

Migration MPTF

Joint Programme Document

PROJECT INFORMATION	
Joint Programme Title:	Enhancing the resilience to climate change of migrant and vulnerable households in the coastal areas of Odisha State and drought-prone areas of Telangana State
Country(ies)/ Region (or indicate if a global initiative):	The Republic of India
Convening Agent (Lead PUNO)	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)
PUNO(s):	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Implementing Partners	<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoA&FW), Government of India (GoI);</p> <p>Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Empowerment (DAFE), Government of Odisha (GoO);</p> <p>Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC), Government of Telangana (GoT);</p> <p>Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA);</p> <p>Telangana Overseas Manpower Company Limited (TOMCOM)</p> <p>Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in both states;</p> <p>Odisha Millet Mission (OMM)</p> <p>Telangana Overseas Manpower Company Limited (TOMCOM)</p> <p>Private entities;</p> <p>Rural micro-financing and banking institutions [e.g. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)]</p>
Migration MPTF Thematic Area	Thematic Area 2: Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration.
Primary GCM objectives	<p>Objectives of the Global Compact on Migration: 2; 3; 7; 19</p> <p>Objective 2: <i>Minimise the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin (particularly with reference to natural disasters, the adverse effects of climate change, and environmental degradation).</i></p> <p>Objective 3: <i>Provide accurate and timely information at all stages of migration.</i></p> <p>Objective 7: <i>Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration.</i></p> <p>Objective 19: <i>Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries.</i></p>

Relevant SDGs and Targets	<p>Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger Target 2.4 <i>By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters ensure sustainable food production [...] that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change.</i> 40 percent of the joint programme budget</p> <p>SDG 10: Reduced Inequality Target 10.7: <i>Facilitate safe and orderly migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.</i> 30 percent of the joint programme budget</p> <p>SDG 13: Climate action Target 13.3: <i>Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.</i> 30 percent of the joint programme budget</p>
Expected Project Commencement Date/ Period of Implementation (months):	<p>September 2023 Thirty-six (36) months</p>
Requested Budget:	<p>USD 30,000,000 USD 3,000,000 Reiko Matsuyama (Digally signed by Reiko Matsuyama Date: 2023.08.25 16:39:15 +02'00')</p> <p>(FAO USD 1.8 million and IOM USD 1.2 million)</p>
Project Description	<p>The joint programme seeks to enhance the resilience of rural households to climate change in selected districts of two states in India - Odisha and Telangana in order to reduce the pressure to migrate and improve conditions for the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in rural areas. The programme also seeks to empower women, youth and marginalized groups (e.g. lower castes) to make safe and informed migration decisions and improve migration outcomes.</p>

Marker Questions ¹	
<p>Human Rights Marker Score (A, B, C or N/A if none applies)</p> <p>Which of the following human rights markers applies to your proposal?</p> <p>A: The Human Rights Marker has largely been achieved.</p> <p>B: The Human Rights Marker shows significant integration of human rights in the Joint Programme (JP) but some challenges remain.</p>	<p>B</p>

¹ Please refer to the Migration MPTF Guidance Notes on the Human Rights Marker, Gender Marker, and Child Sensitivity Marker, available in Annex D.

<p>C: The Human Rights Marker shows a very partial integration of human rights in the JP. <i>Please refer to the Migration MPTF Human Rights Marker Guidance Note</i></p>	
<p>Gender Marker Score (A, B, C or N/A if none applies) Which of the following gender marker applies to your proposal? A: Projects that have gender equality and women’s empowerment (GEWE) as the primary objective. B: Projects that significantly contribute to GEWE. C: Projects that make a marginal contribution to GEWE, but not significantly. N/A: Projects that are not expected to make a noticeable contribution to advancing GEWE. <i>Please refer to the Migration MPTF Gender Marker Guidance Note</i></p>	B
<p>Child Sensitivity Marker Score (A, B, C or N/A if none applies) Which of the following child sensitivity marker applies to your proposal? A. The Joint Programme (JP) have advancing children's rights and meeting children's needs as the primary objective. B. The JP significantly contribute to advancing children's rights and meeting children's needs. C. The JP makes a marginal contribution to advancing children's rights and meeting children's needs, but not significantly. N/A. The JP is not expected to make a noticeable contribution to advancing children's rights and meeting children's needs, but has considered impacts on children and ensured that there are no negative impacts on them. <i>Please refer to the Migration MPTF Child Sensitivity Marker Guidance Note</i></p>	C

SIGNATURE PAGE

UN Resident Coordinator ²	Representative of the National Authority ³
Country: The Republic of India	Name of institution: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of the Republic of India
Name: Mr Shombi Sharp	Name of representative: Mr Franklin Khobung
Date: May 2023	Date: May 2023
Signature 	Signature and seal 

PUNOs (PUNO)	
Name of Convening Agent (Lead PUNO): Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Name of PUNO: International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Name of Representative: Mr Aziz Elbehri FAO Representative <i>ad interim</i> in India	Name of Representative: Mr Sanjay Awasthi
Date: 26 May 2023	Date: May 2023
Signature 	Signature 

² Not applicable for regional or global initiatives.

³ Not applicable for regional or global initiatives. For regional initiatives, please provide signature from the relevant regional entity partner (e.g. Regional Economic Commission)

LEGAL BASIS FOR THE JOINT PROGRAMME

Mandatory text: The legal basis for the Joint Programme is the Legal Annex for the signed United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2027. It refers to the cooperation or assistance agreements or other agreements that are the existing legal basis for the relationship between the Government of the Republic of India and each Participating United Nations Organization (PUNO).

1. Migration Context and Rationale

According to the Global Climate Risk Index, in 2019 India was the world's seventh most vulnerable country to the impacts of climate change.⁴ Climate change and environmental degradation increasingly affect human mobility by magnifying existing socio-economic drivers and exacerbating vulnerability. In 2020-21, more than 3 million people were forced to leave their homes in India as a result of weather events.⁵ Estimates suggest that if global temperatures rise over 2°C, climate-induced migration⁶ from the country can reach 45 million people by 2050.⁷ As per the 2011 Census, around 64 percent of migration in India originates from rural areas. Rural households heavily rely on natural resources and climate-sensitive livelihoods, such as agriculture, for their income and wellbeing and are therefore disproportionately affected by shifts in climate patterns (Hari et al. 2021).⁸ Vulnerability to climate change is exacerbated by a high percentage of rainfed agriculture and a prevalence of landless, marginal and small farmers.⁹ Rural populations with fewer resources to adapt to climate change feel the pressure to leave rural areas in search of opportunities elsewhere, including in international destinations. When migration is not an informed choice and is poorly managed, the vulnerability of both migrants and their families back home increases. On the contrary, when it is safe, well planned and well informed, it can strengthen rural households' resilience to climate change through combined social and financial remittances (Jha et al., 2018).¹⁰

The states of Odisha and Telangana are among the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change in India. In both states, a significant proportion of the population relies on climate-sensitive activities such as agriculture.¹¹ A joint FAO-IOM delegation met with government departments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) in Bhubaneswar and Hyderabad, the state capitals of Odisha and Telangana, respectively.¹² The joint delegation also conducted Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with women, smallholder farmers, fisherfolk, youth groups, migrant workers and

⁴ German Watch (2021) *Global Climate Risk Index 2021 Who Suffers Most from Extreme Weather Events? Weather - Related Loss Events in 2019 and 2000 - 2019*, Briefing Paper. [Germanwatch](https://www.germanwatch.org/en/press-releases/2021/04/global-climate-risk-index-2021-who-suffers-most-from-extreme-weather-events/)

⁵ [State of India's Environment 2022](https://pib.southern.edu/india/state-of-india-environment-2022/).

⁶ Climate migration refers to "the movement of a person or groups of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive change in the environment due to climate change, are obliged to leave their habitual place of residence, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, within a State or across an international border" (IOM, 2019).

⁷ ActionAid International and Climate Action Network South Asia (2020) *Cost of Climate Inaction: Displacement and Distress Migration*. https://actionaid.org/sites/default/files/publications/ActionAid%20CANSA%20-%20South%20Asia%20Climate%20Migration%20report%20-%20Dec%202020_3.pdf

⁸ Hari, V., Dharmasthala, S., Koppa, A. et al. (2021) *Climate hazards are threatening vulnerable migrants in Indian megacities*. Nat. Clim. Chang. 11, 636–638. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-021-01105-7>

⁹ India climate vulnerability assessment Report, 2019-2020.

¹⁰ Jha, C.K., et. al (2018), *Migration as adaptation strategy to cope with climate change: A study of farmers' migration in rural India*, International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management, 10(1), 121-141. Available at: <https://www.emerald.com/insight/content/doi/10.1108/IJCCSM-03-2017-0059/full/html#sec0016>

¹¹ In this document, the term agriculture is used as a broad definition that includes forestry, fisheries and aquaculture as well as cultivation of crops, horticulture and livestock production.

¹² The Odisha visit was modified due to a sudden declaration of a heat wave towards March end.

returnee migrants, in their villages.¹³ These in-person stakeholder consultations were complemented by an online survey tool co-designed by FAO and IOM to investigate the ground realities on the converging challenges of climate change, migration and agriculture in both states.¹⁴ The consultative process also provided the contextual background for both states, and therefore facilitated the identification of the most pressing needs and issues to be prioritised and addressed by the Joint Programme.

Odisha is in the country's most cyclone-prone region. Coastal communities, in particular, experience frequent high intensity floods caused by heavy rains, cyclonic wind and tidal waves. Sea-level rise, saltwater intrusion and soil erosion affect rural populations by causing land losses and constrain crop production with adverse consequences for food security.¹⁵ The impact of climate change on rural livelihoods is exacerbating households' vulnerability and the risk of poverty that is already high in Odisha as compared to the rest of India.¹⁶ These compounding factors have been influencing migration patterns and driving an upward trend in international migration from coastal districts, which are the worst hit by climate hazards. Of the 645 Scheduled Tribes enlisted in India, Odisha hosts the largest number – 62 indigenous tribal communities reside in the state.¹⁷ Indigenous communities are facing the consequences of losing their ancestral land and forest due to mining and deforestation. Exploitation of their natural resources together with impacts of climate change (flash floods, landslides, heavy rainfalls), push tribal groups into forced migration. Between 2012 and 2022, official estimates indicate that around 83,000 migrants travelled from Odisha to the Gulf and other Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries.¹⁸ Despite the scarcity of disaggregated data on migration, the multi-stakeholder consultations revealed heavy outmigration of the village youth, mainly males.

The southern state of **Telangana** is a semi-arid region located in the Deccan plateau. Around 55% of the population depends on agriculture for their livelihood (GoT, 2020).¹⁹ Traditionally, due to several socio-economic drivers including climate impacts on crops and rural livelihoods, an increasing number of youth, small and marginal farmers chose to migrate hoping to improve their livelihoods. According to the 2011 Census, about 1.5 million Indian migrants to the Gulf come from Telangana, engaged in low-skilled, low-paid jobs in the informal sector.²⁰ Despite hardships faced in international migration, households continue to send emigrants to the Gulf, especially due to low returns in agriculture, mainly faced by marginal and landless farmers.²¹ In the last decade, erratic rainfall, heatwaves and dry spells have severely affected rural populations in Telangana leading to crop, livestock and income losses. The trend of pandemic-induced reverse migration, forced the return of over 75, 000 migrants, many of whom were victims of “wage-

¹³ New Boxipalli village, Ganjam district, Odisha; Metlakunta, Vikarabad district and Vennached and Ganded villages in Mahbubnagar district in Telangana.

¹⁴ The FAO & IOM teams in Delhi processed the responses from the survey tool and the discussions held with stakeholders in the two states. Priority was given to what was said by the intended beneficiaries. The lived experiences of the rural communities and those who have direct connection with the migrants was captured during the consultations. Outcomes of these consultations are reflected in this JP.

¹⁵ Hazra, S., Das, S., Ghosh, A., Raju, P. V., & Patel, A. (2019) *The Mahanadi Delta: A Rapidly Developing Delta in India*. In R. Nicholls, W. N. Adger, C. Hutton, & S. Hanson (Eds.), *Deltas in the Anthropocene* (pp. 53–77). Palgrave McMillan.

¹⁶ Misra, B. (2016). *Dimensions of poverty and Prospects of Economic Change in Odisha*. In P. B. Nayak, S. C. Panda, & P. K. Pattanaik (Eds.), *The Economy of Odisha: A Profile*. Oxford University Press.

¹⁷ The Adivasi, Vanabasi and Girijana constitute 22.13 percent of the population of Odisha.

¹⁸ ECR passports stamped between 2012 and 2022 [PDF Report \(emigrate.gov.in\)](https://emigrate.gov.in)

¹⁹ Government of Telangana (2020). Socio-economic Outlook 2020. Planning Department, Government of Telangana.

²⁰ Balan, Divya. Telangana to Gulf: A migration corridor at crossroads, *Telangana Today*, 27 August, 2021. Available at: [Telangana to Gulf: A Migration Corridor at Crossroads](#).

²¹ Village-level consultations in Vennached and Metlakunta

theft”, who had to forfeit their hard-earned pay, and were forced to take loans and sell their assets for sustenance and clearing of debts.²²

Agriculture is the main occupation for rural households in both states reporting significant international migration²³ (besides interstate migration), as shown by analysis of information gathered during the consultation process.²⁴ This exercise revealed some districts, like Ganjam and Kendrapada in Odisha, and Adilabad, Mahboobnagar and Medak in Telangana, to be disproportionately climate-sensitive. Village-level stakeholder consultations, found that for small and landless farmers, migration became the only option since *there are no industries in the region, banks do not offer loans or credit to small farmers, and agricultural jobs are not sufficiently covered under rural livelihood schemes*.²⁵ Fisherfolks reported declining fish catch and limited access to the shoreline, coupled with limited skill sets, a dearth of cold storage facilities, fish landing sites and hygienic drying platforms, as matters of grave concern. Additionally, when village youth do not possess skills like boat driving and repairing, and instead choose to migrate under risky conditions, the stability of the fisheries economy is weakened.²⁶ In drier regions, participants from migrant-sending families highlighted the need for integrated farming/intercropping and planting of high-value crops, like spices, to weather the lean months. Water was a common theme, in both states requiring strategic management, through sustainable agriculture, knowledge, technologies and skills to conserve while still addressing needs.²⁷ Although the majority of returnees prefer to stay back in their own villages and not emigrate again, they require guidance on understanding local labour market opportunities or economic support, in order to build their own profitable enterprises.²⁸ Migrants who first migrated internally, within India, gained the financial momentum to explore international destinations, which did not require any specific skill sets, and could instead contribute to skill expansion and more stable incomes in the face of frequent climate shocks.²⁹

NGO stakeholders³⁰ reported that in Odisha, cyclones beginning in the late 1990s triggered international migration, of those who were either left with meagre resources or those who continued to lose agricultural productivity. Government representatives from the Agriculture Department, emphasised the need for “marketing support for agricultural products and storage facilities to protect them [rural farmers] from climate risks like sudden drop in precipitation, non-seasonal heavy rains, floods, etc.” Stakeholders responded positively to the possibility of setting up Migrant Resource Centres and holistic support services that can be made available to prospective migrants, returnee migrants and families reliant on agricultural

²²Supra note 19.

²³Corroborated through local stakeholder inputs.

²⁴ [AGRICULTURE | Adilabad District | India \(telangana.gov.in\)](#); [Agriculture Department | VIKARABAD DISTRICT, GOVERNMENT OF TELAGANA | India \(telangana.gov.in\)](#); [Economy of Ganjam District | District Ganjam, Government Of Odisha | India](#); [ABOUT DISTRICT | Mahabubnagar District, Telangana | India](#);

²⁵FGD held in Vennached village in Telangana

²⁶FGD in New Boxipalli village in Odisha

²⁷In Telangana the need was expressed for sustainable water storages structures, bunds, micro irrigation, etc. for the dry periods/locales. In Odisha, in contrast, too much standing (flood) water July through August was submerging fields sans drainage possibilities in the lowlands of Kendrapada. The tidal backwaters from the rivers makes the clearance of water very difficult. Additionally, sea water is making drinking water sources too saline for human consumption.

²⁸ IOM (2023) *Rapid Assessment Report to Inform the Pilot Project for Reintegration of International Returnee Migrants in Telangana*, GOALS Project, unpublished.

²⁹Today, Kendrapada, on the coast, is a major sending district for plumbing jobs in the Gulf’s construction sector.

³⁰As legitimate representatives of potentially affected stakeholders, including civil society organisations and others with experience and expertise related to the business impacts on human rights. (UNGP Reporting, Glossary)

livelihoods. Better integration of citizen delivery services like Common Service Centres³¹ can bridge accessibility gaps, in terms of social security coverage, and to address challenges associated with overall decision-making and preparedness for migration. Gender and age emerged as critical vulnerability factors. Women in migrant-sending households shoulder increased burdens of farm and care work, due to the fact that most migrants are male. Women in the households have to look after both the family and the agricultural activities while coping with climate change impacts in high-risk areas.³² Children face an increased risk of dropping out of school, to care for younger siblings, or to compensate for household labour where both parents migrate. Youths, particularly from marginalised households, face several dilemmas - unable to migrate in the absence of social networks or resources; compelled to migrate in the absence of desirable employment opportunities in rural areas; betting on their youth to absorb the risks of migration, thereby adopting risky migration strategies. Local rural development also suffers in the absence of educated and skilled youth.

Independently from each other, almost all districts have developed plans to address disaster risks, enhance agricultural outputs, or improve skill levels to target different beneficiary groups. For instance, Telangana's watershed development and irrigation facilities are a basic component of rural development and heat-wave management to mitigate dry spells, and crop failures from extreme temperatures. However, the stakeholder consultations revealed that an integrated climate responsive, migration-inclusive, long-term socioeconomic planning for households is still needed, and human mobility remains under-addressed in the policy sphere. Despite widespread recognition of the importance of remittances, there is little in terms of strategic planning to diversify their use and investment, including at the district level.³³ The pandemic - induced return migration exposed this glaring reality faced by many agriculture- and migration-dependent households.³⁴ The consultations corroborated the finding that returnees often revert to the "unorganised and informal sectors, (including through interstate labour migration) such as agriculture, where they have no protection against economic losses arising out of crop failures or droughts or other challenges."³⁵

Rural districts in the two states at the crossroads of international migration, therefore, require a coordinated, multilateral, multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder response mechanism that places beneficiary needs and capacities at the centre of intervention design and implementation. Examples from other countries show how community-level stakeholders use "dialogue and negotiation to reach consensus for the identification and planning of interventions addressing the different groups' development and (re)integration needs," especially in the context of rural livelihoods.³⁶ In Telangana, reintegration plans include training returnees in the construction sector, through the National Academy of Construction (NAC), which not only match the skills brought back by migrants but elevate and invest in

³¹Access points for delivery of Government-to-citizen e-services within the reach of the citizen through a physical service delivery ICT infrastructure. [Welcome to Common Services Centres \(csc.gov.in\)](https://csc.gov.in)

³² Supra note 27

³³ [No work, no support: Indians who returned after losing job abroad due to COVID-19 \(thenewsminute.com\)](https://www.thenewsminute.com/article/no-work-no-support-indians-who-returned-after-losing-job-abroad-due-to-covid-19-1000000)

³⁴ Supra note 27; [Kerala: How COVID, Gulf Returnees Adversely Impacted Migrant Construction Workers \(thewire.in\)](https://thewire.in/kerala/how-covid-gulf-returnees-adversely-impacted-migrant-construction-workers)

³⁵ Supra note 27

³⁶IOM Factsheet. Reintegration good practices #8. Revitalising Economy and Enhancing Social Cohesion through Community-Based Planning and Community-Prioritised Infrastructure Works: the Construction of a Bridge in Somalia. Available at: [Reintegration good practices #8 - Revitalising Economy and Enhancing Social Cohesion through Community-Based Planning and Community-Prioritised Infrastructure Works: the Construction of a Bridge in Somalia | Return and Reintegration Platform \(iom.int\)](https://reintegrationgoodpractices.org/good-practices/#8)

the overall skill pool.³⁷ This strategy needs to be adapted to rural areas, customised to local needs, which are the native places of migrants, to ensure the vertical integration of government policies and schemes. For instance, in other contexts, investments in financial instruments, technology, community-based planning for enhanced social cohesion, improved the impact of interventions for sustainable livelihoods where common revenue generating streams did not guarantee household stability.³⁸ Moreover, migration has the potential to help improve the asset base related to agriculture, particularly for households with liquidity constraints. There is lived experience of those households with migrant members being able to either buy land, purchase rainwater tanks or invest in alternative livelihoods such as poultry, piggery and others for income diversification. The Joint Programme will aim to catalyse efforts for bringing about an integrated mechanism to address highlighted gaps and to respond to the needs of rural communities in Odisha and Telangana, identified during the consultation process. Therefore, the joint programme focuses on creating sustainable and climate-resilient rural livelihoods as alternatives to high-risk migration to international destinations and supporting rural reintegration among migrant returnees. The programme will endeavour to make migration an informed choice, while also harnessing its benefits for rural development and climate change adaptation.

The joint programme will complement and add to ongoing initiatives. It contributes to the objectives of the **National Action Plan on Climate Change** (NAPCC) by focusing on adapting to the adverse impacts of climate crises. The NAPCC's **Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change** acknowledges the socioeconomic impacts of climate change, including on migration patterns and livelihoods. It also feeds into the **National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture** (NICRA) initiative of the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) supported by the MoA&FW (Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare) and into the **Rainfed Area Development** (RAD) programme of the Government of India (GoI) by including interventions such as adoption of climate-smart agriculture. The project builds on the **Rejuvenating Watersheds for Agricultural Resilience through Innovative Development Programme** (REWARD) led by the World Bank, GoI and several state governments, including Odisha.³⁹ Finally, it will establish linkages with the newly launched **Prime Minister's Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) Development Mission** aimed at strengthening livelihoods and improving access to water for consumption and irrigation.⁴⁰ The joint programme's rights-based approach will gain from the principles outlined in the labour migration policies of the centre and state, especially the **Draft National Migrant Labour Policy 2021**, and the **Odisha State Action Plan for Safety and Welfare of Inter-State Migrant Workers**, and improve beneficiaries' access to social security in international migration.⁴¹ The JP responds well to the objective of the '**Atma Nirbhar Skilled Employee Employer Mapping (ASEEM)**' which aims to help skilled people find sustainable livelihood opportunities and help returnees get registered on **SWADES (Skilled Workers Arrival Database for Employment Support)** to link them to jobs appropriate for their skills through further migration. The safe migration efforts under this JP are aligned with the objectives of the

³⁷ [Rehabilitation of Gulf returnees: Telangana to start training, provide jobs in construction sector | Hyderabad News, The Indian Express](#)

³⁸ Reintegration good practices #11 - Creating Livelihoods through Environmental Rehabilitation in Ethiopia. EU-IOM Knowledge Management Hub. Available at: [GPF 11 Rev.pdf \(iom.int\)](#)

³⁹ REWARD will support governments to improve watershed management practices to help farmers become more resilient to climate change, improve incomes, and promote higher productivity.

⁴⁰ Pradhan Mantri PVTG Development Mission. Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1895298>

⁴¹ Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana - a mandatory insurance scheme aimed at safeguarding the interests of Indian emigrant workers falling under Emigration Check Required (ECR) category going for overseas employment to ECR countries.

Emigration Act, 1983, which regulates international labour migration, mostly to prevent fraud and exploitation.⁴²

In 2019, Odisha released its fourth **agricultural policy, SAMRUDHI-2020** that outlines the Department of Agriculture's five-year strategy, with the aim to harness the potential of Odisha's agricultural sector in a sustainable manner, aimed at continuously raising farmers' incomes and welfare while ensuring nutritional security.⁴³ The current JP is in line with that. In Odisha, the joint programme will also complement existing initiatives such as the **Odisha Livelihoods Mission (OLM)** of the Government Department of **Mission Shakti** by building on efforts to strengthen the rural livelihoods of women, small and marginal farmers and other vulnerable groups. It will also contribute to the **Odisha PVTGs Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme (OPELIP)** of the Department for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST), which promotes an integrated and inclusive approach to rural development and agriculture. The joint programme acknowledges the vision of the **Odisha Climate Change Action Plan**⁴⁴ (2018-23) to reduce agricultural vulnerability stemming from climate change. The project activities in coastal districts of Odisha will draw from the **Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (ICZMP)** being done with World Bank assistance. Local-specific and landscape-appropriate agricultural value chains will be strengthened. The policy uptake from the interventions will help to fine-tune the existing programmes.

In Telangana, the joint programme duly considers the **State Action Plan on Climate Change** and contributes to the objectives of the **Telangana State Climate Change Centre (TSCCC)**, for strengthening the capacity of key stakeholders on climate change to improve policy making and developing sector specific adaptation and mitigation strategies in vulnerable sectors, including agriculture.⁴⁵ The joint programme builds on **Mission Kakatiya - Our Village, Our Tank**, a state government project that focuses on irrigation and the rejuvenation of water bodies and groundwater augmentation. It will add to that by helping to diversify the agricultural production portfolio therefore reducing risks and integrating water conservation strategies. The JP will help explore, advance and strengthen the employment or entrepreneurial aspirations of beneficiaries of the **Telangana Dalit Bandhu Scheme**.⁴⁶ The project will also learn from and contribute to the **Heat Wave Action Plan**, regularly drawn up by the state government to prepare for and respond to heat waves at the local level.⁴⁷ Finally, the joint programme has the potential to contribute to the government's efforts towards returnee migrants' sustainable reintegration in the rural context through skill development, and/or entrepreneurship support in green agribusinesses (IOM India, 2023).⁴⁸ By enhancing the financial inclusion of women, the joint programme can contribute to the

⁴² Available at: [20-Emigration and You.pdf \(mea.gov.in\)](https://mea.gov.in/20-Emigration-and-You.pdf)

⁴³ Available at: [Executive Summary of SAMRUDHI -Agriculture Policy 2020 in English 0.pdf](#)

⁴⁴ Available at: <https://climatechangeodisha.org/pdf/State%20Action%20Plan%20on%20Climate%20Change%202018-23.pdf>

⁴⁵ Available at: [TSCCC | EPTRI \(telangana.gov.in\)](https://tscgcc.eptri.telangana.gov.in/)

⁴⁶ Under the scheme, a capital assistance of Rs.10,00,000/- will be provided to one person of Scheduled Caste Family, to start income generating activity according to his/her potential. The scheme can be availed by 100 SC families to help the poorest live with dignity by making them self-sufficient, by providing means of employment, become self-employed or become employment generators for others. Available at: [Telangana Dalit Bandhu Scheme | Govt Schemes India](#)

⁴⁷ Government of Telangana (2021). [Heatwave action plan 2021](#). Revenue (disaster management) department.

⁴⁸ Supra note 27

Telangana's Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP)⁴⁹ programme, which is aimed at building and nurturing Self-Help Groups (SHGs) to facilitate social mobilisation of poor women and the **Stree Nidhi initiative**⁵⁰, which provides timely and affordable credit to women as SHG members. The JP supports the GoT's commitment to empowering returnee migrant workers, with reintegration⁵¹ initiatives. A draft NRI (Non-Resident Indian) policy, is due for implementation which envisions skills training programs and entrepreneurship support for returnees.⁵²

The joint programme is aligned with GCM Objectives 2, 3, 7 and 19 by providing targeted support to rural households to mitigate the impact of climate change therefore reducing the pressure to migrate (Objective 2); by enhancing access to information to safe and orderly migration that will improve migration outcomes and reduce vulnerabilities for both migrants and their families (Objective 3, 7); and by harnessing the potential of migration to contribute to sustainable development and climate change adaptation through improved investments of remittances and transfer of skills and knowledge (Objective 19). The programme directly contributes to SDG targets, 2.4, 8.8 and 13.1 by strengthening the capacity of rural households and reduce their vulnerabilities to climate change; by generating decent employment opportunities for women, youth, returnee migrants and other vulnerable groups in rural areas and promoting green agribusinesses, while also contributing to building climate-resilient, sustainable and inclusive food systems that deliver food security and nutrition for all. Finally, the joint programme closely aligns with UNSDCF Outcomes 4, 5 and 6.⁵³ It specifically contributes to inclusive and sustainable growth by strengthening women, youth and migrants' income and livelihoods as well as improving opportunities to generate and access decent work in the agrifood sector as alternatives to migration (4). By having a strong focus on climate change adaptation, the joint programme directly contributes to enhance capacities of a multitude of actors at national, state and local level to address climate change impacts, sustainably manage natural resources and restore degraded landscapes (5). Strengthening multisectoral coordination and inclusive approaches to rural development, climate change and migration that protect and empower the most vulnerable and marginalised people - including women, youth and lower castes - is also at the core of this joint programme (6). To fulfil India's national development priorities in its 75th year, the government's policy think-tank NITI Aayog has called for the convergence of the whole-of-Government and the whole-of-UN approaches, which is central to this project.

⁴⁹ SERP is a sensitive supportive structure to facilitate social mobilisation of rural poor women in 30 rural districts. It works by building and nurturing Self Help Groups (SHGs) of women and their federations. SERP works on a comprehensive multi dimensional poverty alleviation strategy.

⁵⁰ [Home Page \(telangana.gov.in\)](https://www.telangana.gov.in/)

⁵¹ Reintegration is a comprehensive and multifaceted process that enables individuals to rebuild the economic, social, and psychosocial relationships which are essential for sustaining life, creating a livelihood and safeguarding their dignity, as well as facilitating their inclusion and participation in the civic life of their community. IOM Glossary (2019).

⁵² [Telangana CM KCR urges Gulf migrants to return, but NRI policy still not in sight | The News Minute](#); Supra note 27.

⁵³ **Outcome 4:** By 2027, people will benefit from and contribute to sustainable and inclusive growth through higher productivity, competitiveness and diversification in economic activities that create decent work, livelihoods, and income, particularly for youth and women; **Outcome 5:** By 2027, Government of India, state governments, communities' private sector and other actors take informed actions to address climate change, pollution, biodiversity loss and restore ecological integrity through improved knowledge, capacity and mainstreaming of relevant actions across sectoral programmes, policies and plans (CPF Outcome 2); **Outcome 6:** By 2027, a strengthened and more coordinated, inclusive, and accountable governance system is in place at the national and local levels enabling all people, especially most marginalised and vulnerable, to be protected, empowered, engaged, and enjoy human rights and social justice, and lead their lives with respect and dignity.

2. Results Framework and Theory of Change

Based on the issues and priorities that emerged through the context analysis and the consultative process, the joint programme's overall objective is **to enhance the resilience of vulnerable rural households to climate change in areas at risk of climate-induced migration and make migration an informed choice.**

In order to achieve this objective, it is necessary to act on three interconnected dimensions:

- 1) Strengthening the capacity of rural households to build resilient and sustainable livelihoods that enable them to prevent, mitigate or cope with climate stress and shocks;
- 2) Empowering rural people to make informed and safe migration decisions and improve migration outcomes for migrants and their families; and
- 3) Enhancing policy and programme coherence through strengthened capacity of key stakeholders, multisectoral coordination and policy dialogue in the areas of migration, agriculture and climate change.

The above three dimensions related to (i) livelihoods (ii) services and (iii) policies build on each other to provide an integrated, coherent and coordinated response to the complex intersection of identified needs. Making migration a choice, not a necessity, in the context of climate change entails building climate-resilient livelihoods while also creating an enabling environment that supports people with holistic advisory and migration support services and with coherent and coordinated policies and programmes that consider their needs. Therefore, the joint programme is composed of three interconnected outcomes and nine outputs.

Outcome 1: Rural households at risk of climate-induced migration have resilient and sustainable livelihoods in agri-food systems.

This outcome aims at strengthening the climate-resilience of rural livelihoods and agricultural value chains, while making them more inclusive, gender- and youth-sensitive, and improving the adoption of climate-adaptive agricultural practices by vulnerable households as sustainable alternatives to climate-induced migration. The outcome is achieved through three outputs:

Improved evidence is generated on the linkages between migration, agriculture and climate change in the selected districts through a rapid migration and climate vulnerability assessment and baseline study (**Output 1.1**). This study will also inform the selection of the villages/clusters/blocks where the activities of this joint programme will be implemented as well as the identification of appropriate agricultural value chains based on the profiling of the target beneficiaries, agro-ecological conditions and suitability to contribute to climate adaptation. The Assessment will disaggregate data by gender, age and caste to capture differentiated needs and vulnerabilities (Activity 1.1.1). Based on the results of Output 1.1, tailored training will be developed and delivered to the selected beneficiaries to enhance their capacity to adopt climate-adaptive agricultural practices and climate-smart technologies (**Output 1.2**). The training will include the development of technical, vocational and entrepreneurship skills as well as financial literacy and business management (Activities 1.2.1 and 1.2.2). In addition, selected beneficiaries will

receive direct support to establish or strengthen climate-resilient agribusinesses with a view to make them sustainable also after the end of this project (Activity 1.2.3). Towards the end of Y2, the joint programme will organise exchange tours in the two states with selected beneficiaries to foster peer-to-peer learning exchange on sustainable agriculture and climate-resilient agribusiness (Activity 1.2.4). Gender, age and caste considerations will be taken into account in the selection of beneficiaries. Finally, training will be organised for agricultural extension staff to increase their capacities to support rural households to adopt climate-resilient practices and technologies through gender- and youth- sensitive approaches (**Output 1.3**). Training will include sessions on how to tailor their activities to the needs and capacities of target groups, especially women, youth and returning migrants, in order to improve access, ownership and use of climate-smart, water saving practices and labour-saving technologies, as well as awareness raising sessions on the interlinkages between migration, agriculture and climate change (Activities 1.3.1).

Outcome 2: Rural people and communities in areas at risk of climate-induced migration are able to make safe migration choices and have improved information and access to services to support their livelihoods and wellbeing.

This outcome aims at empowering rural people and promoting attitudinal and behavioural change by i) improving access to information and services under the broad umbrella of migration support; and ii) strengthening community-led knowledge sharing mechanisms. Building on Outcome 1 that provides rural people with skills and support to adopt climate-adaptive agricultural practices towards climate-resilient livelihoods, Outcome 2 focuses on ensuring that they have access to the information and services they need to fully realise their potential, strengthen their adaptive capacity, and utilise safer and regulated migration pathways should they decide to migrate. People's empowerment is further enhanced through the use of community-led knowledge sharing mechanisms that will amplify awareness of climate-adaptive agricultural practices promoted by this programme, embed them within local knowledge systems, and foster community ownership. Outcome 2 is achieved through three Outputs:

First, static and mobile Migration Resource Centers (MRCs) are established or strengthened at state and district level (**Output 2.1**). Consultations will be done with local public authorities and community members to identify accessible (by road, rail, public transport), suitable and safe locations for setting up stationary MRCs. Vans and other locally suitable vehicles will be purchased and transformed into mobile MRC units to access remote rural locations and vulnerable people that may lack the resources and capacity to travel to static MRCs (Activity 2.1.1 and 2.1.2). Second, rural advisory services will be integrated into the MRCs (both mobile and static) to improve outreach to rural people and enhance support with establishing and sustaining their climate-resilient livelihoods and agribusinesses (**Output 2.2**). The agricultural extension service staff trained under Activity 1.3.1 will also join mobile MRCs to provide door-to-door advisory services tailored to people's differentiated needs and capacities (by gender, age, caste, migration status etc.) (Activity 2.2.1). Specific advisory services related to how to channel investment of remittances and migrants' skills into climate-resilient livelihoods will be developed and incorporated into the MRCs. Their outreach will be amplified by identifying specific strategies for remittance utilisation for climate adaptation with the participation of returnees, community members, and rural collectives (SHGs, village groups, farmer/fisher producer organisations) (Activity 2.2.2). Third, community-led knowledge

sharing mechanisms for peer-to-peer learning on migration, rural livelihoods and climate adaptation will be reinforced and/or established (**Output 2.3**). Regular meetings with Gram Sabhas⁵⁴/Mahila Sabhas⁵⁵/Bal Sabhas⁵⁶ and other existing village institutions will be organised to promote discussions on migration, climate adaptation and resilient livelihoods and empower vulnerable groups for their concerns to be effectively integrated in local institutions and processes (Activity 2.3.1). Community-led information and knowledge sharing mechanisms - such as rural radio, media, murals/wall writings - will be strengthened or established to improve awareness, innovation and knowledge among community members (Activity 2.3.2). Tools like community radios will facilitate the sharing of technical information and innovations among farmers on climate-adaptive agricultural practices and technologies as well as sharing of experiences and thoughts on migration. Rural radios will serve as a platform for people to express their voice, disseminate information and connect with local authorities. Stronger knowledge sharing and transfer systems, such as rural radios, could also contribute to achieving broader development outcomes and promote long-lasting transformational change. All information and visibility materials (audio, video, painting, posters, pamphlets) will primarily be in the local languages.

Outcome 3: Rural people living in areas at risk of climate-induced migration are supported by more coherent policies and programmes in the area of migration, agriculture and climate change and greater collaboration and exchange among multisectoral actors.

This outcome aims at enhancing the awareness and capacities of national, state and local level stakeholders to improve policy and programme coherence in the area of migration, agriculture and climate change, and to increase opportunities for cross-sectoral learning and multisectoral collaboration. Outcome 3 is key to building an enabling environment and institutional framework within which Outcomes 1 and 2 are realised and sustained beyond the duration of this joint programme. It also directly responds to the need, identified during the consultations, of breaking silos, strengthening intersectoral coordination and building integrated approaches to tackle the migration-agriculture-climate nexus. By bringing together multilevel and multisectoral stakeholders, this outcome will also promote both horizontal and vertical policy and programme coherence and boost the sharing of good practices for scaling-up and replicability of similar approaches in other states and countries in the region. The Outcome is achieved through three Outputs:

First, training and capacity development sessions are organized to enhance the capacity of key stakeholders, including policy and decision-makers, to recognize and act on the linkages between migration, agriculture and climate change and promote inclusivity in related programmes and policies (**Output 3.1**). This includes specific training on gender-, youth- and child-sensitivity, which will be designed and delivered together with local NGOs and organisations working with women, youth, children, migrants and other disadvantaged groups (e.g. lower castes, Dalits etc.). The purpose of these trainings is to strengthen stakeholders' capacity to apply gender, youth and child-sensitive approaches in climate, migration and agriculture policies and programmes to leave no one behind. (Activity 3.1.1). Building on this, the joint programme will deliver awareness and capacity development sessions, to specifically

⁵⁴Forum to discuss local governance.

⁵⁵Village level meeting of women.

⁵⁶Children's council.

enhance stakeholders' ability to identify and act on the challenges and opportunities of the migration, agriculture and climate change nexus (Activity 3.1.2). From Y2 the joint programme will organise inter-state workshops in the two states to consolidate the learning and foster an exchange of experiences, good practices and lessons learned (Activity 3.1.3). It is expected that improved knowledge and capacity will also enable the trained stakeholders to reflect on the intersection of these complex issues and integrate them into the respective sectoral policies and programmes. **Output 3.2** focuses on facilitating and supporting the inclusion of human mobility and climate change considerations into local development plans (village development plans/disaster management plans/agricultural plans) by closely engaging with local authorities and community-led organisations involved in activities under Outcome 2 (Activity 3.2.1) whose knowledge and awareness on these issues has been enhanced under Output 2.3. Learning and multisectoral dialogue on the migration-agriculture-climate nexus is then extended at national and regional levels (**Output 3.3**). A national workshop with migration, agriculture and climate actors will be organised towards the end of the joint programme implementation (Activity 3.3.1). The workshop will build on the learnings generated through the joint programme to foster intersectoral dialogue and discuss opportunities for improved coherence and collaboration across the three sectors at country level. It will also be an important opportunity for further scaling-up its results. Also in Year 3, a South-Asian regional workshop, in hybrid modality, will be organised to promote the sharing of good practices at regional level and to initiate dialogue to discuss solutions for the improved management of climate mobility in the region (Activity 3.3.2).

Theory of Change

IF rural people in Odisha and Telangana living in areas at risk of climate-induced migration and whose lives, income and wellbeing are highly dependent on natural resources and climate-sensitive livelihoods have:

- enhanced capacity, skills, knowledge and access to finance to take up climate-adaptive agricultural practices and establish successful climate-resilient agribusinesses; and
- improved access to agriculture extension services that are inclusive and able to support the specific needs of women, youth, smallholder and marginal farmers, as well as returning migrants, to strengthen their livelihoods' resilience to climate change;

IF they have improved awareness of their rights, better access to services and to information on safe and regular migration and strengthened community-led knowledge sharing systems through which they can share experiences and express their voices.

IF the enabling environment is in place with improved policy and programme coherence and multisectoral collaboration among national, state and local-level stakeholders with greater knowledge and capacity to identify and address gender-, age- and caste-differentiated needs at the intersection across the areas of migration, climate change, agriculture and rural development.

THEN, rural people are more resilient to climate change, and if they choose to migrate, they do so through safe and regular pathways, maximising the benefits of migration including for climate change adaptation and rural development.

BECAUSE, vulnerable rural people at risk of climate-induced migration have resilient livelihoods, enhanced capacity to adapt to climate change and improved income. They are empowered to make free, safe and informed migration decisions and adaptation choices that will lead to better outcomes and improved wellbeing for migrants and for women and children who stay behind.

Assumptions

- The beneficiaries are interested in engaging in sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture and green agri-business.
- The joint programme benefits from the continued support of the central and state governments, local partners and communities.
- National, state and local level stakeholders are committed to breaking silos, strengthening collaboration and coordination and improving horizontal and vertical policy and programme coherence.

3. Project Implementation Strategy

Geographic zones

The states of Odisha and Telangana were selected due to their vulnerability to climate change, specifically for rural people, highly dependent on climate-sensitive livelihoods therefore exceptionally vulnerable. Both states also witness rural-out migration to international destinations and there is evidence of environment-related migration, also confirmed during stakeholders consultations. In Odisha the focus is on coastal areas, while in Telangana the focus is on dry areas. In both locations people are affected by a combination of climatic shocks and gradual environmental change. In Odisha, the looming threat of cyclones, coastal erosion and sudden shocks, is driving the government's intention to support and manage outward migration. Simultaneously, Telangana's dual position, of a migrant sending and major receiving state, especially post-COVID-19, has provided the opportunity to develop and pilot reintegration plans. For both states, the joint programme has identified unique sets of activities, aligned with the government's priorities and the needs of the local communities.

During the stakeholders consultations, recognising the limitations of a three-year project, a cluster approach was proposed, with four or five villages in a chosen district. The proposed areas are - Ganjam district (Chhatrapur, Chikiti, Ganjam, Khalikote or Rengelunda) and Kendrapada, wherein the joint programme can focus on either Marsaghai, Pattamundai or Rajnagar Blocks, in Odisha. In Telangana, besides Adilabad and Mahboobnagar, stakeholders indicated the districts of Sangareddy, Narayanpet,

Kumuram Bheem Asifabad, Mulugu, Gadwal, Nagar Kurnool and Wanaparthy to choose from. These inputs, clubbed with the findings of the migration and climate vulnerability assessment, will ultimately be used to finalise the villages/clusters/blocks within at least two to three districts in each state. The lessons from two different geographies, will enhance the learning for a mega diverse country like India, and beyond.

Target beneficiaries

The main beneficiaries of this joint programme are vulnerable households in rural areas at risk of climate-induced migration. The programme specifically targets marginalized groups including women, youth⁵⁷, lower castes, tribal communities, small and marginal farmers that are disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change, have limited opportunities to adapt and are among those most at risk of irregular migration, exploitation and abuse. The JP promotes human mobility as a fundamental human right, through safe, secure and regular means, and is underpinned by the importance of human agency to pursue independent life goals, for which it treats all beneficiaries equally, by selecting them through a needs-based, non-discriminatory process. Beneficiaries include returning migrants who are in need of capacities and tools to reintegrate into rural communities and who can, at the same time, contribute to climate adaptation through their savings and skills. The joint programme takes an intersectionality approach to analyse and address intersecting vulnerabilities, and against reinforcing inequalities within the above groups. The target beneficiaries represent such diversity. For example, women/youth/children belonging to lower castes may experience higher vulnerability to climate change than those from higher castes or vice versa. Further differences may arise when age is also considered. Migrants from disadvantaged castes are often unable to gain the benefits of migration, they have limited access to information, weak social networks and are more vulnerable to labour exploitation. People belonging to lower castes, women and youth have also fewer resources and assets to engage in climate-resilient agriculture and agribusiness and therefore to adapt to climate change. The consultations with local communities, in both Odisha and Telangana, pointed out that women who stay behind in migrating households face extraordinary challenges, especially when dependence on remittances for income and household food security is high. They are overburdened and suffer from time scarcity with cascading negative effects on their health and on their children's, especially girls, wellbeing and education. The assessment study conducted at the start of this joint programme will use the lens of intersectionality to unpack vulnerability across multiple identities (women, age, caste, etc.) from the point of view of migration, agriculture and climate adaptation and will help identify the full spectrum of beneficiaries. Final selection will be done in consultation with local authorities, village leaders and community groups (e.g. SHGs, youth groups, Fisher/Farmers Producers organisations). A minimum of 50 percent of beneficiaries will be women belonging to different castes and age groups. Male beneficiaries will also reflect such diversity. Youth will represent at least 40 percent of the total beneficiaries. The exact share of lower castes versus higher caste beneficiaries will be determined after the migration and climate vulnerability assessment and discussions with the Project Steering Committee (PSC), also depending on their presence in the selected clusters/blocks/villages.

⁵⁷ India defines youth as persons in the age groups of 15 - 29. [test3 \(youthpolicy.org\)](https://youthpolicy.org/)

The total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries of this joint programme will be defined during the inception phase, depending on the final selection of districts and agricultural value chains. During the consultative process, it was recommended to take either a cluster approach (4-5 villages, about 500 households per state) or a block approach (10 villages, about 1000 households per state) in the selection of final beneficiaries in order to maximise coverage and impact. For the training of beneficiaries, the FAO's successful models of Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and Training of Trainers (ToTs) will be used.⁵⁸ These participatory approaches allow to significantly expand the impact of the joint programme beyond its direct beneficiaries. Trained farmers facilitators will, in fact, further train farmers in their villages in a multiplier effect. Similarly, while MRCs seek to reach out to 100,000 beneficiaries over three years, they will have a knock-on effect on the whole villages. In particular mobile MRCs that will physically reach rural communities and be freely accessible by everyone. Strengthened community-led knowledge systems will facilitate dissemination of information and experiences on migration and climate-resilient agriculture beyond the target rural communities, possibly also at block and district level depending on the coverage of the chosen media (e.g. rural radios).

Timing among the activities/Workplan

A rapid migration and climate vulnerability assessment and baseline study in Year 1 (Q1 and Q2), will provide further evidence and context-relevant understanding of the migration-agriculture-climate change nexus, followed by a validation workshop in each state to discuss the findings with all the involved stakeholders and to fine tune the activities (Activity 1.1.1). The Project Steering Committee (PSC) - set up at the inception of the programme - will finalise the locations (districts/blocks/clusters/villages), select the agricultural value chains and agri-entreprises to support and tailor the activities as needed based on the results of the study and on the recommendations received during the validation workshops. To ensure that stakeholders are well versed with the specific focus of the programme, and adopt an intersectional lens when addressing the needs of the targeted beneficiaries, gender-, youth- and child-sensitivity trainings will be conducted, in quarters 2 and 3 of Year 1 (Activity 3.1.1). This is also critical for Outcome 3, for local and state level stakeholders to have increased capacities when devising policies for addressing the migration, agriculture and climate change nexus, using an intersectional lens. Staff and implementing partners of the joint programme will also participate in the above trainings.

When beneficiaries, clusters/blocks and value chains have been identified, the technical training modules on climate-adaptive agricultural practices, eco-friendly and low-cost technologies will be designed and subsequently delivered (Activity 1.2.1). Beneficiaries will receive trainings on entrepreneurship skills, business management and financial literacy, also developed in Year 1 and delivered between Year 1 and Year 2 (Activity 1.2.2). Post - trainings, selected beneficiaries will start receiving direct in-kind support to establish or strengthen climate-resilient agri-businesses (Activity 1.2.3). Technical support will continue to be provided into Year 3 to ensure that their businesses are solid, sustainable and well established. To encourage peer-to-peer learning, two exchange tours (from Odisha to Telangana and vice versa) with some of the beneficiaries that received training and in-kind support will be organised at the beginning of Year 3 once their agribusinesses have been set-up. Trainings with agricultural extension services (Activity

⁵⁸ FFS are participatory education approaches that bring together a group of small-scale food producers to solve production problems through sustainable agriculture. They offer space for hands-on group learning, enhancing skills for observation and critical analysis and improved decision making by local communities.

1.3.1) will also start taking place in Y1. Once the agricultural extension agents are capacitated to deliver gender-, age-, caste-sensitive services to help rural communities to build climate-resilient livelihoods, they can reinforce the technical support provided by the joint programme and expand it to further community members. They will also be ready to join the mobile MRCs to provide integrated support.

In Year 1 the MRCs, both static and mobile, will be established/strengthened (Activity 2.1.1) and will be connected to the local citizen delivery services like Common Service Centres (CSC), MeeSeva Kendras and Mo Seba Kendras.⁵⁹ Migration and reintegration support (Activity 2.1.2) will be an ongoing process occurring over some of Year 1 and much of Year 2 and Year 3. The integration of extension services into mobile MRCs (Activity 2.2.1) and outreach to remote rural areas is closely linked to above mentioned Activity 1.3.1. The two activities will therefore be in sync. When the rural extension agents are trained, they will join the mobile MRCs to provide combined support on migration and climate-resilient agriculture through Y2 and Y3. Similarly, activities pertaining to financial inclusion, remittance utilisation and skill mobilisation (Activity 2.2.2) will be implemented in Year 2 and part of Year 3. Significant time and effort will go into strengthening the community learning and sharing systems, since it speaks to the horizontal ownership and overall validity of the programmes. Activities aimed at promoting community-led discussions and empowering vulnerable groups to have their concerns integrated into local planning (Output 2.3.1) will take place, at intervals, in all three years. They will follow the natural cycle of Gram Sabhas/Mahila Sabhas/ Bal Sabhas meetings and the yearly reviewing time of the local development. In parallel, the joint programme will work on strengthening/establishing community-led information and knowledge sharing mechanisms as part of the ongoing effort to empower vulnerable groups to express their voice and concerns (Activity 2.3.2). Such activities will be conducted throughout Year 2 and Year 3. They will feed into the overall joint programme implementation as they will ensure that the differentiated experiences of uptake of climate-adaptive agricultural practices, utility of the MRCs, outreach and advisory services and other challenges and gaps are discussed amongst the beneficiaries and their communities.

Year 2 will also focus on strengthening the capacities of migration, climate and agriculture stakeholders to create an enabling environment which is critical for the sustainability of the results achieved at grassroot level and for scaling up impact. For this purpose, capacity development sessions with state- and local-level stakeholders will be organized. Year 3 is dedicated to fostering exchange of experiences at inter-state, national and regional level. By then, the joint programme will have generated lessons learned and good practices that will be shared in a national level workshop and in a regional conference in South Asia.

Coherence among the results

A defining feature of this joint programme is the novel integration of migration, agriculture and climate change into one coherent narrative and approach. The joint programme is informed by evidence that points to the multifaceted links and feedbacks between climate change, agriculture and migration, which

⁵⁹ Part of the centre (CSC) and state level e-governance plan, for providing transparent, digitised citizen services, reduce especially to the remotest areas, to address challenges faced by citizens in visiting government offices. [Welcome to Common Services Centres \(csc.gov.in\)](https://csc.gov.in) ; [Welcome to Telangana MeeSeva Portal...](https://mesevakendra.telangana.gov.in); <https://bskydashboard.odisha.gov.in/MoSevaKendra>.

if ignored can increase people's vulnerability and the risk of climate-induced migration and forced displacement.

Therefore, the joint programme responds to the urgent need to offer holistic and integrated solutions that address the climate-migration-agriculture nexus through a multi-stakeholder, multisectoral and multi-disciplinary effort. As outlined earlier in this document, the joint programme outcomes build on, and feed into, each other bringing together grassroot organisations, rural communities, research organisations, think tanks, and government actors (at state, district and local level) under a coordinated effort to achieve the programme objectives. While acknowledging their independent areas of work, the programme will overcome the hard lines between stakeholders and implementing partners, and facilitate the convergence of their mandates for realising the integrated approach that underpins it. The vision of making migration a choice, not a necessity, in the context of climate change is thus pursued in the joint programme through building climate-resilient livelihoods while simultaneously creating an enabling environment that supports people with advisory and migration support services and with coherent and coordinated policies and programmes that consider their needs.

First, the joint programme strengthens rural people's livelihoods, capabilities and means of living which is essential for achieving resilience and adaptability to the uncertainty of climate change as confirmed by the stakeholder consultations. This includes enhancing the capacities of agricultural extension services to tailor support when reaching out to vulnerable groups, including returnee migrants, and strengthening their technical capacities on climate-resilient livelihoods (Outcome 1). **Second**, it improves outreach to rural households and empowers rural people - especially those marginalized, worst affected by climate change and most at risk of exploitation and irregular migration - to access information and utilise services, including agricultural services, in order to make informed migration and climate adaptation decisions. People's empowerment and opportunities for adaptation are amplified through community-led knowledge sharing mechanisms that will facilitate the dissemination of information and experiences and become platforms for people to express their voices (Outcome 2). **Third**, it fosters multisectoral coordination, policy coherence and cross-learning while also enhancing the capacities of key stakeholders and decision-makers to create an improved enabling environment - one that grants poor and vulnerable people the rights, services, resources and opportunities they need to adapt to a changing climate, make safe and informed migration choices and improve migration outcomes (Outcome 3).

The joint programme therefore actively bridges existing gaps between different disciplines and sectors to bring about a meaningful shift in the structures, processes and approaches through which climate-mobility challenges are addressed. It does so by applying the lens of intersectionality in all its phases, from design to evaluation, which is attentive to identify, analyse and address differentiated needs and vulnerabilities at the intersection of multiple identities (by gender, age, caste, migration status etc.). An intersectional approach is needed to meaningfully and sustainably address underlying and structural causes of vulnerabilities that hinder effective climate change adaptation in rural places of origin and compel rural populations to opt for high-risk migration. All data collected during the project will be disaggregated by age, gender and caste, training activities will be designed and delivered with the needs of different groups in mind (e.g. women, children, youth, scheduled castes). The intersectionality approach will also inform the capacity development activities targeting service providers and government

actors, among others, to promote the importance of gender-, youth-, children- and caste-sensitivity in programme and policy.

By taking a whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach and using the lens of intersectionality, the joint programme seeks to bring about lasting impact by addressing underlying vulnerabilities, while also creating the conditions for inclusive and integrated solutions that can be sustained beyond the lifetime of the project.

Cross-Cutting Principles:

Human rights - The Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) lies at the heart of this joint programme that specifically focuses on those who are most marginalised, excluded and discriminated against - namely women, youth, lower castes, Dalits, etc. The activities are geared towards enhancing inclusiveness, building capacities, reducing inequalities and promoting participatory approaches. The joint programme also focuses on enhancing the capacities of decision-makers, stakeholders and implementing partners to identify and address differentiated vulnerabilities (by gender, age, caste) at the intersection of climate change, migration and agriculture. This will enable them to develop policies, programmes and services that are inclusive and leave no one behind. Particular attention is given to issues such as gender discrimination, vulnerabilities related to migration and risks of child labour in agriculture. An emphasis is placed on empowering rural people to build resilient livelihoods, claim their rights and actively contribute to local development through improved and inclusive access to information and strengthened community-led knowledge sharing systems. The latter hold significant potential to promote transformational change, breaking down social norms and giving voice to those who are otherwise marginalised. A HRBA is taken throughout the joint programme. All relevant stakeholders, including migrant communities, were closely engaged during the design phase and they will continue to play a critical role during implementation and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). Staff and implementing partners will receive specific trainings on gender-, youth- and child-sensitivity to equip them with the necessary knowledge and skills to respond to the needs of these vulnerable groups and cause no harm during the project implementation. Furthermore, the programme will ensure that all implementing partners have a mechanism in place to address and prevent Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSEA). After the inception of the joint programme and before implementation of all activities, Free, Prior Informed Consent (FPIC)⁶⁰ from the beneficiaries will be secured, as per HRBA of the programme.

Gender-sensitivity - The joint programme takes a strong gender-sensitive approach and specifically targets women-led rural households and women farmers, including women who stay behind in migrating households. It aims at empowering rural women while also contributing to reducing gender inequality. To achieve that, the joint programme adopts a gender lens throughout. At least 50 percent of the beneficiaries will be women and all the activities will be tailored to respond to gender-specific needs and capacities, including with regards to the selection of agricultural value chains, climate adaptive practices

⁶⁰ FPIC is a principle protected by international human rights standards that state, 'all peoples have the right to self-determination' and – linked to the right to self-determination – 'all peoples have the right to freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development'. Backing FPIC are the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Labour Organization Convention 169, which are the most powerful and comprehensive international instruments that recognize the plights of Indigenous Peoples and defend their rights.

and technologies. Technical and financial trainings will ensure that women's technical and financial abilities and decision-making power are emboldened towards inclusive resilient livelihoods to foster the adoption of climate-smart practices and labour saving technologies. By enhancing financial inclusion of women, the joint programme complements local efforts such as the *Telangana's Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP)* and the *Stree Nidhi initiative* as mentioned earlier in the document (section 1). In order to foster long-lasting transformational change, the programme will enhance the capacities of climate, migration and agriculture actors - including policy-makers, agriculture extension agents, project staff and implementing partners - to apply gender-sensitive approaches through specific training. In addition, the joint programme will work at grassroots level with rural communities to strengthen their local knowledge systems (e.g. rural radios, informal groups for women such as *mahila sabhas*⁶¹ and SHGs) which have proven to be effective tools for rural women's socio-economic empowerment and for increasing women's active engagement in local planning.⁶² The Project Steering Committee and Technical Working Groups will also strive to have an equal number of men and women.

Child-sensitivity - Acknowledging that children are worst affected when households are in crisis, the joint programme's efforts will reduce the risk of labour migration by adolescent girls and boys and the risk that children's education is interrupted. The project will implement safeguards to reduce the risk that children are engaged in hazardous work or that children withdraw from school in order to substitute adult labour in agriculture or domestic chores when household members engage in the programme activities. In addition, the project has the potential to reduce child labour and to enhance children's wellbeing through improved household food security and/or increasing income that can be invested in their education. Keeping the lens on both women and children, the state directives mandating *mahila sabhas* (women's gatherings) and *bal sabhas* (children's gatherings) prior to the making of the village development plans will be leveraged in the planning process of the project activities. A budget provision (1 percent of the total budget) has been made to provide trainings on child-sensitivity at the inception of the project to key stakeholders, project staff and implementing partners. This will be done in partnership with local NGOs already working with children and women in the target states/districts. Acknowledging that migration can provide opportunities for migrants and their children (e.g. improved incomes, better access to education) but can also be an important contributor to child labour (due to household loss of adult labour), the joint programme will leverage FAO's expertise on preventing child labour in agriculture to raise awareness and integrate child labour concerns in value chain development and climate resilience.

Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) is fundamental to ensure self-determined development, FPIC is being implemented at FAO as an Indigenous Peoples' right and also as a best practice for rural dwellers, forest peoples, fishers, farmers and local communities. FPIC allows Indigenous Peoples to give or withhold consent at any stage throughout a programme or project that may impact them or their territories.

⁶¹Women's gatherings.

⁶²Belur, S.B. et al. (2022), Community radio enabling women's empowerment in remote communities in India. Available at: https://www.apc.org/sites/default/files/final_community_radio_report.pdf; Prasad, R. and N. Deepak (2019), Community radio and women empowerment: A pragmatic investigation. Available at: [234653648.pdf](#) ;

4. Partnerships

Stakeholders Mapping

The mapping of the relevant stakeholders for this programme was jointly and collaboratively done by the PUNOs. First, a shared document was created to collate names and contact details of potential stakeholders in both states, under various categories. Second, joint FAO-IOM missions were undertaken to meet with officials of the agriculture, labour and migration departments in the governments of both states, as well as to hold meetings with NGOs/CSOs. Through this snowball process, other local stakeholders were also identified. Third, virtual consultations were held with over 30 stakeholders in the identified districts to gain a better understanding of the local realities, as well as to receive further feedback on the proposed programme. As part of identification of the local contexts and priority areas of concern, an online survey was administered to around 40 stakeholders which included governments, NGOs, CSOs, migrant organisations, research institutions and think tanks. Other UN agencies, such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) with presence in both Odisha and Telangana, were contacted for their analysis of the situation with respect to women and children. Fourth, the PUNOs conducted focus group discussions (FGDs) with local communities, including migrant- sending households and returnees, in areas affected by climate change and with significant outmigration. The discussions were held with the support of district officials and the local NGOs/CSOs. Each focus group was composed of around 25 participants and had a good representation of women, men, youth, returnees and lower castes. The FGDs were carried out in the local languages, with the help of translators. When possible, FGDs with women and men were held separately, to break down gender-related social norms and power asymmetries that could inhibit active participation. The facilitation of the FGDs also paid particular attention to caste-related power relations. Through these interactions, the PUNOs were able to reach out to a wide variety of local stakeholder groups, such as the village youth groups, the women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and the village committees. FGDs were conducted in:

1. New Boxipalli village of Ganjam District of Odisha with the fisherfolk community;
2. Metlakunta village of Vikarabad District of Telangana with returnee migrants from the Gulf;
3. Vennached and Gandeed villages of Mahabubnagar District of Telangana with the villagers, particularly those women involved in the local SHG.

The outlined consultative process allowed the identification of a comprehensive list of stakeholders that were consulted in the design phase of this joint programme and that will be closely involved in its implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Their diversity across sectors and functions truly reflects the whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach taken by the programme. Stakeholders include national, state and local government departments, state-led agencies, NGO/CSOs, Fisher/Farmer Producer Organizations (F/FPOs), academic and research institutions, migrants' associations, women's groups and village committees (i.e. Gram Sabhas, Mahila Sabhas and Bal Sabhas, SHGs etc.), rural banks and micro-finance institutions among others.

Representatives from the mapped stakeholders, including those that will be further identified during the programme implementation, will be invited to participate in the trainings and workshops planned under Outcome 3, with a view to enhance their capacities and to foster cross-sectoral coordination and multistakeholder partnerships on migration, agriculture and climate change for long-lasting impact. Key stakeholders are also invited to take part in the Programme Steering Committee (PSC) and the Technical Steering Groups (TSGs). It is critical that these mechanisms reflect the diversity of stakeholders to enhance ownership and ensure that the joint programme effectively delivers its whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach.

The list of stakeholders identified during proposal development, and who will be key to programme implementation is presented in the below table. The table also provides a brief description of the stakeholders' area/s of expertise and engagement:

Stakeholders: Odisha		Expertise and Area of Engagement
Government of Odisha (GoO); Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Empowerment (DAFE); Department of Mission Shakti; The Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes Department; Department of Women and Child Development; State Resource Cell on Child Labour, Labour Directorate; Odisha State Disaster Mitigation Authority (OSDMA)	Darbar Sahitya Sansad (DSS) https://dssodisha.org	NGO active in promoting equitable, just, resilient and sustainable human-environment systems; rural development and disaster risk reduction. DSS has also actively worked on migration support in Odisha.
	Youth for Social Development (YSD) https://www.ysdindia.org/about-us/	CSO working on youth empowerment and with marginalised communities in rural Odisha.
	Voluntary Integration for Education and Welfare of Society (VIEWS)	Strong local networks that helped facilitating the FGDs in New Boxipalli village
	Regional Centre for Development Cooperation (RCDC)	NGO covering various rural development issues in Odisha with a focus on environment and people-centred approaches.

	Sansriti	NGO with longstanding experience working on migration and gender issues.
	Odisha Rural Development and Marketing Society (ORMAS), Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department, Government of Odisha.	CSO that supports the creation of different marketing channels for micro enterprises and rural producers to develop sustainable livelihoods.
	Watershed Support Services and Activities Network (WASSAN) https://www.wassan.org	Network of civil society organization interested in building capacities, innovating and strengthening the resilience of smallholder farmers, farm workers, women and tribal communities in rainfed areas
	Women's groups; farmer/fisher producers' organizations (F/FPO) and village committees like Gram Sabhas, Mahila Sabhas and Bal Sabhas	
Stakeholders: Telangana		
Government of Telangana (GoT); Department of Agriculture and Cooperation; Department for Women Development, Child Welfare and Disabled Welfare;	Forum for Women Farmers' Rights - <i>Mahila Kisaan Adhikaar Manch</i> (MAKAAM)	CSO working towards supporting women farmers, especially smallholder marginalized women to create and secure rights over productive livelihood resources.
	Gramya Resource Centre for Women (GRC)	Group of women development activists working for Dalits and tribal women with an office in Telangana.
	National Workers' Welfare Trust (NWWT)	Women and workers' welfare and migrant support services.

<p>Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), Department of Rural Development;</p> <p>Telangana State Climate Change Centre at the Environment Protection Training and Research Institute (EPTRI);</p> <p>Telangana Overseas Migration Manpower Company Limited (TOMCOM);</p> <p>Department of Labour, Employment Training and Factories;</p> <p>Professor Jayashankar Telangana State Agricultural University</p>	Telangana Gulf Workers Welfare Committee (TGWWC)	Organization based in Telangana advocating for the welfare of migrant workers in the Gulf.
	Deccan Development Society (DDS)	CSO empowering poor and marginalized women in rural villages including through millet value chains. DDS's Community Media Trust (CMT), is used by women Dalit farmers for running a community radio in the local Telugu language.
	Centre for Sustainable Agriculture (CSA) http://csa-india.org	Institution working on sustainable agrifood systems.
	South Asian Consortium on interdisciplinary Water Resources Studies (SaciWATERS) http://www.saciwaters.org	South Asia Consortium for interdisciplinary water resources studies also focusing on cross-cutting issues such as water and gender.
	Women's groups; farmer/fisher producers' organizations (F/FPO) and village committees like Gram Sabhas, Mahila Sabhas and Bal Sabhas	
Stakeholders: National level		

Government of India (GoI); Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (MoA&FW); NITI Aayog; National Institute for Disaster Management (NIDM);	Centre for Good Governance (CGC) https://www.cgg.gov.in	Research and policy institution providing technical support to policy and decision-makers on a variety of issues including agriculture and rural development.
Agriculture (CRIDA) and National Rice Research Institute (NRII) ICAR institutes - such as Central Research Institute for Dryland (MoA&FW)	Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited (HDFC)/Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) working with CSCs. Rural banks and micro-finance institutions, such as NABARD;	

Partnerships

Some stakeholders will be involved as implementing partners in a number of activities. Transfer of grants is envisaged for NGOs and CSOs, especially for activities under Outcome 2 and 3 that require engaging with communities (i.e. Activities 2.3.1 and 2.3.2) and for the gender-, youth- and child-sensitivity trainings. The latter, will be co-designed and co-delivered with local organisations that demonstrate strong context-specific knowledge on these issues and experience working with women, youth, children and lower castes (Activity 3.1.1). The final identification of implementing partners receiving grants will be done following FAO's and IOM's procedures for the provision of commercial/non-commercial services with profit/non-profit entities, and through a competitive selection including evaluation and approval by the project steering committees.

State-led organisations such as the Odisha Millet Mission (OMM) and the Telangana Overseas Manpower Company Limited (TOMCOM) will also be considered as possible implementing partners for activities under Outcomes 1 and 2. The experience of the Odisha Millets Mission (OMM) can be valuable for strengthening crop value chains in both states. OMM's can designate officers to contribute with their time and skills to the implementation of some of the livelihoods support activities if crop value chains are selected. TOMCOM provided significant support during the stakeholder consultations in Hyderabad. Its extensive experience on training, equipping and upskilling prospective international migrants can be

leveraged to strengthen the services offered through the MRCs. Similarly to OMM, District Employment Officers (DOEs) can be designated to provide migration support as TOMCOM officers becoming an important node in meeting the objectives of the MRCs.⁶³ Non-financial technical partnerships will be also explored with institutions such as the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), rural banks and microfinance institutions to strengthen financial inclusion, promote savings investments into climate-resilient livelihoods and diversify remittance utilisation. This will be particularly useful for the economic empowerment of rural women and to improve access to finance to sustain entrepreneurial activities towards climate resilience.

Government departments responsible for agriculture, migration, labour, rural development, climate change and environment in both states, and at national level, will also be important implementing partners. While financial arrangements are not envisaged for these entities, they will be making in-kind contributions by investing human resources, nominating focal points, chairing the programme steering committees, providing venues for workshops and trainings as well as offices to host the state-level programme coordinators. Their participation as implementing partners is crucial to strengthen the ownership of the programme and its sustainability. Non-financial working arrangements with other UN agencies (like UNICEF, UN Women or International Labour Organisation [ILO]) are also foreseen and discussions have been initiated to complement expertise and further strengthen gender- and child-sensitivity at various stages of implementation.

5. Innovation, Sustainability and Exit Strategy

Innovation and catalytic potential

This programme is one of the first to bring together in a joint approach climate change, migration and agriculture. The programme has several innovative and catalytic aspects. First, it acts on the intersecting challenges of climate change, migration and rural livelihoods. Second, it promotes transformational change through an integrated approach to climate mobility as well as inclusive agrifood system development and climate adaptation that can generate good practices replicable in the region. Third, by enhancing the capacities of a wide range of stakeholders on the migration-agriculture-climate change nexus it has potential for catalytic impact on an issue that will become increasingly relevant and will call for urgent action in the coming decades, especially in the Asia-Pacific region.

In addition, the project will diversify the model of the Mobile Resource Centers (MRCs) to improve outreach to vulnerable people living in rural areas. The IOM has extensive experience with supporting the establishment of MRCs. However, that is usually limited to urban areas and large urban centres. Leveraging on FAO's presence in rural areas and IOM's experience setting up MRCs, this joint programme will pilot an innovative model of static and mobile MRCs with the aim to reach out to rural areas where the majority of migrants come from. In particular, this model will make the MRCs accessible to vulnerable groups - including women, youth and lower castes - whose mobility to urban centres may be restricted by

⁶³ Supra Note 27

social norms and/or limited resources. While district-level MRCs will be established as a base of operations, mobile MRCs will be deployed at village/block level providing support and information that is tailored to the differentiated needs of the above-mentioned vulnerable groups (e.g. in terms of literacy, social norms, skills, etc.). Another element of innovation of the MRCs (both static and mobile) established through this joint programme is the integration of advisory rural services to support remittances investment and facilitate transfer of returning migrants' skills into climate-resilient livelihoods. The mobile MRCs will be joined by agricultural extension service agents to deliver combined support and assistance on migration and agriculture at the doorstep of rural households. In addition to their 'traditional' role, the MRCs will therefore serve the broader scope of linking people to rural services and be a repository of information to improve livelihoods - as an alternative to migration - and to support return migrants to reintegrate in their rural economies by, for example, raising their awareness about employment and entrepreneurship opportunities in the agrifood sector. The joint programme will therefore pilot a novel approach that combines information and support on safe and regular migration and on climate-resilient livelihoods. This will also spontaneously strengthen coordination and coherence between migration, climate, rural development and agriculture stakeholders at the district and local level.

The innovative model of static and mobile MRCs has great potential to be replicated in other parts of India, and to be adapted to other countries, to enhance outreach to rural areas and vulnerable people, which are those most exposed to the risk of unsafe and irregular migration. It can also be expanded to include tailored support for the sustainable reintegration of returning migrants in rural areas. Despite a large share of migrants come from rural areas and rural households receive over 50 percent of remittances,⁶⁴ outreach to rural people is still poor. The novelty of using the MRCs as means to diffuse information on safe migration as well as on climate-resilient livelihoods, while linking up rural households with local services and programmes, can offer perspective migrants that are migrating out of necessity the opportunity to try new adaptation strategies before embarking on what could otherwise be an undesired journey. If they decide to migrate, the information received can benefit their families and help diversify livelihoods while reducing the risk of dependence on remittances.

The experience and lessons learned from the joint programme will be shared in the South Asian region through a dedicated sub-regional workshop, which will provide a platform to discuss replicability in other countries. Lessons learned and good practices will also be widely shared and discussed with national stakeholders in the planned awareness raising and capacity development events to encourage scale-up and replicability within India.

The joint programme will continuously engage with the local governments and directly inform the district level development plans with a view to leveraging additional financing and enhancing ownership over the activities. This is particularly innovative from the standpoint of migration governance and is made possible thanks to the integrated approach proposed by the project laying at the intersection of climate change, migration and agriculture. The latter can generate unique good practices, replicable in other districts and states, and promote the integration of migration considerations into local development plans.

⁶⁴ IFAD 2022 <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/latest/-/12-reasons-why-remittances-are-important#:~:text=Over%2050%20per%20cent%20of,poor%20and%20food%2Dinsecure%20live.>

Finally, there is scope to integrate migration issues into ongoing, and future, projects of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). Odisha is one of the states of the GEF-6 project that FAO is co-implementing aimed at greening Indian Agriculture by promoting transformative change in the agriculture sector to support the achievement of national and global environmental benefits. FAO will facilitate the exposure of GEF stakeholders to the migration-agriculture-climate change nexus and will promote synergies between this joint programme and the GEF project. This is a unique opportunity to generate important good practices that can be scalable at global level within GEF and in similar agro-ecological zones. It has a sound catalytic potential to improve the inclusiveness of climate adaptation and mitigation programmes by increasing attention to social issues, including migration and human mobility.

Sustainability and Exit Strategy

The joint programme puts a strong emphasis on enhancing the capacities of national, state, district and local stakeholders to act on the interlinkages between migration, climate change and agriculture with the expectation that they will continue to promote coordination across these sectors after the project completion. Similarly, capacity building on gender-, youth- and child-sensitivity is woven into the results framework and workplan with potential to foster larger-scale transformational change beyond the programme. Agriculture extension services are strengthened with improved capacities to support rural people to build climate-resilient livelihoods by paying attention to differentiated needs and vulnerabilities. This will contribute to foster positive change in local government structures with improvements in the delivery of essential services that will have long-lasting impact. It is therefore anticipated that a new generation of rural households, local services, community groups, policy makers and officials will be able to continue on the pathways initiated by the project after its end. The joint programme is closely aligned, and contributes to, several existing schemes of the government (see section 1) which can catalyse follow-up funding, strengthen ownership and ensure sustainability.

Activities and capacities built under the programme will help transition MRCs into complete community ownership, which is the standard IOM approach for long-term migration support.⁶⁵ The static MRCs will be linked to MRCs in other source and destination areas. The resulting end-to-end, labour migration support, has proven successful in equipping workers with information about legitimate jobs, which helps reduce/prevent unethical recruitment. In these two migrant hubs (Odisha and Telangana), MRCs can attract funding support through private partnerships with employers specifically seeking to fulfil their human rights obligations.⁶⁶

The Programme Steering Committee (PSC) at the national level and the two state-level Technical Steering Groups (TSGs) will continue to be operational three months after the project concludes to ensure a smooth transition and provide any support needed for the continuation of the activities.

During the project identification in Indigenous Peoples' territory, FPIC process must be carried out to ensure the project team makes all due efforts to respect, include and promote indigenous issues in

⁶⁵ [Running an Effective Migrant Resource Centre: A Handbook for Practitioners | IOM Publications Platform](#)

⁶⁶ The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights comprises corporate responsibility to respect human rights, meaning to act with due diligence to avoid infringing on the rights of others and address adverse impacts with which they are involved.

relevant work. FPIC is a compulsory process during the identification phase and is a universal norm of international law. The documentation of lessons throughout each stage of the FPIC process shall be done by the project team working together with the indigenous communities. It will underscore the commitment of the organization to respect Indigenous Peoples' rights and reinforces the trust-based relationship. Moreover, Indigenous Peoples will think the project pays enough attention to their traditions and gives full respect to them and their way of life; recognition and importance of their traditional knowledge and experiences on natural resource management.

6. Project Management and Coordination

The UN Convening organisation for this joint programme will be the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) as participating UN organisation. FAO has a recognized expertise and longstanding experience in supporting rural communities to adopt sustainable agricultural practices and strengthen the resilience of rural livelihoods. FAO has been working in India since 1948. In Odisha, it has experience working with projects funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Leveraging its mandate and comparative advantage as a UN specialised agency, FAO supports worldwide the establishment of agrifood systems that are sustainable, inclusive, resilient and adaptive to climate change for present and future generations leaving no one behind.⁶⁷ FAO focuses on rural migration from, to, and between rural areas and on the linkages between climate change, human mobility and food security.⁶⁸ The Organization is a neutral broker and bridge between migration, climate change and agriculture stakeholders, promoting intersectoral coordination and policy dialogue to manage climate mobility.

The IOM is the leading intergovernmental agency providing and coordinating support for migration governance, especially for international migrants. The experience of working with governments, civil society, and the private sector has been instrumental in promoting orderly and well-managed migration with a global presence covering 173-member states. The IOM has been playing a key role in strengthening data-informed and migrant-responsive migration management frameworks in India. The IOM is supporting the implementation of bilateral labour mobility agreements, especially to improve skilled labour mobility to emerging labour markets in Europe. In 2008, IOM played a pivotal role in establishing India's first MRC in Kerala, for Indian migrant workers pursuing employment abroad.⁶⁹ Since then, IOM has established several MRCs that provide support with issues related to registering, responding to and monitoring complaints/grievances, pre-departure orientation services and institutional support to arrange overseas employment. By virtue of its ongoing projects and associated linkages, IOM brings the comparative advantage of presence in Telangana.

The combination of expertise, capacities and field presence of the two agencies together in the areas of migration, rural livelihoods and climate resilience will ensure a successful achievement of the project's objectives and pilot an innovative integrated approach to manage climate mobility. The PUNOs expertise is complemented by close collaboration with key local stakeholders that have been engaged since the

⁶⁷ [FAO Strategy on Climate Change 2022-2031](#)

⁶⁸ [FAO Migration Framework](#).

⁶⁹ The state government and NORKA ROOTS are implementing innovative migration governance mechanisms.

project formulation phase through virtual and local consultations and will continue to play an active role throughout the project implementation and M&E.

Joint programme coordination

The joint programme will establish a **Programme Steering Committee (PSC) of 10-12 members**, with the main goal of overseeing the programme, reviewing progress and providing strategic direction for effective implementation, and two **Technical Steering Groups (TSG) of 10-12 members each**, one for each state, to ensure continuous engagement with the local communities and local actors and provide feedback on the local implementation of the project that will inform the PUNOs and the PSC.

The **Programme Steering Committee (PSC)** will meet every six months. It will include governments, civil society and community-based organisations (including women/migrants/farmers), think tanks/research institutes from both Odisha and Telangana as well as representatives from FAO and IOM. The PSC will be chaired by representatives of the MoA&FW and co-chaired by FAO. The UN RCO will take an observer role in the PSC and provide advisory support.

Project steering committee members:

1. MoA&FW Representative (Chair)
2. UN RCO (observer)
3. Senior officials from departments of agriculture in Odisha and Telangana
4. Designated nodal officers for the project from both states' governments⁷⁰
5. Representatives from other relevant state departments such as labour, women, *panchayati raj*⁷¹, Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes, horticulture, climate change and environment
6. NGO/CSO representatives from Odisha and Telangana (at least one from each state)
7. Migrant and Women's organisations
8. Climate, agriculture and migration think tanks/research institutes (e.g. National Labour Institute, ICAR's NICRA and CRIDA, relevant CGIAR institutes in India, etc.)
9. FAO and IOM

The **Technical Steering Groups (TSGs)** will be established in both states and be comprised of FAO and IOM, representatives from the local governments (including at the district level), local implementing partners (NGOs/CSOs) and community representatives (e.g. from the village development committees, farmers/fishers FPOs, women's groups). The TSGs will meet once every quarter. Members of the TSGs will include:

1. Nodal officers from Odisha and Telangana
2. District collectors (highest officers of revenue administration in the district)
3. Chief District Agriculture Officers (CDAOs) of the selected districts

⁷⁰ Nodal officers are the officials within the state departments that are given responsibility for the specific project and act as point of contact between the state government and the PUNOs.

⁷¹ Panchayati Raj is a political system of local self-governments in districts, zones and villages.

4. Block Development Officer (BDOs) of the selected districts
5. Labour officers of the selected districts
6. Representatives from Gram Panchayat/Village Development Council
7. Women's organisations, such as SHGs
8. Migrant workers/labour groups
9. Local implementing partners - NGOs/CSOs
10. Representatives from the local communities
11. Members representing Fisher/Farmer Producer Organisations
12. FAO and IOM

A **National Project Coordinator** will be appointed to supervise the joint programme implementation on a day-to-day basis. They will coordinate the PSC and TSGs and will be tasked to ensure that an integrated FAO-IOM approach with participation and active contribution from a range of stakeholders will be taken throughout the project. The Project Coordinator will make periodic visits to Telangana and Odisha and regularly communicate with the joint programme teams in the targeted states and districts ensuring coherence and coordination across the different activities and levels of implementation.

Government contributions will be defined in detail during the inception phase. While the governments of Odisha and Telangana will not provide a financial contribution to the joint programme's budget, they are committed to actively participate in the project implementation by assigning nodal officers to serve as focal points for the whole duration of the programme. Senior officials of the agriculture departments will also take a co-chairing role in the PSC. In addition, the governments may contribute by offering their facilities for workshops/meeting/trainings and to host state-level coordinators in their offices. State- and district-level governments will be key partners for the co-development of the livelihoods support activities to ensure their sustainability and complementarity with ongoing programmes. At national level, the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (MoA&FW) will be part of the planning committee for the national policy workshop that will be held in Year 3 of the programme. This will be particularly important for the country-wide policy uptake and to amplify and disseminate the learnings from Odisha and Telangana to other states and union territories in India. The close involvement of the MoA&FW will be a vital bridge between the joint programme and the NITI Aayog - the policy thinktank of the Government of India that is in charge of drafting the national migration policy. The MoA&FW can help disseminate the learnings of the joint programme and make recommendations to integrate agriculture and climate change concerns into the migration policy. A constant dialogue with national, state and district level authorities is considered crucial to ensure a whole-of government approach as well as ownership and long-term sustainability.

Risk management

The joint programme could be impacted by the following risks (see detailed risk matrix and control measures, Annex 2)

- Government priorities can change following the state and national level elections affecting support to the joint programme and causing delays due to official staff turnover.

- The interventions, such as training and value chain incubation, fail to enhance the resilience of rural communities.
- The MRCs cannot be established in all the targeted locations because of the unfavourable environments.
- Lack of commitment of implementing partners and project beneficiaries to apply knowledge and skills and to set up sustainable agribusinesses.
- Coordination between diverse stakeholders does not work out.
- Extreme climatic events disrupt the project activities and cause delays.

Risks mitigation measures will be put in place and will be continuously monitored on an on-going basis by the National Project Coordinator. Mitigation measures will be further adapted to the changing context following consultations with the PSC and/or TSGs.

During the inception phase, project developers have not carried out full, effective and meaningful consultation of tribal communities and have not obtained their FPIC before project activities commence. This is because the project interventions are neither across the state nor district-wide, nor have the exact locations for the project interventions been finalised. The consultation process carried out in both states during the stage of project formulation was not in any tribal areas.

Monitoring and Knowledge Management

The rapid migration and climate vulnerability assessment, and a baseline study in the selected rural districts, will address knowledge gaps, and guide the selection of beneficiaries and locations. These studies will also inform the monitoring and evaluation plans. The data generated by the studies will be disaggregated by age, gender, ethnicity and caste. This will help profile the intended beneficiaries and tailor the project activities to their needs. It will also enable the application of an intersectionality lens to the monitoring and impact evaluation of the project. The findings of the studies will be shared at a validation workshop, informing the sites and strategies to be adopted. The national programme coordinator will have a key role in continuously monitoring the programme implementation along with the programme leads in FAO and IOM. S/he will be in regular contact with the implementing partners and will meet them regularly through travel to the states. Progress reports will be shared among the stakeholders, and project updates will be discussed every quarter for the TSGs and every six months for the PSC. These meetings will also constitute an opportunity to discuss and resolve any issue related to the project implementation and promptly mitigate risks. For monitoring purposes, ensuring efficacy and measuring impact of the MRCs, computerised records and anonymised case files on the beneficiaries will be maintained after seeking their consent. This will also inform the programme on the changing nature and frequency of assistance sought and help respond to in a timely manner.

The joint programme will use a resilience capacity index (RCI) to measure resilience⁷² and track change in the households' RCI before, during and after the activities. The RCI will be designed to measure multiple dimensions of resilience and drawing on well-established methodologies such as the Resilience Index Measurement Analysis (RIMA)⁷³, TANGO, DFID-Building Resilience and Adaptation for Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED) etc. Qualitative indicators will also be added to measure less tangible, yet equally important, components of households resilience that are addressed by this joint programme (i.e. empowerment, self-confidence etc.).

Lessons learned and good practices generated by this joint programme will be shared at local, state, national and regional level through workshops and multi-stakeholder dialogues. In particular, the project includes learning exchanges between the two states with annual state-level workshops in the second and third year, a national workshop and a sub-regional workshop to share lessons learned and good practices at country and regional level. In addition, the joint programme makes a provision for communication material with budget contributions from both agencies. It will therefore generate videos, brochures and other types of communication products that can be disseminated through national and global knowledge platforms where FAO and IOM contribute for a wider outreach.

Evaluation

The joint programme includes a final evaluation that will be conducted by an external service provider, which is also reflected in the budget (3% of the total budget is allocated to monitoring and evaluation). The evaluation will be carried out with the involvement of various stakeholders (governments, CSOs, local communities) and will consider inputs provided by regular progress and monitoring reports, field visit reports and the baseline study. It will assess the impact of the joint programme and how it met its objectives while also analysing its effectiveness, efficiency, relevance and coherence. Similarly, to the baseline study, the final evaluation will assess impact by disaggregating data by gender, caste and age. The results of the evaluation will be shared among the project stakeholders. Both UN agencies, FAO and IOM, will provide budget contributions to the end-of-project evaluation.

7. Project Budget and Workplan

The total requested funds of USD 3 million are to be divided between FAO (1.8 million) and IOM (1.2 million). As convening agency, FAO bears the cost of the national programme coordinator and allocated resources to duly address reporting and operation costs. Of the total budget, 35 percent is allocated to gender equality and women's empowerment across all activities. In addition, a joint FAO-IOM Gender Specialist will be supporting the programme from its inception phase. Around 1% of the total budget is reserved for training and awareness raising on child-sensitivity as explained earlier in the document. The full details of the budget are provided in the relevant Annex D3.

⁷² Resilience is defined as 'the ability of a household to maintain a certain level of wellbeing in the face of shocks and stresses'

⁷³ [RIMA](#) is a quantitative approach for measuring the resilience capacity of households by calculating their resilience capacity index (RCI).

To ensure value for money competitive bidding will be encouraged. To support the government's policy to encourage local manufacturing, appropriate equipment under the 'Make in India' programme will be explored. Attention has also been taken not to duplicate efforts and jointly deliver the activities, when possible, while also respecting the different domain knowledge and technical competency that the two different PUNOs bring to this joint programme. Convergence and collaboration is consciously planned for and reflected in the budget allocations (Annex 2).

The PUNOs also envisage further allocation of funds to CSOs through LoAs for specific activities including *Activities 2.3.2* and *3.1.1* and possibly also some sub-activities of *Activity 2.2.2* (SHGs' engagement for channelling of remittances, etc.). Some state agencies will be making in-kind contributions of their time and energy. Non-financial working arrangements are also envisaged with other UN agencies. The working principle agreed between the PUNOs is that the more people and organisations we bring in from different sectors, the wider we are able to spread the message of the need for an interconnected approach to migration-agriculture-climate change. The whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach has truly been reflected even in the budget of this joint programme.

The biggest investment that the budget makes is in the human capital. While the material needs for the project and beneficiaries are provided for, the training and capacity development activities constitute a large part of the expenditure. Also, ample opportunities are created for an exchange, cross-learning and connections between the two project states. This is reflected in the costs allocated for travel and workshops. Finally, an end of project external evaluation is budgeted for at the prescribed rate of 3 percent of the total budget.

The Workplan is detailed in Annex D4

Annex 1: Results Framework

RESULTS	INDICATORS	Data Source and Collection Method	Baseline	Targets	ASSUMPTIONS
Overall Objective Statement: Enhance the resilience of vulnerable rural households at risk of climate-induced migration in coastal areas of Odisha and drought-prone areas of Telangana, and make migration an informed choice.					
Outcome 1 Households living in areas at risk of climate-induced migration have resilient and sustainable livelihoods in agrifood systems	Outcome Indicator 1: Number of rural households with increased resilience of livelihoods to climate change.	Baseline using an adapted Resilience Capacities Index (RCI) integrating quantitative and qualitative methodologies that draw on various resilience measurement approaches (i.e., RIMA, TANGO and DFID-BRACED).	TBD by the baseline study.	600 households	Increased capacities and skills and improved access to inputs and finance are used to strengthen the resilience of rural livelihoods to climate change. Targeted districts are not affected by extreme weather events that reverse progress achieved.

<p>Output 1.1 Improved evidence on the links between migration, agriculture and climate change in selected districts.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.a: Number of rapid vulnerability and risk assessments completed</p>	<p>Final report of the assessments and validation workshops Monitoring and Joint Programme Reports.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>2 rapid vulnerability and risk assessments (one per state)</p>	<p>The respondents are willing to disclose information and participate in the assessment and baseline study.</p> <p>Respondents are not absent at the time of the survey/study due to distress migration or climate-related displacement.</p>
	<p>Output Indicator 1.1.b.: Number of baseline study conducted in selected districts in both states.</p>	<p>Qualitative and quantitative data from the selected districts. Primary and secondary data sources, including Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews and Key Informant Interviews (KIs).</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>1 baseline study including all selected districts (both states)</p>	

List activities under Output 1.1

1.1.1. Conducting a rapid, gender- and age-sensitive, vulnerability and risk assessment and a baseline study to 1) understand the linkages between climate change, agriculture and migration in the target districts, 2) inform the selection of villages/clusters/blocks and beneficiaries from the target districts for activity implementation, and 3) form the basis of identification of the appropriate agricultural value chains for Output 1.2 based on gender- and youth-sensitive criteria, agro-ecological conditions, and suitability to contribute to climate adaptation.

<p>Output 1.2 Enhanced capacities of rural people living in areas at risk of climate-induced migration to adopt climate-adaptive agricultural practices and establish successful green agribusinesses.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.2.a: Number of beneficiaries reporting enhanced knowledge and skills to adopt climate-adaptive agricultural practices.</p>	<p>M&E reports; training records; copies of training certificates; pre- and post-training assessment; report from the exchange tours</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>1,000</p>	<p>The beneficiaries are interested in taking part in the training and actively engage.</p> <p>Pedagogical tools are tailored on the profile of the beneficiaries based on the needs assessment.</p> <p>Beneficiaries are interested in taking part in the exchange tours and have time/are able to travel between districts/states.</p>
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	Output Indicator 1.2.b Percentage of trained beneficiaries reporting increased ability to start/strengthen green agribusinesses.	M&E reports; extension services visits; Sample based execution of General Enterprising Tendency (GET) tests	0	40%	
<i>List activities under Output 1.2</i> 1.2.1 Training selected beneficiaries on locally suitable climate-adaptive agricultural practices, eco-friendly and low-cost technologies. 1.2.2 Training on entrepreneurship skills, business management and financial literacy towards climate resilience and green agribusinesses. 1.2.3 Providing in-kind start-up support to selected beneficiaries for establishing/strengthening locally sustainable agro-enterprises. 1.2.4 Organising two exchange tours between selected beneficiaries from the project districts.					

<p>Output 1.3 Enhanced awareness of agricultural extension services of the climate-migration-agriculture linkages and improved capacities to support rural households to adopt climate-resilient practices and technologies through gender- and age-sensitive approaches</p>	<p>Output Indicator 1.3.a Percentage share of trained extension agents reporting to have improved knowledge of the climate-migration-agriculture linkages and gender and youth sensitive approaches</p>	<p>Surveys conducted among trained agents (pre- and post-training), M&E reports</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>80%</p>	<p>Extension agents are willing and interested in participating in the training and acquiring new skills.</p> <p>Dedicated MIS and reporting structure in place for the agricultural extension to monitor their roles.</p>
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<p>Output Indicator 1.3.b Share of trained extension agents reporting to have improved capacity to support rural households to adopt climate-resilient agricultural practices and technologies</p>	Surveys conducted among trained agents (pre- and post-training), M&E reports	0	60%	
<p>Output Indicator 1.3.c Percentage of extension agents reporting to have improved knowledge of gender- and child-sensitive approaches and capacity to apply these approaches in their work</p>	Surveys conducted among trained agents (pre- and post-training), M&E reports	0	40%	

List activities under Output 1.3

1.3.1: Training agricultural extension service providers to i) raise their awareness of the interlinkages between migration, agriculture and climate change; and ii) enable them to tailor their activities to the needs of target groups, especially women, youth and returning migrants.

<p>OUTCOME 2</p> <p>Rural households in areas at risk of climate-induced migration are able to make safe migration choices to support their livelihoods and wellbeing.</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 2a:</p> <p>Share of households reporting increased ability to make safe migration choices</p>	<p>M&E reports, Qualitative in-depth interviews with women-led households, marginalised households, households with youth, households with returnee migrants, qualitative report and studies conducted in the region</p>	<p>TBD by the baseline study</p>	<p>60% of the total households in the targeted areas (exact population to be determined after the selection of districts).</p>	<p>Rural households and people are receptive to the information provided and use the services to inform their decision-making on migration and climate adaptation choices.</p> <p>Diversified support does not exacerbate vulnerabilities faced by women, youth and marginalised persons.</p>
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Output 2.1. Rural people in areas at risk of climate-induced migration have improved access to migration related referral services and reintegration planning support.	Output Indicator 2.1.a Number of MRCs that are set up as one-stop-shops for addressing migration related queries and concerns in targeted areas.	M&E reports, evidence of MRCs established.	0	8 static MRCs (4 in each state). 2 mobile MRC units (1 for each state).	Stakeholders will agree to set up MRCs in the locations most feasible and accessible to the rural population.
	Output Indicator 2.1.b Number of people who receive information, assistance and training on safe migration and sustainable reintegration.	Pre and post training, post assistance assessments, training records, M&E reports, case files maintained by the MRCs.	0	At least 100,000 rural people	The beneficiaries are interested in receiving assistance and training. The services are accessible to the target population.

		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.c. (linked to output indicator 2.1.a) Number of citizen support institutional structures like CSCs, KVKS, MeeSeva kendras (Telangana), Mo Seba Kendra Centres (Odisha) linked with MRCs.</p>	<p>M&E reports, Monthly Reports from MRCs.</p>	0	<p>20 citizen services delivery institutions are linked to all 8 static MRCs.</p>	<p>Institutions are willing to cooperate and build partnerships.</p>
		<p>Output Indicator 2.1.d Share of marginalised and vulnerable households having received support from stationary and mobile MRCs</p>	<p>Key Informant interviews (KIIs), Monitoring Reports, Mid-year Report and Final Evaluation Report.</p>	0	<p>50% of the marginalised and vulnerable households receive support from the static and mobile MRCs.</p>	<p>Marginalised households in at risk communities have been identified under the joint programme.</p>

List of activities under Output 2.1

2.1.1 Strengthening/establishing MRCs (both static and mobile) at the state and district level.

2.1.2 Preparing migrants for safe migration and supporting the sustainable reintegration of returnees through pre-employment, pre-departure and post-return information and training with attention to challenges and opportunities of migrating from, and returning to, rural areas.

<p>Output 2.2. Rural households have increased awareness on services and opportunities to establish and sustain their climate-resilient livelihoods and agribusinesses.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.a Share of rural advisory services, including agricultural extension services and financial services, linked with static and mobile MRCs.</p>	<p>M&E reports, feedback from trained agricultural extension service providers, and monthly reports from MRCs.</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>70% of the locally relevant, rural advisory services are linked with the MRC ecosystem of 8 static MRCs and 2 mobile MRCs.</p>	<p>MRC staff and rural extension service providers are willing and committed to collaborating. MRCs continue to provide quality support and respond to the needs of households.</p>
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	<p>Output Indicator 2.2.c. Number of information and knowledge materials in local languages disseminated amongst beneficiaries to improve awareness on services and opportunities to establish and sustain climate-resilient livelihoods and agribusinesses.</p>	<p>IEC materials (posters, pamphlets, audio/video materials, factsheets) Data collection Monitoring Reports, visits to the local project sites (MRCs), online portals (if the content is uploaded on Twitter, YouTube, etc.)</p>	0	<p>At least 3 different types of IEC materials (posters, pamphlets, audio/video materials, factsheets) are developed in local languages. The numbers of each material will depend on the type and content of information, and the mode of visibility which would ensure the best source of knowledge acquisition and awareness generation for the community.</p>	<p>Readily available IEC materials are accessible to targeted households and contain information relevant to the range of beneficiaries covered under this programme.</p>
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List of activities under Output 2.2

2.2.1 Integrating rural extension into the MRCs to strengthen outreach to remote rural households and vulnerable people about migration, agriculture and other available services (e.g. social security benefits).

2.2.2 Developing and establishing advisory services for the channelling of remittances/savings/skills into climate-resilient livelihoods and climate adaptation with the participation of returnees, community members, and rural collectives (SHGs, village groups, households).

<p>Output 2.3 Community-led knowledge sharing mechanisms for peer-to-peer learning on migration, rural livelihoods and climate adaptation are reinforced and/or established.</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.3.a Number of regular and special meetings of the Gram Sabha/Mahila Sabha/Bal Sabha conducted at the village level to discuss migration, rural livelihoods and climate adaptation topics</p>	<p>Gram Sabha /Mahila Sabha / Bal Sabhas meeting records, photos from the Sabha meetings, regular monitoring reports</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>15 meetings (for each state at least 1 Gram Sabha, 2 Mahila Sabha and 2 Bal Sabha meetings per year for each state.</p>	<p>At least 1 Gram Sabha or /Mahila Sabha meeting is conducted in each state, per year.</p> <p>People's voices are better heard and shared via community-led platforms.</p>
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			0	<p>Direct observation and field visits, key informant interviews citing community learning systems as one of the information sources on the JP's lessons.</p> <p>Information from monthly reports.</p>	<p>At least 1 monthly broadcast/discussion on the JP's activities via community radio, local media or community social media channels. 6 to 10 wall murals in total in both states, in public spaces, on the JP and the takeaways from the JP.</p> <p>At least 10 SHGs become part of the knowledge base on, and for facilitating discussions on innovation on migration, climate adaptation and resilient livelihoods.</p>	<p>Community members are interested in using radios, local media and other identified communication tools.</p>
<p>Output Indicator 2.3.b</p> <p>Number of times community radio, local media, mural/wall writings promote and/or discuss the issues and emerging lessons covered under the programme.</p>						

List activities under Output 2.3

- 2.3.1 Organising regular meetings with Gram Sabhas/Mahila Sabha/Bal Sabhas and other existing village institutions, to promote discussions on migration, climate adaptation and resilient livelihoods and empower vulnerable groups for their concerns to be effectively integrated in local institutions and processes.
- 2.3.2 Strengthening/establishing community-led information and knowledge sharing mechanisms – rural radio, media, murals/wall writings etc. - to improve awareness, innovation and knowledge of solutions on migration, climate adaptation and resilient livelihoods.

<p>OUTCOME 3</p> <p>Rural people living in areas at risk of climate-induced migration are supported by more coherent-policies and programmes in the area of migration, agriculture and climate change and by greater collaboration and exchange-among multisectoral actors.</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 3:</p> <p>Number of state and local policies and plans or processes integrating human mobility, agriculture and climate change considerations.</p> <p>Number of awareness/appreciation workshops for policy planners/multisectoral actors.</p>	<p>In-depth interviews with government stakeholders at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of the program, desk review of local development plans and policies; collation and review of government orders and office memos issued by the relevant department.</p>	<p>TBD by the baseline study</p>	<p>At least 4 local development plans in both states address the convergence of migration, agriculture and climate change in the context of sustainable rural livelihoods.</p>	<p>Central, state and local level governments are committed to integrate migration, agriculture and climate change considerations into their planning. Stakeholders are willing to improve collaboration across sectors. Elections and changes in government do not interfere with the activities. Mechanisms of policy monitoring and review in place</p>
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Output 3.1. Enhanced capacities of key stakeholders, including policy and decision makers, to address the interlinkages between migration, agriculture and climate change and the related needs of vulnerable and marginalised groups.	Output Indicator 3.1.a Number of stakeholders reporting increased knowledge on the linkages between migration, agriculture and climate change	M&E report, training and final evaluation reports, In-depth interviews with state level <i>stakeholders</i> KII with local level <i>stakeholders</i> , workshops reports	0	At least 200 stakeholders at state, district and local level	<p>Stakeholders are committed to apply gender-, youth- and child-sensitivity approaches in their respective line of work.</p> <p>Changes in capacities lead to better comprehension amongst stakeholders on the complex linkages between migration, agriculture and climate change.</p>
	Output Indicator 3.1.b Number# of stakeholders reporting increased knowledge on the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups	M&E report, training and final evaluation reports, In-depth interviews with state level <i>stakeholders</i> KII with local level <i>stakeholders</i> , workshops reports	0	At least 200 stakeholders at state, district and local level	<p>Stakeholders from one state are willing, and able, to travel to the other state -to participate in the exchange tours.</p>

List of activities under Output 3.1

- 3.1.1.1. Conducting gender, youth and child-sensitivity trainings for state- and local-level stakeholders, implementing partners and project staff to improve the use of an intersectionality lens in programmes and policies
- 3.1.1.2. Organizing capacity development sessions with state- and local-level stakeholders to strengthen their capacity to recognize and act on the intersection of migration, agriculture and climate change, including to support vulnerable and marginalised groups and to effectively harness the opportunities of migration for climate adaptation;
- 3.1.1.3 Organizing inter-state experience sharing between stakeholders and decision makers who received training under activity 3.1.1 and 3.1.2

Output 3.2. Strengthened inclusion of human mobility and climate change considerations in local-level development plans.	Output Indicator 3.2. Share of villages reporting discussions on how to integrate human mobility, climate change and rural livelihoods' considerations into local development plans	Desk review of local plans. Key Informant Interviews with members of the Gram Sabha and district administration. M&E reports	To be defined by the baseline study	At least half (50%) of targeted villages have initiated discussions on how to integrate human mobility, climate change and rural livelihoods consideration into 4 local development plans in both states	Local development plans are reviewed during the period in which the JP is implemented. Regular processes of monitoring and update of development plans are in place
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List of activities under Output 3.2

- 3.2.1 Promoting the inclusion of human mobility and climate change considerations into local plans, such as village development plans/disaster management plans/agricultural plans in both states.

Output 3.3 Enhanced learning at country and regional level on multi-sectoral approaches and exchange of experiences on tackling the migration-agriculture-climate nexus.	Output Indicator 3.3.a Number of national workshops organized on the migration-agriculture-climate nexus.	Workshop Reports Press Releases/audio visual coverage/social media coverage State and district-level presentations List of attendees M&E Report	0	1	National level stakeholders are interested and committed to increase mutual exchanges and multisectoral collaboration.
	Output Indicator 3.3.b Number of South Asian regional conferences organized in Year 3, in hybrid mode, to share good practices and country experiences.	1. Conference Reports 2. Press Releases/audio visual coverage/social media coverage 3. Country presentations 4. List of attendees 5. M&E Report	0	1	Stakeholders are able to attend the conference and interested and committed to exchange and learning.
List activities under Output 3.3 3.3.1 Organizing a national-level workshop with stakeholders working on one or more areas of the migration, agriculture and climate change nexus to share the good practices and lessons learned. 3.3.2 Organizing a South Asian regional conference on the migration, agriculture and climate change nexus to share good practices and country experiences.					

Annex 2: Risk Management Plan

Risks	Risk Level (Number: Likelihood times Impact)	Likelihood Certain: 5 Likely: 4 Possible: 3 Unlikely: 2 Rare: 1	Impact Essential: 5 Major: 4 Moderate: 3 Minor: 2 Insignificant: 1	Mitigation measures	Responsible PUNO
i) State and national level elections taking place during the project implementation (2023 in Telangana; 2024 national and Odisha) can change government priorities and affect support to the project.	9	3	3	The project puts strong emphasis on institutional capacity building and stakeholder buy-in through close engagement, meetings and workshops. The value chains are co-designed with local stakeholders and they respond to local needs. This will justify their relevance to a possible shift in governance.	FAO+IOM
ii) Interventions (such as trainings & value chain incubation) do not enhance the resilience of rural communities.	4	1	4	The joint programme will provide inputs and trainings including vocational and finance skills. This will enhance the uptake of climate-resilient livelihoods. Livelihoods support to strengthen resilience is paired up with other ongoing government programmes (e.g. social protection) to address multiple dimensions of resilience and adaptation.	FAO+IOM
iii) MRCs might not be established in all locations because of unfavourable environment.	3	1	3	CSCs/KVKs are leveraged where it has not been possible to establish MRCs; mobile services are provided.	FAO+IOM
iv) Lack of commitment of implementing partners and beneficiaries to apply knowledge and skills and	9	3	3	The project will raise awareness about the income and business opportunities in the agrifood sector with a focus on climate-smart agriculture. By taking a value chain approach,	FAO+IOM

engage in sustainable agriculture and the agrifood sector.					the project will not only focus on production but also on other segments of the value chain (e.g. collection, processing, retailing) mitigating this risk and stimulating agripreneurship.	
v) Coordination between diverse stakeholders does not work out.	3	1	3		The national project coordinator and leads from the PUNOs will closely monitor stakeholders' engagement and coordination to avert this risk. Multi-stakeholder meetings that will take place regularly through the PSC and TSGs will be a platform to discuss and address any coordination issue. Coordination and multi-stakeholder dialogue is also promoted through various activities including workshops, trainings and learning exchanges.	FAO+IOM
vi) Extreme climate events disrupt the project activities.	12	3	4		Active and regular communication with the India Meteorological Department (IMD) and Early Warning Systems (EWS) in both states will allow for an early detection of possible weather extremes hitting the project sites. The impact will be mitigated through adequate planning and adjustment of project plans as needed.	FAO+IOM

Annex 3a: Budget Template – Results Based Budget

Migration MPTE: Joint Programme Budget (Results-Based Budget)

Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:		PUNO 1	PUNO 2	TOTAL	Budget amount reserved for gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) (indicative)
		Budget by recipient organisation	Budget by recipient organisation	(all PUNOs)	
		FAO	IOM		
PROGRAMMATIC BUDGET					
OUTCOME 1: People living in areas at risk of climate-induced migration have resilient and sustainable livelihoods in agriculture.					
Output 1.1:	Improved evidence on the links between migration, agriculture and climate change	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$35,000
Activity 1.1.1:	Conducting a rapid, gender- and age-sensitive migration and climate vulnerability assessment, followed by a baseline study to 1) understand the linkages between climate change, agriculture and migration in the target districts , 2) inform the selection of villages/clusters/blocks and beneficiaries from the targeted districts for activity implementation, and 3) form the basis of identification of the appropriate agricultural value chains for Output 2 based on gender and youth –sensitive criteria, agro-ecological conditions and suitability to contribute to climate adaptation	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$35,000
Output 1.2:	Enhanced capacities of rural people living in areas at risk of climate-induced migration to adopt climate-adaptive agricultural practices.	\$716,000	\$128,916	\$844,916	\$295,721

Activity 1.2.1:	Training selected beneficiaries on locally suitable climate-adaptive agricultural practices, eco-friendly and low cost technologies	\$120,000	\$0	\$120,000	\$42,000
Activity 1.2.2:	Training on entrepreneurship skills, business management and financial literacy towards climate resilience and green agribusinesses	\$60,000	\$98,916	\$158,916	\$55,621
Activity 1.2.3:	Providing in-kind start-up support for establishing/strengthening locally sustainable agro-enterprises	\$506,000	\$0	\$506,000	\$177,100
Activity 1.2.4:	Organizing two exchange tours between selected beneficiaries from the project districts	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$60,000	\$21,000
Output 1.3:	<i>Enhanced awareness of agricultural extension services of the migration-agriculture-climate change linkages and improved capacities to support rural households to adopt climate-resilient practices and technologies through gender- and age-sensitive approaches.</i>	\$120,000	\$0	\$120,000	\$42,000
Activity 1.3.1:	Training agricultural extension service providers to i); raise their awareness of the interlinkages between migration, agriculture and climate change; and ii) enable them to tailor their activities on the needs of target groups, especially women, youth and returning migrants	\$120,000	\$0	\$120,000	\$42,000
Total for Outcome 1 (Outputs 1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3)		\$886,000	\$178,916	\$1,064,916	\$372,721
OUTCOME 2: Rural people and communities in areas at risk of climate-induced migration are able to make safe migration choices and have improved information and access to services to support their livelihoods and wellbeing.					
Output 2.1:	<i>Rural people in areas at risk of climate-induced migration have improved access to migration related referral services and reintegration planning support</i>	\$0	\$359,084	\$359,084	\$125,679

Activity 2.1.1:	Strengthening/establishing MRCs (both static and mobile) at the state and district levels.	\$0	\$299,084	\$299,084	\$104,679
Activity 2.1.2:	Preparing migrants for safe migration and supporting the sustainable reintegration of returnees through pre-employment, pre-departure and post-return information and training with attention to challenges and opportunities of migrating from, and returning to, rural areas.	\$0	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$21,000
Output 2.2:	<i>Rural services are linked with the MRCs (both mobile and static) and rural people have increased awareness about services and opportunities to establish and sustain their climate-resilient livelihoods and agribusinesses.</i>	\$20,000	\$50,000	\$70,000	\$24,500
Activity 2.2.1:	Linking rural services with MRCs to strengthen outreach to remote rural households and vulnerable people about migration, agriculture and other available services (e.g. social security benefits).	\$0	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$10,500
Activity 2.2.2:	Developing and establishing advisory services for channelling of remittances/savings/skills into climate-resilient livelihoods and climate adaptation with the participation of returnees, community members, and rural collectives (SHGs, village groups, households)	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$40,000	\$14,000
Output 2.3:	<i>Community-led knowledge sharing mechanisms for peer-to-peer learning on migration, rural livelihoods and climate adaptation are reinforced and/or established.</i>	\$59,000	\$69,000	\$128,000	\$44,800

Activity 2.3.1:	Organizing regular meetings with Gram Sabhas/Mahila Sabhas/Bal Sabhas and other existing village institutions, to promote discussions on migration, climate adaptation and resilient livelihoods and empower vulnerable groups for their concerns to be effectively integrated in local institutions and processes	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$70,000	\$24,500
Activity 2.3.2:	Strengthening/establishing community-led information and knowledge sharing mechanisms – rural radios, media, murals/wall writings, etc. - to improve awareness, innovation and knowledge of solutions on migration, climate adaptation and resilient livelihoods	\$24,000	\$34,000	\$58,000	\$20,300
Total for Outcome 2 (Outputs 2.1 + 2.2 + 2.3)		\$79,000	\$478,084	\$557,084	\$194,979
OUTCOME 3: Rural people living in areas at risk of climate-induced migration are supported by more coherent policies and programmes on the intersection of migration, agriculture and climate change, through greater collaboration and by greater collaboration and exchange among multisectoral actors.					
Output 3.1:	Enhanced capacities of policy and decision-makers to address the linkages between migration, agriculture and climate change and the related needs of vulnerable and marginalised groups	\$63,742	\$48,000	\$111,742	\$39,110
Activity 3.1.1:	Conducting gender, youth and child-sensitivity trainings for state- and local-level stakeholders, implementing partners and project staff to improve use of an intersectionality lens in programmes and policies	\$13,742	\$10,000	\$23,742	\$8,310

Activity 3.1.2:	Organizing capacity development sessions with state- and local-level stakeholders to strengthen their capacity to recognize and act on the intersection of migration, agriculture and climate change, including to support vulnerable and marginalised groups and to effectively harness the opportunities of migration for climate adaptation	\$30,000	\$18,000	\$48,000	\$16,800
Activity 3.1.3:	Organizing inter-state experience-sharing between stakeholders and decision makers who received training under activity 3.1.1 and 3.1.2	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$40,000	\$14,000
Output 3.2:	Strengthened inclusion of human mobility and climate change considerations into local-level development plans	\$20,000	\$16,000	\$36,000	\$12,600
Activity 3.2.1:	Promoting the inclusion of human mobility and climate change considerations into local plans, such as village development plans/disaster management plans/agricultural plans, in both States.	\$20,000	\$16,000	\$36,000	\$12,600
Output 3.3:	Enhanced learning at country and regional level on multi-sectoral approaches and exchange of experiences on tackling the migration-agriculture-climate change nexus	\$45,000	\$35,000	\$80,000	\$28,000
Activity 3.3.1:	Organizing a national-level workshop with stakeholders at the intersection of migration, agriculture and climate change to share the good practices and lessons learned	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$30,000	\$10,500
Activity 3.3.2:	Organizing a South Asian regional conference on the migration, agriculture and climate change nexus to share good practices and country-experiences	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$50,000	\$17,500
Total for Outcome 3 (Outputs 3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3)		\$128,742	\$99,000	\$227,742	\$79,710

Annex 3b: Budget Template – UNDG Budget Categories

(Migration MPTF: Joint Programme Budget (by UNDG budget categories))

CATEGORIES	PUNO 1	PUNO 2	JOINT PROGRAMME TOTAL
	FAO	IOM	
1. Staff and other personnel	\$366,027	\$190,002	\$556,029
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$114,220	\$38,652	\$152,872
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (includes Depreciation)	\$190,528	\$18,000	\$208,528
4. Contractual services	\$54,044	\$99,100	\$153,144
5. Travel	\$113,070	\$72,741	\$185,811
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	\$550,442	\$282,000	\$832,442
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	\$293,912	\$421,000	\$714,912
Sub-Total Project Costs	\$1,682,243	\$1,121,495	\$2,803,738
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	\$117,757	\$78,505	\$196,262
TOTAL	\$1,800,000	\$1,200,000	\$3,000,000
First Tranche (70%)	\$1,260,000	\$840,000	\$2,100,000
Second Tranche (30%)	\$540,000	\$360,000	\$900,000

Annex 4: Workplan

Activities	Responsible Party	Timeframe											
		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
(Activity 1.1.1) Migration and climate vulnerability assessment study in Odisha	FAO	X											
(Activity 1.1.1) Migration and climate vulnerability assessment study in Telangana	IOM	X											
(Activity 1.1.1.) contd. Baseline study conducted in shortlisted districts of both states to identify the numbers and profiles of vulnerable households identified from the Rapid Assessment.		x	x										
(Activity 1.2.1) Training selected	FAO			X	X	X	X				X		

(Activity 1.3.1) Training agricultural extension service providers	FAO		X	X	X														
(Activity 2.1.1) Strengthening/establishing MRCs (both static and mobile) at the state and district level.	IOM			X	X														
(Activity 2.1.2) Preparing migrants for safe migration and supporting the sustainable reintegration of returnees	IOM				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(Activity 2.2.1) Integrating rural services into the MRCs to strengthen outreach to remote rural households and vulnerable people about migration, agriculture and other available services	FAO + IOM																		

migration, agriculture and climate change nexus, to share good practices and country experiences.																				
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Annex 6: Human Rights Marker and Child Sensitivity Marker Self-Assessment Matrices

Human Rights Marker Self-Assessment Matrix

To support participating UN organizations (PUNOs) in assessing their compliance with the Human Rights marker, the following Self-Assessment Matrix has been designed to be completed **at the joint programme submission phase**. This self-assessment should be completed by PUNOs together with implementing partners. The reason for the choice of yes, no, or not applicable should be briefly explained in the final column of the matrix.

Element of an HRBA	Yes/ No/ Not Applicable	Justification

<p>1. A human rights-based situational analysis has been conducted to identify:</p> <p>a) The key human rights obligations of the State(s) in which you work/whose government's) you are supporting.</p> <p>b) The key human rights issues of relevance to your intended target group, including a particular attention to migrants most vulnerable to human rights violations and abuses and/or most at risk of being left behind.</p>	<p>a. Yes</p> <p>b. Yes</p>	<p>Stakeholder consultations held during the development of the joint programme document helped identify contextual challenges and needs of the target group, particularly in the context of migration, rural livelihoods and climate change. Strong attention was paid to identify differentiated needs among these vulnerable groups and highlighting diversity across gender, age, caste, migration status and other markers of identity. The migration and climate vulnerability assessment that will be conducted in Q1 and Q2 of the programme will provide further information about human rights issues and vulnerabilities which will be key to tailor the programme activities and leave no one behind.</p>
<p>2. Staff are aware of the human rights obligations of the government they are supporting.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Staff are capable and will adhere to the specific/special laws and policies in each state.</p>
<p>3. Measures have been identified to mitigate any unintended negative human rights impacts identified in the situational analysis and their monitoring has been integrated in the project's Monitoring and Evaluation processes.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>All staff and implementing partners will receive gender-, age- and child-sensitivity training. Due diligence will be conducted for all implementing partners. All partners will be vetted on their human rights records and adherence to UN principles of prevention of sexual abuse and exploitations.</p>
<p>4. Monitoring processes are in place and evaluation processes are contemplated that make specific reference to relevant human rights and other relevant standards.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>All monitoring and overall evaluation of the programme will be done through the lens of intersectionality to report on the differentiated needs and benefits of all categories of beneficiaries covered under the programme.</p>

5. Migrants, civil society, national human rights institutions and other stakeholders have been meaningfully engaged in the design and development of the Joint Programme.	Yes	A two-month process (March-April) of consultation of a wide range of stakeholders was conducted in the two states.
6. A plan to ensure a meaningful consultation processes with all relevant stakeholders is in place and will be maintained throughout the duration of the Joint Programme and in the evaluation phase.	Yes	All relevant stakeholders will be closely engaged in all phases of the JP. Representatives from key stakeholders will be invited to become members of the Project Steering Committee and the Technical Working Groups where decisions related to the JP implementation, approach and possible challenges will be collaboratively discussed and solutions identified.
7. Appropriate due diligence will be exercised throughout the duration of the joint programme, regarding partnerships with or support to State, non-State, civil society, employers' and workers' organizations and corporate actors.	Yes	All partners will be duly vetted, before they are brought onto the programme. This will also be done through a self-assessment on markers such as gender sensitivity, child sensitivity, methods for prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation.
8. A plan is in place to ensure that Joint Programme staffing is gender-balanced and staff are equipped to respond effectively to stakeholder and target group needs.	Yes	A Gender-specialist who will support the JP is co-shared between the two PUNOs. Attention to gender-balance will be paid in the JP staffing by both agencies. Moreover, all the staff will receive specific training on gender-sensitivity.
9. Transparency and access to information by the intended target group and relevant stakeholders, including cultural, linguistic, and age-appropriate access, will be maintained throughout the duration of the joint programme.	Yes	All programme materials and resources will be developed and/or translated in the languages of the state (s). All information material developed through the JP will be available online but also developed into visibility

		materials to address literacy barriers that are common among the target group. They will be made gender- and age-sensitive and will also be tailored to the local cultural and social contexts. The same applies for the information that is disseminated through community-led knowledge systems such as radios.
10. Measures, including an effective complaint and remedy mechanism, will be put in place in order to provide redress for negative human rights impacts.	Yes	The JP will establish a Grievance Mechanism as per UN Guiding Principles with focal points in both agencies. The MRCs established under this Project will also play the role of intermediaries, wherever possible, to register and help redress the complaints of beneficiaries. Because the joint programme will work in some of the remotest rural areas, project management will implement risk reduction strategies with the help of implementing partners and monitor the program closely, which will also check for negative human rights impacts.

Child Sensitivity Marker Self-Assessment Matrix

To support participating UN organizations (PUNOs) in assessing their compliance with the Child Sensitivity marker, the following matrix should be completed and submitted as an Annex **at the joint programme document phase** (please note that this is not necessary for the concept note stage). This self-assessment should be completed by PUNOs together with implementing partners. The reason for the choice of yes, no, or not applicable should be briefly explained in the final column of the matrix.

Self-Assessment Questions	Answer	Justification / Additional Info
1. Has a child rights impact assessment been conducted to identify potential positive and negative impacts of the project on children, whether intended or unintended?	No	While an impact assessment as such was not conducted, the consultative process helped identify children's

		<p>vulnerability at the intersection of climate change, migration and agriculture and to reflect on potential positive and negative impacts of the project. The vulnerability assessment, which will collect data disaggregated by gender, age and caste, will enrich this information to guide the JP implementation in order to prevent unintended negative impacts on children.</p>
<p>2. Do PUNOs and implementing partners have safeguarding policies and practices in place, and will all staff and non-staff personnel working with children receive training on safeguarding prior to commencement of joint programme implementation?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Child-sensitivity training will be imparted to all JP staff, stakeholders and implementing partners. Both FAO and IOM have strong safeguarding policies and practices in place. The FAO Framework for Environmental and Social Management (FESM), that establishes the performance requirements for FAO programming, includes attention to child-sensitivity and prevention of child labour alongside other key elements of the HRBA. The JP will also employ safeguards to reduce the risk that children are engaged in hazardous work and/or withdraw from school to substitute adult work in agriculture.</p>
<p>3. Please provide an estimated percentage of the programme budget allocated towards advancing children's rights and meeting children's needs. If not 100%, explain your rationale/the formula you used for reaching this percentage.</p>	<p>1%</p>	<p>This joint programme scores a marker C for child-sensitivity which doesn't indicate any specific budget allocation towards advancing children's rights and meeting children's needs. Nevertheless, the JP allocates around 1% of the total budget to training on child-sensitivity for state, district and local level stakeholders as well as the JP staff and implementing partners. In addition to that, some staffing costs contribute towards ensuring that the JP approaches are attentive to children's rights.</p>

		Staff with strong expertise on child labour is foreseen to be part of the JP.
4. Do you have a plan to establish and maintain a meaningful consultation process with children throughout the duration of the Joint Programme, including the evaluation phase?	Yes	The process of holding <i>bal sabhas</i> (children's assemblies) prior to every <i>gram sabha</i> (village assembly) meetings will be leveraged in collaboration with local NGOs that have proven experience and strong capacity to work with children.
5. Does the joint programme include capacity-building for children on their rights?	No	This joint programme does not work with children as direct beneficiaries.
6. Will all staff and non-staff personnel of PUNOs and implementing partners working with children in the joint programme be trained on engaging with children and on children's rights and needs , including on children's participation, prior to commencement of joint programme implementation?	Yes	This is partially covered. All staff and non-staff personnel of PUNOs and implementing partners, will receive child-sensitivity training, for any instance that will require engaging with children and upholding their children's rights and for meeting their needs, as envisioned under this JP.
7. For any joint programme expected results (outcomes, outputs) that involve children, will all data collected be disaggregated by age, sex, and where possible by other identities, e.g. migration status, disability, LGBTQ+, taking into account data protection principles?	Yes	This is an important part of the JP. All data will be disaggregated by sex, age, caste and other relevant identities. Consent of the data subject, and privacy of their data is paramount. All data protection principles will be followed. This is also part of the HRBA of the Joint

<p>8. Please choose one of the following below or choose N/A if not applicable.</p> <p>A: Achieving impact for children by addressing the specific needs and challenges faced by children affected by migration is the overall/primary objective of the joint programme. All outcomes and outputs contribute towards, and all indicators measure change in terms of children's rights and needs.</p> <p>B: Achieving impact for children by addressing the specific needs and challenges faced by children affected by migration is a significant component of the joint programme. At least one outcome contributes towards, and related output-level indicator(s) measure change in terms of children's rights and needs.</p> <p>C: Achieving impact for children by addressing the specific needs and challenges faced by children affected by migration is a minor component of the joint programme. At least one output contributes towards, and related indicator(s) measure change in terms of children's rights and needs.</p>		<p>Programme. Informed written or oral consent from all respondents will be sought before data collection.</p>
	C	<p>The joint programme indirectly benefits children, by targeting vulnerable households where children's rights to food, nutrition, health and education may be affected due to disadvantageous socio-economic conditions. The JP will also leverage FAO's specific expertise on preventing child labour in agriculture to raise awareness and integrate child labour concerns in value chain development and climate resilience. Moreover, by providing training on child-sensitivity to a range of stakeholders it is hoped that the acquired capacities will promote child-sensitive programmes and policies across the sectors where the JP focuses. Finally, one activity of the JP (Activity 2.3.1) envisions the involvement of children's groups to discuss relevant issues addressed under this JP and foster the inclusion of children's voices and views into local development plans.</p>