilitate pathways for regular migration in the region and help protect communities from the disruptions brought by climate change, environmental degradation, and disasters. This work is built on the solid foundations laid by IGAD - primarily through its Climate Prediction and Application Centre - Member States, UN entities and stakeholders.

The Joint Programme enhanced disaster displacement risk management by improving access to essential data and evidence. Additionally, it has allowed key actors to strengthen cross-border disaster displacement preparedness through the development and dissemination of essential standard operating procedures (SOPs).

- **SOPs** on admission and stay in disaster contexts were developed for Uganda-Kenya and Ethiopia-Kenya and disseminated to national governments in the IGAD region.
- **Two disaster displacement risk models** were developed for cyclones in Somalia and for flooding in the IGAD region.

This Joint Programme focused on creating improved avenues for regular migration and enhancing access to protection services through various activities, including awareness campaigns that aim to educate and inform communities about the importance of safe, regular, and orderly migration. Additionally, the programme also promoted the rights of migrant workers by making readily accessible information on available protection services.

- **7,100** migrants, potential migrants, and returnees, including IDPs, were reached through awareness-raising activities on safe, orderly, and regular migration, as a positive adaptation strategy to climate change with solar panels, radios, tablets, and motorcycles.

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Joint Programme strengthened linkages between environmental preservation and job opportunities, by supporting community members to access sustainable livelihoods and green employment, addressing the factors driving irregular migration and contributing to economic growth. This involved training individuals in various environmentally friendly sectors, connecting students with local businesses, establishing agroforestry sites, and providing education on climate-smart agriculture and innovative farming techniques.

- **120** workers and entrepreneurs were trained in green businesses in **Ethiopia**.
- **90** students were trained in clean and renewable energy, waste management, and plastic recycling in **Somalia**. They were linked with 17 local companies for business opportunities.
- **One** agroforestry production site was established, and **12** individuals were trained in establishing and managing a planned tree nursery in **Kenya**.
- **37** individuals were trained in climate smart agriculture and innovative dryland farming technologies in **Kenya**.



**Fahma**, who is affected by the displacement crisis in Mogadishu, **Somalia**, is one of the participants in the waste management and plastic recycling training course. Here she is transforming plastic waste collected in the street into plastic wall tiles.



Due to the devastating effects of drought on **Naime's** parents' livelihoods in **Somalia**, she was compelled to discontinue her education just before graduation. Nevertheless, 24-year-old **Naime**, who lives in one of the displacement sites, seized the opportunity to participate in a solar energy training program.

“The training in solar energy systems was a great opportunity to acquire new skills. I can now seek employment to support my family.”

## IMPACT STORIES



### Seedlings of Hope, Kenya

Drought in Turkana County, Kenya, has led to vegetation depletion, causing people to search for food, water, and pasture over long distances. The Joint Programme responded to this situation by providing drought-resistant trees and vegetables to families for revegetation. The programme worked closely with the Turkana County office and partners, training community members to care for the plants and establish an agroforestry production site in Namon village. A six-day training was conducted on establishing and managing a tree nursery, resulting in the production of 60,000 seedlings.

Turkana County, Kenya ©IOM



# CHILE, MEXICO

THEMATIC AREA 5 Improving Social Inclusion

Budget (USD) 1,702,370

Duration (Months) 24

Participating UN Agencies ILO, IOM UNHCR

Capacity building of local governments in Santiago (Chile) and Mexico City (Mexico) to strengthen the socioeconomic integration of migrants and refugees through access to decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and social dialogue



Demand-driven skills training, Mexico ©IOM

## Background

In the vibrant urban landscapes of Santiago and Mexico City, both cities confront complex migration dynamics, characterized by the challenges of integrating diverse migrant populations and addressing the needs of vulnerable groups in urban centres. The Joint Programme in Chile-Mexico aimed to strengthen socioeconomic integration of migrants and refugees by improving their access to decent work, sustainable livelihoods, and social protection.

The Joint Programme has achieved notable advancements in promoting south-south and city-to-city exchanges, with a focus on enhancing social dialogue in urban areas.

These initiatives have fostered spaces for dialogue among key actors, ultimately helping to expand opportunities for the socio-economic inclusion of migrants and refugees.

- 19 stakeholders, including local government entities, worker unions, trade confederations, and civil society organizations have been informed of the relevant services available and are now delivering adequate services and advice to migrants and refugees.
- 5 joint actions were organized between Santiago and Mexico City to exchange good practices for the socio-economic integration of migrants and refugees, including one regional exchange between cities in 5 different countries: Brazil (São Paulo), Colombia (Medellín), Argentina (Buenos Aires), Santiago, and Mexico City.

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Joint Programme reinforced existing institutional capacities, provided training, organized job fairs, and established fellowship programmes. In both countries, these initiatives were undertaken through collaborations with state institutions, civil society, employers' and workers' organizations, and networks of migrant and refugee workers and entrepreneurs.

- The Migrant and Refugee Route in Chile and the Migrant and Refugee Resource Center in Mexico were established, serving as hubs for accessing various services.
- 3,900 migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers used labour mediation services; 1,200 accessed certification of labour competencies; and almost 300 received targeted entrepreneur services.

## IMPACT STORIES



Demand-driven skills training, Mexico ©IOM

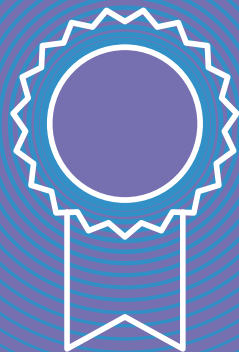
To address the needs of the specific workforce and the evolving job market, the Joint Programme implemented demand-driven skills trainings and certifications. Covering a wide range of topics from solar panel installation, to culinary arts, to computer programming, over 1,200 beneficiaries gained certification in labour competencies, with a 94% expressing their satisfaction with the programmes.



©IOM

## KEY ACHIEVEMENTS





# SPOTLIGHT ON

## Gender equality and women's empowerment in Joint Programmes



At the heart of the Global Compact for Migration, is a commitment to ensuring that the specific needs of women, men, girls and boys are properly understood and addressed and that they are empowered as agents of change. In line with this principle, and as reaffirmed in its Results Framework, the Fund encourages partners to develop Joint Programmes that actively contribute to achieving gender equality and women's empowerment.

To this end, the Fund uses a tool - a gender marker - to ensure that all Joint Programmes, put gender equality and women's empowerment front and centre throughout the programming cycle. The below provides some highlights:

### Bringing assistance to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)/trafficking and vulnerable migrants

#### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**4,970**

**children, adolescents, and women** received SGBV response services, including risk mitigation interventions and prevention.

**438**

**individuals** benefited from sexual and reproductive health services, education, and/or life skills development.

#### TAJIKISTAN

**500**

**women** and girls received integrated community-based SGBV services.

#### GUINEA, SIERRA LEONE, AND LIBERIA

**78**

individuals, including **48** survivors of trafficking benefited from medical and other support services.

### Empowering women

#### TAJIKISTAN

**300**

**women** female farmers who were left behind by their migrant spouses were provided with capacity building on improved utilisation of land and water resources.

#### PHILIPPINES

**95**

**women** overseas Filipino workers and their families were provided with capacity building on gender-responsive agroforestry and agribusiness, IT reskilling, and data annotation.

### Strengthening gender-sensitive migration management

#### INDONESIA

**74**

key stakeholders, including government officials at the national and sub-national levels, and representatives of CSOs, were trained on the GCM and the application of the gender-responsive principle in GCM implementation.

#### PHILIPPINES

- gender-sensitive migration data governance **strategy** was developed by the Government.
- Interagency coordination **mechanisms** on fair and ethical recruitment and sustainable gender-sensitive reintegration were operationalized and **15** government agencies and national partners were trained on sustainable gender-sensitive reintegration programming.



Ndey Fatou's business in The Gambia ©ITC

### Raising awareness on SGBV and trafficking

#### TAJIKISTAN

**125,800**

people were reached through awareness campaigns on rights, protection, social inclusion, and SGBV.

#### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**3,900**

individuals were reached through counter-trafficking awareness activities.

### Increasing capacities of governments and communities

#### THE GAMBIA

The Gender Information Management System - a harmonized **referral platform** for gender-based violence (GBV) cases - was established in close collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Welfare. Since the launch of this platform, 310 cases of GBV have been recorded. 100% of GBV survivors who needed medical attention were appropriately referred, and received the necessary medical services; **99.6%** of GBV survivors who reported to a one-stop centre received psychosocial support and counselling.

#### GUINEA, SIERRA LEONE, AND LIBERIA

**665**

border and health officials were trained in SGBV, trafficking, illegal trading, and epidemic health.

#### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**219**

government stakeholders and **98** community actors were trained to screen, identify, assist, and re-integrate survivors of trafficking and unaccompanied and separated children.

#### INDONESIA

**151**

civil servants were trained on implementing inclusive and gender-responsive public services, especially to respond to the needs of migrant workers.

# MIGRATION MPTF IN ACTION



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