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.
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

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].

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.

- 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.

Empowerment of ‘families left behind’ for improved migration outcomes in Khatlon, Tajikistan

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.

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.
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.

Impact Stories

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.

Promoting social cohesion among border communities is essential for stability in regions such as the Parrot’s Beak. This vital effort enhances well-being and trust among communities, while combating 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.
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 motorbikes.**

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.

**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 Naieme’s parents’ livelihoods in Somalia, she was compelled to discontinue her education just before graduation. Nevertheless, 24-year-old Naieme, 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.”
CHILE, MEXICO

CHILE, MEXICO

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

THEMATIC AREA

Improving Social Inclusion

Budget (USD) 1,702,370

Duration (Months) 24

Participating UN Agencies ILO, IOM UNHCR

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

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 (Medellin), Argentina (Buenos Aires), Santiago, and Mexico City.

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.

Demand-driven skills training, Mexico ©IOM

IMPACT STORIES

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.

Demand-driven skills training, Mexico ©IOM
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Highlights</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</td>
<td>4,970</td>
<td>438 individuals benefited from sexual and reproductive health services, education, and/or life skills development.</td>
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<tr>
<td>TAJIKISTAN</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>78 individuals, including 48 survivors of trafficking benefited from medical and other support services.</td>
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<tr>
<td>GUINEA, SIERRA LEONE, AND LIBERIA</td>
<td>125,800</td>
<td>3,900 people were reached through awareness campaigns on rights, protection, social inclusion, and SGBV.</td>
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**Bringing assistance to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)/trafficking and vulnerable migrants**

- **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.

**Empowering women**

- **TAJIKISTAN**
  - 300 women

**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 benefited from medical and other support services.

- **TRIANTHE GAMBIA**
  - 219 government stakeholders and 98 community actors were trained on fair and ethical recruitment and sustainable gender-sensitive reintegration programming.

**Strengthening gender-sensitive migration management**

- **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 18 government agencies and national partners were trained on sustainable gender-sensitive reintegration programming.

- **INDONESIA**
  - 151 civil servants were trained on implementing inclusive and gender-responsive public services, especially to respond to the needs of migrant workers.
With the generous support of