

C4. Annual Report Template

Migration MPTF

Annual Report

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
Project Identification Number:	MPTF-140297
Start and Planned End Dates	Start: Sep 2023 End: Aug 2026
Convening Agent (Lead PUNO):	FAO
PUNO(s) (PUNOs):	IOM
Key Partners: <i>(include Implementing Partner)</i>	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoA&FW), Government of India (GoI); Government of Odisha (GoO) and Government of Telangana (GoT): Local NGOs/CSOs as implementing partners (IPs), research institutions
Project Period (Start – End Dates):	Sep 2023 – Aug 2026
Reporting Period:	1 Jan 2025 – 31 Dec 2025
Total Approved Migration MPTF Budget: <i>(breakdown by PUNO)</i>	PUNO 1: USD 1,800,000 PUNO 2: USD 1,200,000 Total: USD 3,000,000
Total Funds Received To Date: <i>(breakdown by PUNO)</i>	PUNO 1: USD 1,260,000 PUNO 2: USD 840,000 Total: USD 2,100,000
Report Submission Date:	31 Mar 2026
Report Prepared by: <i>(Name, title, email)</i>	Sunil P V, Project Manager, FAO, pv.sunil@fao.org Amit Chowdhury, National Officer, IOM, achowdhury@iom.int Ankita Surabhi, Senior Project Assistant, IOM, asurabhi@iom.int

Executive Summary

In 2025, the Joint Programme (JP) advanced from preparatory assessments, guided by the Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessments (CVRA) and Baseline Surveys (BLS), to full-scale implementation across all three outcomes. The JP delivered targeted support, created knowledge, disseminated information, bolstered capacities and skills, and enabled access to tools and strategies to enhance the climate resilience of migrant and vulnerable rural households of coastal Odisha and drought-prone Telangana.

Interventions were tailored to community's needs, responsive to short-and long-term climate risks, aligned with national priorities, and integrated with state, district and block-level frameworks. The JP also achieved vertical and horizontal integration of output-level results, through:

1. **Enhancing the adoption of climate-resilient livelihoods:** Ten climate-smart microenterprise models covering goat rearing, aquaculture, horticulture and bio-input centres were designed and rolled out across both states, benefiting **575 households**. These models were specifically adapted to women-led households and marginalized groups (Output 1.2).
2. **Strengthening migration support and governance ecosystem:** Under Output 2.1 the JP operationalised five **Migration Resource Centres (MRCs)**, two **tollfree helplines**, and two **Mobile MRCs (M-MRCs)** providing integrated services including information, counselling, psychosocial support, and reintegration assistance. Indicator-level progress under **2.1.b** is reflected in 171 Labour Card applications facilitated in Telangana and the successful tracing and reunification of a migrant from Odisha. The JP also improved access to safe and regular migration pathways for approximately **18,000** individuals directly and **40,000** indirectly across more than **10,000 households**. This was achieved through structured training sessions on safe migration, psychosocial support, access to social welfare services for farmers and migrants (Outputs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3) and promotion of rural entrepreneurship (Output 1.2).
3. **Promoting convergence through a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach:** The JP facilitated multi-stakeholder, multi-department and multi-level convergence across community members and village, block, district, and state-level administrations. This included focused group discussions to refine intervention strategies under Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 2.1 and 2.2., as well as state- and district-level trainings and capacity building initiatives on gender, youth and child sensitivity (Output 3.1), reinforcing inclusive and coordinated programme delivery.
4. **Strengthening sustainability and institutionalization of the Joint Programme:** The JP enhanced sustainability by establishing and strengthening migration and rural advisory services (**Outputs 1.2 and 2.2**), integrating climate-migration-agriculture linkages into agricultural extension curricula, and supporting institutional mechanisms for long-term continuity (**Output 1.3**). It also laid the foundation for strengthening community-level knowledge-sharing systems and made progress to promote the integration of human mobility and climate adaptation, into local development plans (**Outputs 2.3 and 3.2**).

Tangible Benefits

- Diversified and climate-resilient livelihood opportunities for vulnerable rural households, contributing to reduced climate-induced and distress-driven migration.
- Improved access to social protection schemes and welfare benefits for migrants and returnees.
- Strengthened psychosocial support and counselling services for migrant workers and their families.
- Enhanced community engagement and awareness on safe and regular migration practices.

Challenges and Responses

While significant progress was achieved in 2025, the ripple effect of political transitions, administrative hurdles, environmental disruptions and procedural requirements since November 2023 resulted in unavoidable implementation delays. To ensure full delivery and consolidation of results, the JP is in the process of preparing a request for an 11-month No-Cost Extension.¹

Delays were primarily associated with identifying suitable, climate-resilient microenterprises aligned with diverse geographic contexts and beneficiaries' needs; securing accessible government premises for establishing Migration Resource Centres; addressing socio-cultural and structural barriers to women's participation; identifying capable local implementing partners; strengthening stakeholders' convergence; and navigating PUNOs approval and endorsement processes.

Despite these challenges, the JP proactively implemented risk mitigation measures, learned critical lessons, and established Standard Operating Procedures. It strengthened in-depth community engagement by mobilizing local networks and maintaining close collaboration with state- and local-level stakeholders. The JP has established four District Level Committees (DLCs), two State Technical Steering Groups (TSGs), and one National Project Steering Committee (PSC) comprised of members from over 10 government departments, institutions and civil society for each state. Since inception, ten DLC meetings, five TSG meetings, and two PSC meetings have been convened. This high-level of institutional convergence reflects the JP's pioneering efforts to operationalize a whole-of-government, whole-of-society approach.

Contribution to UNSDCF, Country Priorities, and SDGs

Throughout 2025, the JP has strengthened alignment with key GCM objectives. In advancing GCM **Objective 2** (minimizing the adverse drivers of migration), the JP invested in human capital development, promoted entrepreneurship and decent employment in line with local labour market needs, and supported grassroots adaptation and resilience strategies to both sudden- slow-onset climate hazards.

¹ Signed endorsements shared by the Chairs of the two state-level TSGs in February 2026. The same is being shared with the FMU.

Through the Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (CVRA) and Baseline Survey (BLS), the JP generated a highly localized, disaggregated evidence base on migration dynamics and vulnerability in the context of climate change and rural livelihoods (GCM Objective 1). Open and accessible information points such as the MRC and m-MRC established along in climate-affected migration corridors contribute to **GCM Objectives 3 and 7**, by providing timely, reliable information and support across all stages of migration. These services are reducing migration-related vulnerabilities while enabling safer and more informed migration decision-making. Gender- and age-responsive approaches, along with targeted support for prospective and returning migrants, are helping making migration an informed choice rather than a necessity while supporting returnees and family members who stay behind. The JP has promoted sustainable reintegration pathways for returnees, recognizing their knowledge, skills and lived experiences as valuable assets in strengthening local resilience and development outcomes. These efforts are aligned with **GCM Objective 19**.

Complementing the GCM, the JP contributed to key **SDGs**, including **Target 13.3** (Climate Action) by promoting climate-resilient and sustainable livelihoods as well as enhancing human and institutional capacity on climate change adaptation; **Target 10.7** (Reduced Inequalities) by improving migration outcomes and inclusivity; and **SDG 5** (GEWE) by empowering women to overcome vulnerabilities through information, access and targeted support at the intersection of migration, agriculture and climate change.

The JP also contributed to India's **UNSDCF** outcomes groups on resilient livelihoods and inclusive governance, in alignment with national priorities such as the India's National Adaptation Plan and relevant state climate strategies. By the end of 2025, the JP had established strong systems, partnerships, and community level interventions, laying a solid foundation for scalable and sustainable impact in the coming years.

Annual Progress

1. Summary and Context

The JP aims to enhance the climate resilience of migrant and vulnerable rural households in coastal Odisha and drought-prone Telangana by strengthening climate-resilient livelihoods and improving access to safe, informed and dignified mobility options. It addresses the interconnected challenges of climate change, rural livelihoods, and migration through an integrated approach that supports sustainable local livelihoods while enabling safer and more informed migration choices.

In 2025, the JP transitioned from foundational assessments to full-scale implementation, in close coordination with government counterparts and stakeholders at national, state, and district levels. Through multistakeholder consultations under the established Programme Steering Committee (PSC), Technical Steering Groups (TSGs) and District Level Committees (DLCs) mechanisms, the two PUNOs used findings from the 2024 Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessments (CVRA) and Baseline Survey (BLS) to develop village-level delivery plans in Odisha and Telangana. Building on the institutional groundwork laid in 2024, the JP onboarded civil society partners: Watershed Support Services and Activities Network (WASSAN) to support climate-resilient agriculture and microenterprise development; Aide-et-Action (AeA)

and National Workers' Welfare Trust (NWWT) to operationalize the full spectrum of migration support services.

The JP also advanced gender, youth and age-sensitivity capacity building efforts in both states. At the national level, the second Programme Steering Committee (PSC) convened at the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW), reviewed the CVRA and BLS findings and recommended closer alignment with National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) and the evolving National Adaptation Plan, alongside a more defined performance and sustainability framework for the Migration Resource Centres (MRCs).

At state level, Technical Steering Groups (TSGs) in Odisha and Telangana, along with multiple rounds of District Level Committee (DLC) meetings, provided strategic guidance on beneficiary targeting, collaboration with various line ministries, and the sequencing and timing of field level implementation.

Operationally, the JP initiated climate-resilient enterprise packages (Output 1.2), including integrated goat rearing, aquaculture value addition, climate-resilient vegetable production and women-led aggregation and bio-input centres. Concurrently, it established a comprehensive migration support ecosystem, comprising five district- and block-level Migration Resource Centers (MRCs), two toll-free helplines providing counselling and mental health and psychosocial support services, and two Mobile MRCs (M-MRCs) to ensure last-mile outreach, particularly in remote and climate-exposed areas (Output 2.1). The JP is on track to achieve its sustainability targets through strategic knowledge and capacity enhancement of implementing partners, local teams, and stakeholders, including through six focused training sessions.² Most significantly, strong government partnerships are expected to ensure full government ownership and continuity of the JP's products and services beyond the programme lifecycle.

In partnership with service providers, the JP worked to integrate human mobility and climate adaptation considerations, into Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDs) through participatory Agricultural Development Plans (ADPs), in collaboration with the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), commencing early 2026 (Output 3.2).

With Access Livelihoods Foundation (ALF), the JP initiated direct beneficiary trainings in Telangana to strengthen financial literacy, investment planning and remittance utilization (Output 1.2). In Odisha and Telangana, Shanta Memorial Rehabilitation Center (SMRC) and Bhumika Women's Collective (BMC) respectively conducted gender, child and youth sensitivity workshops, enhancing the capacity of state and local stakeholders to identify and address gender and age specific needs at the intersection of migration, climate change and rural livelihoods (Output 3.1).

A call for proposal was launched in December 2025 to co-develop curricula and trainings for agricultural extension services, aiming to strengthen their knowledge and capacity to provide comprehensive support at the nexus of climate, migration and agriculture. Preparations are

²The JP imparted two training sessions on safe, orderly and regular migration and how to effectively run MRCs and m – MRCs; two sessions on imparting MHPSS and counselling services to improve the local team's understanding and approach for migrant households in the context of climate change; and two sessions on business development and strategies for rural entrepreneurship.

also underway to engage service providers for community-level Information, Education and Communication (ICE) activities – including wall paintings, street plays and other community-owned initiatives (Output 2.3).

Throughout the year, the JP maintained communications and visibility via dedicated webpages³, and regular engagement with governments counterparts and other stakeholders via workshops and ad hoc meetings. The JP and its activities, workshops, events, found most mention and coverage in both states’ local media outlets and newspaper articles.⁴

Some elements of the JP were delayed due to election-related delivery suspensions in 2024, including two election cycles at the central (General Elections) and state levels (Odisha). These suspensions temporarily halted activity implementation and required multiple revisions, especially with regards to activities related to stakeholders’ convergence.⁵ These events starting late 2023, which carried on for most of the first half of 2024, delayed the CVRA in both states, which pushed the BLS completion to 2025. However, in 2025, the JP had caught up and mitigated the time loss, through sustained dialogue and engagement with relevant stakeholders in both states.

Key challenges navigated in 2025 included:

- **Designing scalable, climate-resilient microenterprises:** Environmental variability – such as fluctuations in summer and winter temperatures, erratic rainfall, heatwaves, floods, sea-level rise and coastal conservation measures – delayed the identification of context-appropriate livelihood models. The JP invested significant time in selecting suitable and scalable models, obtaining information and approvals from relevant authorities and government entities, and procuring in-kind support in accordance with established procurement procedures. With this preparatory groundwork now completed, these pilot micro-enterprises will be operationalized in 2026.
- **Securing government premises for Migration Resource Centres (MRCs):** In rural and out – of - reach areas, knowledge, understanding and perceptions, especially on international migration are limited. To set up a sustainable MRC – led ecosystem, government ownership, hence their approval and endorsement were essential. The approval process led to several rounds of negotiations and advocacy initiatives, including during the initial DLC and TSG meetings. Since late 2024 and all of early 2025, this process was the JP’s priority. However, the JP mitigated delays in service delivery through the rapid deployment of Mobile MRCs (m-MRCs), enhanced helpline services, and intensified field outreach to other villages, in the block with similar migration and climate changed related challenges. All MRCs, housed in government premises are fully operational.
- **Targeting social mapping in high-remittance areas:** Identify households with potential and in-built capacity (skills and knowledge acquired during migration) to generate interest in low-cost, low-risk micro-enterprises was delayed due to local elections, which prevented community meetings and beneficiary briefings. The JP leveraged targeted mapping once restrictions lifted to optimize household engagement and enterprise uptake.

³ [Migration and Climate Change | IOM India; MMPTF](#)

⁴ The links to news channel coverage, national and local newspapers are shared in the Annexure section.

⁵ The same was reported in the 2024 Annual Report and the mid-year reports for 2024 and 2025.

2. Results

Progress towards the outputs

Output 1.1: *Improved evidence on the links between migration, agriculture, and climate change in key blocks and villages in the districts of Nizamabad and Narayanpet (Telangana) and Ganjam and Kendrapada (Odisha)*

In early 2025, the JP strengthened its evidence base through the completion of two comprehensive Baseline Surveys (BLS) carried out by Service Providers, namely Policy Development and Advocacy Group (PDAG)⁶ in Telangana and the International Institute for Migration and Development (IIMAD)⁷ in Odisha. The two BLS covered over 800 Respondent households in four districts and 14 villages (six in Odisha and eight in Telangana) building on the gender and age-sensitive Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessments (CVRA) completed in 2024. Households were selected through a rigorous, multi-stakeholder process guided CVRA criteria (as detailed in the 2024 Annual Report and mid-year Report 2025) involving village- and block-level officials as well as community representatives, primarily from women's Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs). This participatory approach was critical to overcoming initial reluctance among households to participate in the surveys.

Findings from the BLS generated context-specific resilience indicators that capture the interaction between migration, agriculture and climate risks in the targeted districts. These indicators are aligned with IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix, and the IPCC's vulnerability indicators. Insights from the two BLS informed the JP's intervention parameters for all three outcomes, beginning with:

- Identification of beneficiary households: primarily dependent on agriculture and allied sectors, with a history of migration, largely women-led, and with limited to no agriculture assets (landless or marginal farmers).
- Area mapping and partner scoping: for the establishment of Migration Resource Centers (MRCs).
- Defining the activity scope and division of responsibilities: helping to establish the nature, scope and duration of activities and responsibilities to be shared between the PUNOs
- Determine appropriate partnership and stakeholder engagement strategies for effective delivery.

This evidence-driven approach ensures that programme interventions are context-specific, gender-responsive, and aligned with the priorities of vulnerable communities in climate-affected areas. Findings from the BLS indicated that while certain geographies, especially in arid areas of Telangana, had been impacted by prolonged periods of poor rainfall, erratic rainfall patterns, including excessive rainfall, have also recently occurred as also observed during 2025.

⁶ [PDAG Consulting – Facilitating People-Centric Public Policy](#)

⁷ [Home - IIMAD | The International Institute for Migration & Development](#)

Under Output 1.1., the BLS-led evidence base on the intersection of migration, agriculture and climate change was further enriched through Focus Group Discussions, and Participatory Rural Appraisal exercises on topics such as climate resilient practices, rural entrepreneurs and pathways for sustainable women’s empowerment. The current evidence base incorporates insights from all the villages covered under the BLS, as well as neighboring geographies within the same administrative blocks that experience similar climate, livelihoods and mobility issues.

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*

To operationalize this output, the JP onboarded Watershed Support Services and Activities Network (WASSAN), a national NGO with extensive experience in climate-resilient agriculture, through a transparent bidding process on 15 May 2025. WASSAN is responsible for technical implementation of agriculture-related activities and community engagement in both Odisha and Telangana

In 2025, WASSAN rapidly mobilized its team following the signing of the Letter of Agreement (LoA) and completed Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) across six selected villages in Odisha and eight in Telangana. A total of 534 (237 male and 297 female) community members participated in these discussions. These PRAs enabled the identification of context-specific climate-resilient agricultural interventions, ensuring that proposed solutions align with local agro-ecological realities and household needs. Importantly, the interventions are consistent with the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC⁸) and its National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA⁹), which emphasize water-use efficiency, soil health management, and livelihood diversification. Based on these findings, **575 beneficiary households** have been shortlisted for microenterprise support directly contributing to Output 1.2 and advancing the JP toward its target of 1,000 households under indicator 1.2a.

Strengthening outcome-level progress for resilient livelihoods, the JP adopted intersectional approaches with each household, prioritizing woman beneficiary as de- facto or de jure heads of households. The JP’s commitment to GEWE and women’s leadership in resilience-building, aligns naturally with the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM¹⁰) and state-level women’s empowerment programmes.

FAO and WASSAN teams worked closely with selected beneficiaries, government line departments, and agricultural experts to co-design livelihood interventions that are both climate-adaptive and socially equitable. Consultations prioritized climate-resilient enterprises capable of generating year-round income, reducing the vulnerability that often drives distress-

⁸ **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC):** India’s overarching climate strategy launched in 2008, comprising eight national missions to promote sustainable development while addressing climate change.

⁹ **National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA):** A mission under NAPCC aimed at making agriculture more productive, sustainable, and climate resilient through soil health, water management, and livelihood diversification.

¹⁰ The National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), also known as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission, is a flagship programme of the Ministry of Rural Development aimed at reducing rural poverty by promoting self-employment and livelihoods. It mobilizes rural poor households, particularly women, into self-help groups (SHGs) and their federations, and supports them through capacity building, financial inclusion, access to credit, and livelihood diversification.

migration. Each enterprise was assessed for climate-resilience, feasibility within local agro-ecological conditions, and potential for inclusive participation, particularly by women and marginalized groups. This approach complements the National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change (NAFCC¹¹), which supports innovative adaptation practices in vulnerable regions.

In **Odisha**, six climate-resilient enterprises were selected, each aligned with state priorities under the Odisha Climate-Smart Agriculture Alliance (2025) and the Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate-Resilient Agriculture (OIIPCRA¹²):

- **Community-linked integrated goat rearing with market linkages and goat-kid sharing:** Reinforces social equity and herd sustainability, aligned with NRLM's livestock-based livelihood promotion.
- **Organic fish feed manufacturing:** Reduces input costs and promotes eco-friendly aquaculture, supporting Odisha's sustainable fisheries objectives under the State Fisheries Policy.
- **Renovation of farm ponds and fish culture:** Enhances water retention and diversifies income sources, directly contributing to OIIPCRA's water conservation objectives.
- **Hygienic fish drying with market linkages:** Adds value and reduces post-harvest losses, consistent with the Blue Revolution Scheme.
- **Aerobic composting of water hyacinth:** Converts invasive species into a soil health resource, supporting NMSA's soil health management component.
- **Mechanized leaf plate production by women-led groups:** Promotes women-led enterprises under NRLM and Odisha's Mission Shakti program.

In **Telangana**, four enterprises were selected, aligned with the Telangana State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC)¹³, Mission Kakatiya¹⁴, and Rythu Bandhu Scheme¹⁵:

- **Community-linked integrated goat rearing with market linkages and goat-kid sharing:** Reinforces social equity and herd sustainability, complementing NRLM's livestock initiatives.

¹¹ The National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) is a central sector scheme of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change that supports projects aimed at enhancing adaptive capacity of communities, particularly in climate-vulnerable regions. The fund finances interventions focused on climate-resilient agriculture, water management, ecosystem-based adaptation, and livelihood diversification to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change.

¹² The Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate-Resilient Agriculture is an initiative of the Government of Odisha, supported by the World Bank, aimed at enhancing climate-resilient agricultural production in selected districts of Odisha. The project focuses on improving irrigation service delivery, strengthening water user associations, promoting climate-resilient agricultural practices, and enhancing farmers' access to markets and value chains.

¹³ The Telangana State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) is a strategic framework developed by the Government of Telangana to address climate change impacts through sector-specific adaptation and mitigation actions. Aligned with the National Action Plan on Climate Change, the SAPCC outlines priorities across key sectors such as agriculture, water resources, forests, energy, and livelihoods, with the objective of enhancing climate resilience and promoting sustainable development in the state.

¹⁴ Mission Kakatiya is a flagship initiative of the Government of Telangana aimed at restoring and rejuvenating minor irrigation tanks and water bodies across the state. The programme focuses on desilting tanks, strengthening bunds, repairing feeder channels, and improving water storage capacity to enhance irrigation potential, groundwater recharge, and agricultural productivity.

¹⁵ Rythu Bandhu Scheme is a flagship initiative of the Government of Telangana that provides direct financial assistance to farmers to support agricultural input costs. Under the scheme, eligible land-owning farmers receive seasonal investment support per acre for both Kharif and Rabi crops, aimed at reducing dependence on informal credit and improving agricultural productivity.

- **Climate-resilient vegetable production using shade nets and drip irrigation:** Mitigates heat stress and water scarcity, aligned with Mission Kakatiya’s water security goals and NMSA’s promotion of micro-irrigation.
- **Village-level aggregation centres managed by women’s groups:** Strengthens market access and bargaining power, consistent with NRLM and Telangana’s Rythu Bandhu support framework.
- **Bio-input resource centres run by women’s groups:** Promotes sustainable farming practices and reduces dependency on chemical inputs, aligned with SAPCC’s emphasis on organic and climate-resilient agriculture.

Procurement of in-kind support for these enterprises is currently underway, ensuring timely initiation of interventions. A total of 100 beneficiaries has been oriented on the Community-Linked Goat Rearing Enterprise. To institutionalize the approach and ensure accountability, a tripartite agreement has been developed and signed among the individual beneficiary, the Common Interest Group (CIG), and the Village Organization (VO). The latter is a federation of Self-Help Groups in the village). The agreement stipulates that after 1.5 years each beneficiary will pass on one adult female goat and one female goat kid to a new beneficiary, thereby promoting sustainability and enabling the scaling of the intervention through a structured pass-on mechanism.

These enterprises represent a strategic blend of climate resilience, gender empowerment, and economic viability, reinforcing the JP’s commitment to promoting sustainable livelihoods and reducing climate-induced and distress-driven migration. By embedding interventions within the framework of national and state-level policies—including National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture (OIIPCRA), and Rythu Bandhu—the JP strengthens institutional ownership, enhances policy coherence, and ensures long-term sustainability of outcomes.

Results Stories

Telangana: Enhancing access to social protection and institutional linkage of the MRCs

In Narayanpet, Telangana, many migrant workers and returnees are unaware, or unable, to access social welfare schemes of the Labour Department despite fulfilling eligibility criteria. The Joint Programme's outreach identified one of the key reasons being challenges in physically accessing the services of the Labour Department. Narayanpet, the newest district, was carved out of Mahabubnagar, (now the neighboring district), from where the district labour department conducts its administrative operations, and the administrative demarcation, between the two districts, are yet to be done. For the people of Narayanpet, Long distances, administrative confusion, lack of information and limited deployment of labour officials constrained last-mile outreach.

The Joint Programme's awareness generation activities on safe, orderly and regular migration, using the mobile Migration Resource Center (m – MRC), community meetings and calls to the MRC: Counselling Center's toll-free helpline revealed that many migrants lacked access to social security, in the absence of Labour Cards. A Labour Card enables workers to welfare benefits for health, pension, compensation, maternity benefits, scholarships, disability support, housing and skills development.

The MRC team began documenting needs, supporting beneficiaries in completing applications, and coordinating closely with the Labour Department to facilitate submissions and follow-ups. In 2025, the Additional Labour Officer received 171 Labour Card applications submitted through the MRCs. The JP is constantly working to negotiate early registration of applicants and issuance of the Labour Cards through which migrants and returnees can support themselves. In a way, the MRCs, especially in Kosgi, Narayanpet, have become a functional arm of the Labour Department. This has been acknowledged by the department and government stakeholders during the JP's coordination meetings at the district and state – levels.

Embedding migration services within existing government systems enhances sustainability. By complementing, rather than duplicating, government functions, the JP strengthened institutional outreach while increasing trust among migrant communities. The JP has learned that returnee migrants and their families benefit a lot from Labour Cards, in getting social security because they have been migrating for many years, without having their skills and contributions recognized. Labour Cards act as a key first step in enabling sustainable local reintegration.

Lost and Found: MRC – led reunification of a missing migrant from Ganjam, Odisha

A woman approached the MRC, Chhatrapur (Ganjam district) after losing contact with her husband, who had migrated to Dubai for work. Initial attempts to reach the recruiting agent were unsuccessful, and the family had no information about his whereabouts.

The MRC Coordinator alerted the office of the Protector of Emigrants (PoE) in Bhubaneswar, who helped establish contact with the Consular help desk in Dubai. After close follow-ups, which involved engagement with the authorities, letters to the Consulate and Pravasi Bharati Help Desk¹⁶ in Dubai, legal action against the Recruiting Agent, obtaining details of the employer, and establishing contact with them, details of the missing migrant were unearthed. The employer communicated the police detention of the migrant due to violation of a local law. Through the PoE's support, the MRC team successfully helped trace the missing migrant and reunified him with his family. Upon his return, the migrant and his family received psychosocial and counselling support from the MRC. The case reinforced trust in the MRC system and demonstrated the effectiveness of coordinated migration governance mechanisms.

The case highlighted critical gaps in safe and ethical recruitment practices and the importance of pre-departure orientation and e – Migrate enrollment and registration with the Indian Embassy at the place of destination. These components have now been further strengthened within the MRCs services to reduce vulnerability and prevent similar cases.

¹⁶ [Pravasi Bharatiya Sahayata Kendra Toll free number: 800 46342 | Emergency No. for Death Cases: 00-971-507347676 | Emergency No. for Housemaid Cases: 00-971-504559594 - Announcements / Public Advisories / Updates | Consulate General of India, Dubai, UAE](#)

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*

The JP launched a call for proposals to identify and select a qualified service provider to support the co-development of comprehensive curricula and the delivering of structured training programs for block- and district-level officials. These efforts aim to strengthen their capacities to support rural households in adopting climate-resilient agricultural practices and technologies through gender- and age-sensitive approaches. This marks a significant shift from sporadic capacity-building efforts to a more institutionalized and scalable model of extension training.

The training curricula are expected to embed critical themes such as climate adaptation, rural livelihoods, human mobility, and social inclusion. These elements will be integrated into existing agricultural extension frameworks, ensuring that the training content is both relevant and aligned with long-term sustainability objectives.

At the national level, the initiative directly supports the National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change (NAFCC) by embedding climate adaptation into extension curricula, thereby piloting innovative adaptation models in vulnerable regions. The integration of gender-sensitive approaches and women's leadership aligns with the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), which emphasizes the empowerment of women and marginalized groups through livelihood diversification. Furthermore, the structured training approach is consistent with the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and the Government of India's Digital Agriculture Mission, both of which prioritize the modernization of extension services, improved soil health, and the use of digital tools for knowledge dissemination.

At the state level, the JP's focus on embedding climate adaptation and social inclusion into extension curricula complements Odisha's Climate-Smart Agriculture Alliance (2025) and the Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate-Resilient Agriculture (OIIPCRA), which aim to mainstream climate-smart practices and strengthen irrigation systems. By promoting women's participation in extension training, the JP also aligns with Odisha's flagship Mission Shakti (renamed now as "Subhadra Shakti") programme, which supports women's empowerment and collective leadership in rural development. In Telangana, the initiative reinforces the State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC), while complementing Mission Kakatiya through its focus on water security and tank restoration. It also enhances farmers' capacity to leverage direct income support under Rythu Bandhu and strengthens resilience in line with the Rythu Bima farmer insurance scheme.

By embedding climate adaptation, migration dynamics, and social inclusion into extension curricula, the JP ensures that agricultural extension services are not only technically robust but also socially equitable. The alignment with national and state-level programs - including NMSA, NRLM, NAFCC, OIIPCRA, Mission Shakti, Mission Kakatiya, Rythu Bandhu, and Rythu Bima - reinforces institutional ownership and policy coherence. This integrated approach enhanced the capacity of extension systems to respond to evolving challenges faced by

farming communities, while ensuring that gender- and age-sensitive approaches remain central to resilience-building and migration risk reduction.

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.*

To operationalize migration-governance priorities into services, the JP onboarded two experienced non-governmental organizations. In **Odisha**, Aide – et – Action (AeA)¹⁷ was selected based on its extended experience working with high vulnerable migrant populations, facilitating access to basic services, promoting social inclusion and enabling linkages with government welfare programmes. Its strong engagement with local governments, stakeholders, and social actors further supports effective convergence and contributes to operationalizing a whole-of-society approach. In **Telangana**, National Workers' Welfare Trust (NWWT) was engaged, drawing on its longstanding presence in the state, including prior to the separation from Andhra Pradesh in 2014. The organization has significant experience in advancing the rights of domestic workers in the Gulf countries. NWWT's onboarding is part of the JP's endeavors to continue strengthening existing efforts including previous collaboration with IOM India to support the return and reintegration of migrants, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In both states, access to migration-related support, services and information has been facilitated through **MRCs**, **mobile MRCs**, and **remote counselling and support services**. All service delivery mechanisms are fully operational and implemented in close collaboration with state and local government departments.

- 1. Migration Resource Centers (MRCs):** All MRCs have developed unique implementation pathways tailored to the needs of their respective areas and beneficiaries. Overall, MRCs cover a range of topics related to safe, orderly and regular migration, including **Safe Migration Practices**
 - Pre-departure preparedness, including orientation on migration procedures.
 - Use of safe and licensed recruitment pathways.
 - Awareness about prospective employers and rules/regulation of destination countries. Key destination countries include Qatar, Oman, Dubai, Bahrain, with Russia and Israel emerging as new destinations for aspirants recruited in sectors like construction, supply chain, logistics, garments, and textiles.
- 2. Essential Documentation Checklist**
 - Checklist of critical documents to carry while migrating
- 3. Risks of Unsafe Migration**
 - Dangers of travelling on tourist visas.
 - Prevention of unsafe migration practices.

¹⁷ [Aide et Action](#)

4. Registration on Government Portals

- Registration and use of portals such as e-Migrate¹⁸, Pare-Shram¹⁹, MADAD²⁰, e-Shram²¹ for migration support and grievance redressal.

5. Access to benefits and Legal Knowledge

- Benefits under the Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana (PBBY).²²
- Awareness of migration laws and regulations, including the Emigration Act, 1983, labour laws, compliance requirements, documentation management and reporting obligations.

6. Livelihood Strengthening

- Strategies to support women and family members who stay behind in migrating households.

7. Remittances Management

- Guidance on management and utilization of remittances.

8. Cyber Security

- Awareness of cyber risks and preventive measures.

9. Health and Wellbeing

- Addressing health issues among international migrants, including HIV prevention, avoiding excessive alcohol consumption, and maintaining proper hydration

10. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

- Importance and how to ask for help; and access to referral services.

Mobile MRCs (m-MRCs): To enhance last-mile access purpose-built mobile Migration Resource Centers (m-MRCs) have been deployed. The m-MRC is a retrofitted Maruti EECO van equipped with a 52" screen TV, Public Address (PA) system, GPS unit, CCTV to observe the internal and external surroundings for documentation and safety purposes, battery backup, and digital storage. Each state's m-MRC has been modified to effectively conduct field visits and community sessions in remote, climate-exposed villages. Vans carry a detachable awning to enable sessions under high heat or direct sunlight. This rural innovation is piloting an outreach model that improves information access, referral services and counselling support, in remote rural areas for populations that are otherwise difficult to reach. Both states' m – MRCs embody strong convergence disseminating targeted information (videos, clips, jingles) shared by key departments on safe migration²³, labour rights and social welfare²⁴, government services on agriculture²⁵ and more. The m – MRC - led awareness sessions are often attended by government officials at the village and block levels.

¹⁸ [E-migrate](#)

¹⁹ [Home | PARESHRAM](#)

²⁰ [Madad | Madad MEA | Consular Madad | Madad CPV | Consular Grievances](#)

²¹ [Home | e-Shram](#)

²² 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. [Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojana \(PBBY\)](#)

²³ [Launch of e-Migrate Portal & Mobile App \(October 14, 2024\)](#)

²⁴ [Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers; Telangana Building and Other Constructions Workers Welfare Board](#)

²⁵ [Mukhya Mantri Krishi Udyog Yojana - YouTube; తెలంగాణ రైతులు పెర్మిలెజర్ యాప్ ద్వారా యూరియా ను బుకింగ్ చేసుకునే విధానం | వ్యవసాయ శాఖ తెలంగాణ](#)

Telangana

In Telangana, two district-level MRCs are operational, located in the campuses of the Revenue Divisional Office, in Nizamabad, and Mandal/Block development office, in Kosgi, Narayanpet. The **MRC Counselling Centre**, housed within the Department of Labour in Hyderabad, operates a toll-free helpline (1800-599-1393) that also provides Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS). The helpline has already received **407 calls** of which over **50 percent (248)** were women. Approximately **150 callers** were international returnees and prospective migrants. Responding to the evidence from the BLS identifying high migration intensity areas, an additional MRC in the **Dharpalle block in Nizamabad** is currently in the pipeline. In 2025, the two district-level MRCs recorded a total of **905 visitors**. Of those, the MRC in Nizamabad (NZB) had 300 male and 226 female visitors, while the MRC in Narayanpet (NPT) had 303 male, and 76 female visitors. To strengthen last-mile reach out, mobile MRCs (m-MRC) have been deployed. Through pre-planned visitation schedule - shared with village and block-level stakeholders - the m-MRCs covered **18 villages**, significantly expanding access in remote rural areas. The m-MRCs outreach supported 671 males, and 225 females in Nizamabad; and 519 males, and 164 females in Narayanpet. This brings the total outreach to **1,579 beneficiaries** through mobile units.

The following table provides an overview of the support provided by the MRCs and m - MRCs to beneficiaries with regards to facilitating access to services, social security and government schemes:

Table 1 Overview of support provided by the MRCs and m-MRCs

Support	Nizamabad	Narayanpet	Total
Labour Cards applications: support provided for obtaining Labour Cards which are mandatory for accessing schemes offered by the Labour Department.	11 M 1 F	84 M 75 F	171
Overseas Employment Linkages: Linking beneficiaries to the Telangana Overseas Manpower Company (TOMCOM) mobile-based application system ²⁶ enabling access to verified overseas job opportunities. ²⁷	220 M	20 M	240
Ration Card applications: Assistance for marginalized or Below Poverty Line (BPL) households to obtain ration cards, contributing to improved household food security.	90 F	-	90
Birth Certificate Facilitation: Support in securing birth certificates, particularly for families in remote areas, recognizing that this document is essential for accessing most government services.	30 M 49 F	-	79

²⁶ https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.pins100.tomcom&pcampaignid=web_share
<https://apps.apple.com/in/app/tomcom/id6444227753>

²⁷ [Official Website of Telangana Overseas Manpower Company Limit.](#)

E-Shram cards: Facilitation to access E-Shram cards for unorganized and informal migrant workers, enabling access to social security schemes and strengthening linkages with welfare delivery systems.		28 M 30 F	58
Skill – certified individuals: Trained and certified by the National Academy of Construction (NAC) and BIRED ²⁸ for embroidery work.	11 M 16 F	30 F	57
Bank accounts opened and digital finance services unlocked (Unified Payment Interface/UPI)	3 F	2 F	5
Business enterprises set up: Facilitation of enterprise development, particularly among women from migrant households engaged in rural collectives (SHGs).	3	2	

The two MRCs' Coordinators are now firmly embedded within the local migration support and management ecosystem. Their engagement began through active participation in government and stakeholder meetings, events and workshops. As their roles have evolved and consolidate, coordinators have increasingly transitioned from participants to recognized resource persons and speakers. In this capacity, they are actively disseminating information on safe, orderly and regular migration, while also strengthening the visibility and credibility of MRCs within institutional platforms. These sustained efforts have significantly expanded the MRCs outreach enabling to directly engage with **3,464 individuals**²⁹ during state and district level Prajavani³⁰ sessions, and events organized by local authorities and NGOs.

Odisha

In Odisha, **four MRCs are currently operational** across district and block levels. Two **district-level MRCs** are located within the Department of Agriculture premises in Chhatrapur, Ganjam, and Kendrapada. Two **block-level MRCs** are located in Khalikhote, Ganjam and Rajnagar, Kendrapada. Rajnagar MRC was the last to be set up, delayed due to its location in a cyclone prone and flooding zone, but necessary for catering to some of the most exposed blocks and villages in Kendrapada.³¹ Since their inception, between June and September 2025, Odisha's MRCs have directly supported **70 visitors, 52 in Ganjam and 14 in Kendrapada**. At district-level, the m - MRCs were visited by **1,342 individuals** in Ganjam (780 males, 562 females) including 618 youth, while in Kendrapada, **535 individuals** were reached with a relatively balanced gender distribution (264 males, 271 females) and 175 visitors, of which

²⁸ [Welcome to BIRED \(BANKERS INSTITUTE OF RURAL AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT\)](#)

²⁹ From the general population attending Prajavani sessions. These are a combination of migrants and non – migrants who visited the MRC Coordinator's desk at the Prajavani sessions and received information about safe migration, MRCs, E-migrate and ways to access migration support. This is being done in conjunction with the district administration efforts to streamline migration support into the government's channels.

³⁰ Launched on December 8, 2023, the Prajavani Program is a landmark initiative aimed at redefining citizen engagement and public governance in the state. Departments with a high volume of grievances operate specialized desks at the venue, manned by senior officers who provide immediate assistance. The migration desk is attended by the MRC Coordinator.

³¹ The JP pursued intense advocacy efforts with the District Level Committee (DLC) and TSG meetings, bringing the total number of MRCs in Odisha to four.

793 were youth. These figures highlight both the demand and the significant potential for sustained intervention in migration-prone communities.

Before and during the MRC – set up in Odisha, the JP had to ramp up efforts to establish a grounded understanding of international migration and the necessity of related support, which was found to be much less compared to Telangana.³² It was also, only in late 2024, that a Protector of Emigrants (PoE) was assigned to the Bhubaneswar desk, to implement the MEA's mandate on supporting emigrants' safe departure and return as per the GoI's laws and policies. This was a new position, compared to Telangana, where the PoE desk has been operational for many years. The deliberation period was impacted by the rolling effects of a complete government change in 2024, local election cycles, followed by intense climate events and the necessity of embedding migration governance within the agriculture support ecosystem. Cognizant of the slow pace, the JP, soft launched its m – MRC in Odisha, ahead of its formal inauguration, which took place on 4th August 2025, by the Deputy Chief Minister.³³ This engagement pathway, led to trust-building with the communities, and with the stakeholders, which helped drive the government endorsement of MRCs in the 4 physical locations. Notably, the m - MRC outreach, expanded the JP's outreach to **32 villages** - 18 in Ganjam and 14 in Kendrapara.

Beyond outreach, MRC-led interventions in Odisha have demonstrated tangible impact in **protection and case management.** In Chhatrapur, the MRC facilitated the repatriation of the mortal remains of three international migrants, providing critical support to bereaved families. In another significant case, the MRC supported the successful repatriation of a missing migrant worker in Dubai.³⁴ This was achieved through coordinated efforts involving Consulate officials in Dubai (Pravasi Bharati Help Desk) and the Protector of Emigrants in Bhubaneswar. The case received widespread attention across the state, substantially increasing awareness of the MRC's role and services.³⁵ The MRC-led rescue and repatriation exercise has also strengthened institutional linkages, particularly with the office of Protector of Emigrants (PoE) which operates under the Emigration Act, 1983. Engagement with the Pravasi Bharati Sahayata Kendra (PBSK or the Migrant Help desk) in Dubai further reflects the JP's growing cross-border coordination capacity. Importantly, MRC-led outreach and casework have revealed both the scale of migration-related vulnerabilities and the significant unmet need for sustained interventions. Key insights emerging from the Odisha experience include the critical importance of pre-departure orientation, skills training, and awareness, as well as the need to strengthen access to support systems in destination countries.

The **Counselling Center**, including a toll-free helpline (1800-345-7885) offering Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), is currently operating from Action et Aid's offices in

³² This was also found during the CVRA and BLS related community meetings and interviews with government stakeholders.

³³ [Odisha launches mobile migrant resource centre to support workers | Bhubaneswar News - The Times of India](#)

³⁴ The missing migrant was arrested and detained due to smoking in public, which is prohibited in Dubai and many GCC destinations. Not knowing the law, lack of employer support and access, further aggrieved the family, who couldn't trace him and approached the MRC, Chhatrapur, which triggered the lengthy but successful tracing and repatriation process.

³⁵ [Missing Odia Youth From Dubai Returns Home In Ganjam: Claims Dubai Police Picked Him Up - YouTube](#)

Bhubaneswar. Plans are underway to transition the centre into government premises by May 2026, which will further strengthen institutional integration and long-term sustainability.

Odisha's tollfree helpline received **47 calls**, including **25 in Ganjam (17 female, 5 male)** and **22 in Kendrapara (18 female, 4 male)**. Callers were primarily women from migrant households and migrant workers within the state, with nearly 50 percent of calls made by youth (15). The queries largely related to accessing social security schemes, including labour card application (9), livelihood support (10), ration cards (6), pension provisions (6), housing and accommodation (4) and widow pension (3). The support sought often overlapped, reflecting the dual vulnerabilities of migration and agrarian livelihoods. Nearly all cases included a psychosocial component highlighting the strong link between economic stress, migration, and mental wellbeing. All information is recorded in the helpline's case management system which captures information about callers' migration status, marital status, household size, age, gender, location and such, albeit in a strictly confidential and anonymized format (leaving non – essential details). Hence, while the helpline directly supported only 47 individuals, it is estimated that approximately 200 people, including children, elderly persons, and persons with disabilities, benefited indirectly, as members of households, and the larger community.

To improve access and address stigma around MPHSS, particularly in migration-prone and disaster-affected areas – the JP trained **25 community volunteers** in December 2025 from Gokharkuda and Kanheipur villages in Ganjam district. In line with IOM's community-based approaches to MHPSS, the training strengthened volunteers' roles as frontline support providers, enabling early identification of distress, and ensure appropriate referrals for migrant workers, returnees, and left-behind family members.

The training covered core components such as mental health and psychosocial wellbeing, common stressors among migrant households, and the provision of Psychological First Aid (PFA) as a first-line intervention. Emphasis was placed on ethical and safe practices, including active and empathetic listening, confidentiality, do-no-harm principles and non-judgmental approaches, ensuring culturally appropriate support aligned with established standards.

In 2025, both districts experienced high rainfall volumes, with cyclone Montha making landfall in October 2025 and disrupting civilian life across parts of Ganjam, including project locations. Kendrapada, which is particularly climate-vulnerable, continues to face repeated livelihood shocks that have influenced migration patterns over time. In this context, the mobile MRC (m-MRC) has proven critical in ensuring continuity of services, especially in hard-to-reach and disaster-affected areas. Closer locations for shorter and more dynamic durations allow migrants to stay close to their families, especially during perilous periods, like cyclones and floods.³⁶ By ensuring continuity of services in disaster-prone regions, the JP strengthens alignment with the Odisha State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) and the Odisha

³⁶ CVRA and BLS recognize family support (children's education, health, better lives) and the need to be closer to family to be one of the primary reasons for outmigration, return, and reasons for non-migration, from both states, respectively.

Disaster Management Authority's resilience programs, which prioritize community-based disaster preparedness and livelihood recovery. In both states, the JP has established strong convergence with the Department of Labour and Employment and Skill Development, to magnify the government's outreach in supporting rural households make safer migration decisions, by accessing social welfare, gaining knowledge about safety parameters, rules and regulations surrounding migration, grievance redressal, and more.

MRCs also complement the Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PKVY), which focuses on skill development and reintegration of migrant workers, and the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), which supports livelihood diversification for returnee migrants. In Telangana, the m-MRCs complement the Telangana State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) and the Telangana Migrant Workers Welfare Policy, which emphasize last-mile service delivery and social protection for vulnerable migrant households.

The integration of counselling and referral services also supports the objectives of Mission Kakatiya (by addressing migration pressures linked to water scarcity) and Rythu Bandhu/Rythu Bima schemes (by ensuring that farmers and their families have access to reintegration support when migration occurs).

IEC materials developed by the state departments have also been shared with the JP and are being circulated via the MRC and played on the m-MRC screens. These have created a significant impact on last mile outreach and service delivery as part of the MRCs' overall outreach, possible only via the core design principle of the MRC architecture in both states, of recruiting local, community-based staff.

The MRC staff members have been instrumental in bringing lived experience of migration, agriculture, climate shocks and changing environmental realities into their day-to-day work, improving community – buy in, while ensuring trust and confidence in the Joint Programme. This is of relevance towards the sustainability of the Joint Programme, and key to its exit strategy.

By embedding migration referral services and reintegration planning into both static and mobile MRCs, the JP ensures that rural households in climate-exposed geographies have reliable access to information, counselling, and support. The alignment with national programs such as PKVY, NRLM, and the National Policy on Labour Migration, and state-level initiatives including Odisha SAPCC, OIIPCRA, Mission Shakti, Telangana SAPCC, Mission Kakatiya, Rythu Bandhu, and Rythu Bima, reinforces institutional ownership and policy coherence.

By embedding migration support, counselling, and referral services within both static and mobile MRCs, the JP is building a responsive ecosystem that ensures rural households in climate-exposed areas have access to reliable information and support. This integrated approach strengthens institutional convergence, directly addresses the factors for distress- and climate-induced migration, and supports dignified reintegration, while maintaining a strong focus on gender- and age-sensitive service delivery. In this way, the MRCs and m - MRCs are evolving into one-stop facilitation centers. Beyond providing information and access to

safe and regular migration pathways - including ethical recruitment and skilled migration - MRCs are conducting targeted awareness sessions and facilitating access to government schemes and social security benefits. These integrated services position MRCs as critical community-level platforms addressing migration holistically across preparedness, protection and reintegration.

Output 2.2: *Rural households have increased awareness of services and opportunities to establish and sustain climate-resilient livelihoods and agribusinesses.*

Under Output 2.2, the JP has made significant progress in improving awareness among rural households on services and opportunities related to climate-resilient livelihoods and agribusinesses. **In Odisha**, awareness has been directly enhanced among at least **800 households** across five blocks—Khalikote, Chikiti, and Rangeilunda in Ganjam district, and Rajnagar and Mahakalpada in Kendrapada. A similar scale of outreach, reaching close to **800 households**, has been achieved **in Telangana**. These figures are considered direct beneficiaries, based on structured engagement through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and community-level meetings conducted by Action et Aid (AeA) in Odisha and NWWT in Telangana.

Beyond this, the JP's outreach expanded considerably through MRC-led activities, including mobile MRC (m-MRC) visits and broader community engagement. As a result, indirect outreach is estimated to range between **1,500–2,000 households in Odisha** and **2,000–3,000 households in Telangana**. This expanded reach is largely attributable to the m-MRC model, which enabled access to villages beyond those initially covered under the Baseline Survey (BLS).

A key strategy underpinning this outreach has been the use of FGDs and household-level engagement to build awareness and identify livelihood opportunities. In Telangana, NWWT conducted **10 FGDs** with women from Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and completed door-to-door surveys across all eight villages covered under the BLS. In Odisha, Aide et Action undertook similar efforts, creating a repository of migrant households and conducting **10 FGDs across eight villages**, with repeat sessions in some locations to ensure meaningful participation. Each FGD engaged between 10 and 40 participants.

Following the initial District Level Committee (DLC) meetings in **Odisha**, additional villages were identified by DLC members - primarily from the Department of Labour -as areas that could benefit from the JP. This led to the inclusion of Rangeilunda block in Ganjam district. In **Telangana**, a total of **361** women were surveyed, of whom 214 SHG members from Sirkonda, Dharpally, Gundumal, and Kosgi expressed interest in skill training and enterprise development. In **Odisha**, **402 women** from at least 174 SHGs participated in FGDs and related activities.

The FGD-based approach served multiple, interrelated purposes:

- First, it enabled the JP to introduce its interventions in a targeted and grounded manner to women from migrant households, while also highlighting the potential of SHGs and rural collectives - many of which were either dormant or had not previously undertaken economic activities.
- Second, the discussions further supported women in recognizing their social, cultural, and economic roles within the migration ecosystem, including opportunities to better utilize remittances and savings for climate adaptation and long-term planning.
- Third, FGDs provided critical insights into existing skills, gaps in capacity, and the demand for skill development, while helping identify viable rural enterprises that could be initiated and sustained beyond the project period.
- Fourth, community inputs informed the identification of village- and block-level needs to be addressed through MRC-led services, in line with the MRCs' standard operating procedures.
- Fifth, the FGDs helped communicate the scope of MRCs and introduce community-level functionaries - Community Resource Persons (CRPs) in Odisha and Field Facilitators (FFs) in Telangana.

In Telangana, FGDs further revealed a strong aspiration among rural women to transition away from home-based beedi-making. While this activity has historically provided limited income within the informal sector and is supported by certain welfare schemes, it is also associated with health risks and limited upward mobility. The expressed willingness to shift reflects growing aspirations for safer and more sustainable livelihood options.

The quality and effectiveness of FGDs improved over time. Initial sessions facilitated by the IOM New Delhi team between May and June 2025 were followed by continued engagement led by trained local teams. Since then, Field Facilitators and Community Resource Persons have demonstrated significantly enhanced capacity to engage communities, build trust, and provide targeted support to rural households exploring alternative livelihoods.

These efforts have helped identify critical gaps as well as opportunities for livelihood diversification across both farm and off-farm sectors, particularly for women, youth, and migration-affected households dependent on natural resource-based livelihoods, including agriculture.

Most significantly, the JP progressed beyond awareness generation to providing financial and technical support for enterprise development. By December 2025, IOM, in partnership with its implementing partners Aide et Action (AeA) and NWWT, and through sustained engagement with government stakeholders, supported the establishment of **nine women-owned and women-led rural micro-enterprises** - five in Telangana and four in Odisha (**Table 2**). All nine enterprises are operational and generating income. They align with the Government of India's priorities on women's empowerment, financial inclusion, and strengthening rural livelihoods through community-based approaches.³⁷

³⁷ As of writing this report, six more enterprises became operational in Telangana and five are due to be launched in Odisha.

Table 2. Women - owned and women - led rural micro-enterprises in Odisha and Telangana established in 2025.

Women-led enterprises in Odisha	Women-led enterprises in Telangana
Two paper plate making units (Kanheipur)	Four paper plate making units (Nyavanani, Mailaram and Mudireddipally)
One leaf plate making unit (Manikapur)	One local grocery store (Nyavanandi)
One incense stick making unit (Kanheipur)	

In setting up these enterprises, the JP has aligned closely with a range of national and state level schemes that support micro-enterprise development, financial inclusion, and climate-resilient livelihoods. These include the National Rural livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and State Rural Livelihood Missions (SNRLM), as well as the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY)³⁸ which provides collateral-free financial support to micro and small enterprises (MSEs)³⁹; and the MUDRA scheme⁴⁰ that provides finance and loan support to MSEs. The JP’s focus on SHGs and women-led enterprises directly complements NRLM’s mandate to empower rural women through collective entrepreneurship and financial inclusion.

In Odisha, the JP engagement with SHGs and women’s groups in Ganjam also supports the Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate-Resilient Agriculture (OIIPCR) by strengthening climate adaptive and farming systems. At the same time, its emphasis on climate-resilient livelihoods contributes to the objectives of the Odisha State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC). In Telangana, the JP interventions similarly reinforce the Telangana State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC), particularly in advancing climate resilience and improving access to water resources and storage solutions.

The SHG-owned rural enterprises are also aimed to promote the creation of revolving funds, enabling access to micro-insurance for health, crops, and life thereby strengthening household-level risk mitigation. In Odisha, this alignment extends beyond Mission Shakti under the Odisha Livelihoods Mission, contributing to initiatives such as the Subhadra Yojana - a flagship initiative owned by the Department of Women and Child – which provides a financial safety net of INR 50,000 to women and their families⁴¹, and the PM Lakhpati Didi scheme which promotes SHG members with earnings over INR 1 lakh through improved access to assets, skills, finance (easy bank linkage and access to government schemes) and markets.

In Telangana, beneficiaries have been registered with the UDYAM portal of the Government of India, a one-stop platform that facilitates streamlined access to multiple government schemes without repeated administrative processes. This registration links beneficiaries to the Department of Rural Development’s Mahila Shakti framework, implemented through

³⁸ <https://www.drishtias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-analysis/pradhan-mantri-mudra-yojana-2>

³⁹ <https://www.drishtias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-editorials/india-s-msme-sector>

⁴⁰ [Mudra - Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Ltd.](#)

⁴¹ [Odisha Subhadra Yojana English Guidelines](#)

the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty, and further enables access to the StreeNidhi scheme for hassle-free credit support.

A key innovation of the JP has been the phased approach to enterprise development. Rural enterprises have been launched in stages, engaging women from SHGs belonging to remittance-receiving households, particularly those with international migration linkages. This approach was designed to address hesitation, low confidence, and risk aversion among beneficiaries in initiating business activities.

Phase 1 enterprises were led by SHG women who already possessed basic technical and financial management skills, along with the willingness and capacity to access markets and sustain their enterprises beyond the project period⁴². The success of these initial enterprises has played a catalytic role in building confidence among other SHG members, enabling the JP to initiate subsequent phases. As a result, more women are now coming forward to establish diverse livelihood activities and improve their income levels.

Early learnings from enterprise operations have highlighted the need for standard, and customized training and capacity building for financial inclusion, planning, and skill development, which directly align with the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) that equips youth and migrants with employable skills. To strengthen this component, the JP has onboarded Access Livelihoods Foundation in Telangana to provide structured support in financial planning, enterprise development, and the establishment of MRC-led advisory services. These services aim to improve remittance utilization and promote skill development for both reintegration and safer migration.

In parallel, enterprise development and market linkage strategies are reinforcing access to credit for small and medium enterprises in line with the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), while improved access to raw materials and storage solutions complements the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), which emphasizes climate-resilient agricultural practices, soil health, and water-use efficiency.

Strengthening financial inclusion and enterprise development also enhances farmers' ability to make productive use of income support under Rythu Bandhu, while awareness on risk mitigation and livelihood diversification complements Rythu Bima⁴³ - the state's farmer insurance scheme.

At the grassroots level, JP teams are consolidating these insights to design cost-effective resource mobilization strategies for households that alternate between migration and agriculture in response to ongoing climate challenges. Through FGDs and surveys, awareness of key government schemes targeting youth, women, migrants, and farmers is being

⁴² In Nyavanandi village, a member of an SHG has a strong social media presence which she uses to showcase her life, struggles, and experiences. Her social media channels on Instagram and YouTube have hundreds of views about the new paper – plate making business, which while influencing others, are enabling access to markets and more buyers.

⁴³ Rythu Bima Scheme is a social security initiative of the Government of Telangana that provides group life insurance coverage to eligible farmers in the state. Under the scheme, in the event of a farmer's death due to any cause, a fixed insurance amount is paid directly to the nominated family member, offering financial protection and livelihood support to bereaved households.

systematically disseminated, strengthening informed decision-making and institutional linkages with national and state programmes as outlined earlier in this report.

By embedding awareness and access to these schemes within community-level planning processes, the JP ensures that rural households are not only better informed but also better positioned to leverage opportunities for sustainable agribusiness development and long-term climate resilience.

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

To foster inclusive and participatory learning, the JP advanced efforts to establish and reinforce community-driven platforms for dialogue and knowledge exchange on issues related to climate change, migration and adaptation. During the reporting period, WASSAN initiated plans to organize Gram Sabhas⁴⁴, Mahila Sabhas⁴⁵, and Bal Sabhas⁴⁶ across the target villages. Anchored in the participatory governance principles of the Panchayati Raj system⁴⁷, these forums are envisaged as structured spaces for peer-to-peer learning, enabling community members to share experiences, local knowledge, and adaptive practices.

This approach aligns closely with the Ministry of Rural Development's National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), which emphasizes collective learning and women's leadership, and supports the objectives of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) by embedding climate adaptation into grassroots level dialogue.

As part of this effort, the JP has identified individuals with lived experiences of migration and climate shocks, and is curating these as human-interest narratives for dissemination through community platforms. This participatory storytelling approach reinforces the Odisha Mission Shakti program's focus on empowering women through collective platforms, while also supporting Telangana's State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC), which prioritizes community-based awareness and resilience-building.

To institutionalize these processes, the JP partnered with the National Institute for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR), India's premier institution for rural governance. NIRD&PR has initiated stakeholder engagement and participated in village-level meetings, bringing technical expertise to support the integration of migration and climate considerations into local development planning. This collaboration strengthens alignment

⁴⁴ Gram Sabha refers to a village-level assembly comprising all adult residents of a village. In the context of this project, Gram Sabhas denote community meetings held in the target villages to facilitate participatory planning, consultation, and collective decision-making on project activities and priorities.

⁴⁵ Mahila Sabha refers to a village-level meeting comprising women residents. In the context of this project, Mahila Sabhas denote consultations held with women in the target villages to ensure their participation in planning, decision-making, and implementation of project activities, and to incorporate gender-responsive priorities.

⁴⁶ Bal Sabha refers to meetings conducted with children in the project target villages. In the context of this project, Bal Sabhas are organized to engage children in discussions on issues such as migration, climate change, and agriculture, and to capture their perspectives for informing community-level planning and awareness activities.

⁴⁷ The Panchayati Raj System in India is a decentralized framework of rural local governance that enables democratic decision-making at the village, intermediate, and district levels. Institutionalized through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, it comprises elected bodies such as Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, and Zila Parishads, and aims to promote participatory planning, local development, and community-led implementation of government programmes.

with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj's Devolution Framework, which emphasizes participatory planning and local ownership of development processes.

In parallel, the JP team completed preparatory work and developed Terms of Reference (ToR) to onboard a service provider for designing and delivering wall paintings. These wall murals will communicate key messages on safe, orderly, and regular migration, climate adaptation strategies, and livelihood opportunities. By ensuring that information is accessible in visual formats, this initiative aims to reach remote and vulnerable households and individuals effectively. It complements national communication efforts under the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting's IEC (Information, Education, Communication) campaigns, while also reinforcing Odisha's State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) and Telangana's Mission Kakatiya, which emphasize community-level awareness and participatory engagement in climate resilience.

Through these combined efforts, the JP is strengthening community-based knowledge sharing systems that empower communities and enable collective problem-solving and resilience building through and peer-to-peer learning. By embedding these mechanisms within existing governance and livelihood frameworks the JP anchors its commitment to a whole-of-society engagement and ensures that no one is left behind (LNOB).

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 marginalized groups*

Building institutional capacity to mainstream the migration–agriculture–climate nexus into policy and practice remained a priority during the reporting period. To advance this, the JP partnered with **Bhumika Women's Collective (BWC)** in Telangana and **Shanta Memorial Rehabilitation center (SMRC)** in Odisha to deliver capacity development trainings on gender, youth, and child-sensitivity at both district and state levels. These efforts were aimed at internalizing the JP's intersectional approach, with a focus on gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) as well as its meaningful youth engagement (MYE).

In Telangana, a total of **143 stakeholders** (71 men and 72 women) were trained, while in Odisha, **96 participants** underwent similar capacity building sessions (Table 3). The trainings included officials from key line departments, local government representatives, and community leaders, alongside the entire local JP team members and implementing partners. In Odisha, SMRC - supported by implementing partners (Action et Aid and WASSAN) - conducted village-level FGDs and district-level needs and gap assessments. These informed the development of context-specific training content. In Telangana, BWC developed two tailored training modules - one each for stakeholders at the district, and state-level, bearing in mind the knowledge levels and intervention methodologies which operationalize GEWE and MYE at the respective levels. As of writing this Report, remaining capacity building sessions have been successfully concluded.

Table 3. Trainings conducted in Telangana and Odisha on gender, youth and child-sensitivity

Trainings conducted in Telangana	Trainings conducted in Odisha
Nizamabad, (26 March 2025): 52 participants (33 men,19 women)	Berhampur, Ganjam (13 November 2025): 42 participants (22 women, 20 men)
Narayanpet, (17 May 2025): 55 participants (23 men, 32 women)	Kendrapara (21 November 2025): 54 participants (21 women, 33 men)
Hyderabad (15 July 2025): 36 Participants (15 Men, 21 women).	

These trainings equipped the stakeholders with the knowledge and tools required to integrate gender and age sensitive, migration and climate considerations into local planning and service delivery. Many stakeholders reported initial myopia in applying the gender lens, but post workshops, reported significant knowledge gains pushing for repeated engagement, which promises sustainability of the JP. Pre- and post- workshop assessments were conducted to track progress and effectiveness. Stakeholder feedback indicated that while there was initially limited application of a gender lens, the trainings resulted in significant knowledge gains and increased demand for continued engagement. Overall, participants emerged better equipped to address vulnerabilities at the intersection of migration and climate change. Some of the direct outcomes of the trainings were:

- In-principle commitment to engage local anganwadi workers implementing the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS), to extend the JP’s migration support to women who are living without the support of their spouses, that would also benefit their children (Nizamabad)
- Suggestions by the Departments for **Rural Development** and **Skill Employment** to leverage Gram Sabha meetings for exploring local options for skilling, mainly women and youth, to increase their chances to become resilient (Nizamabad and Narayanpet).
- Acknowledgment by all departments to align with the JP’s efforts to maximize social welfare outreach to climate – hit communities, for unlocking long term climate resilience, meeting the districts’ quotas, while giving visibility to their respective state Action Plans on Climate Change.

The JP is along the path to embed gender mainstreaming and social inclusion principles across all its core activities. The remainder of the JP implementation cycle is expected to build upon these training outcomes, expand and enhance capacities for intersectional planning and implementation, add to the suite of migration advisory services⁴⁸ and maintain alignment with state and national - level frameworks.⁴⁹

⁴⁸ Gender, youth and Age sensitization capacity building modules have been developed for both states. These are available in the local language and will serve as reference materials for future capacity-building efforts.

⁴⁹ National and State Rural Livelihoods Missions

Output 3.2: Strengthened inclusion of human mobility and climate change considerations in local-level development plans

To institutionalize the integration of migration and climate resilience into local governance, the JP partnered with the National Institute for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR). This collaboration focuses on embedding human mobility and climate change considerations within Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) through the development of Agricultural Development Plans (ADPs) tailored to the needs and realities of vulnerable communities in Odisha and Telangana.

This approach reinforces the Ministry of Panchayati Raj's Devolution Framework, which emphasizes participatory planning, while aligning with the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and its National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Together, this approach supports the integration of climate resilience, migration and livelihood security into local planning processes.

During the reporting period, NIRD&PR submitted its inception report, outlining a detailed roadmap for engagement with Gram Panchayat leadership, community representatives, and technical experts. The proposed approach prioritizes participatory planning, ensuring that agricultural development strategies are inclusive and reflect local priorities while addressing the interlinkages between migration, climate change, and rural livelihoods. This participatory model directly supports the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), which promotes collective action and social inclusion, while also aligning with Odisha's Mission Shakti program for women's empowerment and Telangana's State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC), both of which emphasize grassroots engagement in resilience-building.

Field implementation is scheduled to commence in January 2026, beginning with community consultations and capacity-building sessions to co-create ADPs. These sessions are designed not only to integrate migration and climate considerations into local agriculture development planning but also to strengthen technical capacities in line with the Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate-Resilient Agriculture (OIIPCRA) and Mission Kakatiya in Telangana, which focus on water security and climate-adaptive agriculture.

Once finalized, the ADPs will be integrated into GPDPs ensuring that migration-sensitive and climate-resilient planning becomes embedded within routine governance processes. This approach reinforces the JP's commitment to whole-of-government and whole-of-society principles, while strengthening convergence with national and state programmes such as NAPCC, NMSA, NRLM, Mission Shakti, OIIPCRA, and SAPCC. In doing so, the JP is laying the foundation for sustainable, inclusive, and resilient local development that extends beyond the project lifecycle.

Progress towards the outcomes

Outcome 1: *Households living in areas at risk of climate-induced migration have resilient and sustainable livelihoods in agrifood systems.*

During 2025, the JP made substantial progress in strengthening resilient and sustainable livelihoods for households in climate-affected and migration-prone regions of Odisha and Telangana. Efforts were anchored in a coherent approach that combined evidence generation, community-driven enterprise development, and institutional capacity-building, ensuring that interventions remained context-specific while aligned with national and state priorities.

The foundation for targeted action was established through Baseline Surveys (BLS) conducted in Telangana and Odisha, covering 14 villages identified through prior Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessments (CVRAs). These surveys generated resilience indicators that now serve as key benchmarks for monitoring and evaluation. They enabled the JP to identify vulnerable household typologies - including migrant families, women-led households, and landless farmers – and tailor interventions to local and socially-differentiated needs. This evidence-driven approach ensures that programming remains gender- and age-responsive, socially inclusive, and strategically aligned with government policies.

Building on this evidence, the JP partnered with WASSAN – a national NGO specialized in climate-resilient agriculture - to lead technical implementation and spearhead community engagement efforts. With extensive experience in climate-resilient agriculture and a strong presence in both states, WASSAN has worked closely with smallholder farmers, women’s collectives, and rainfed farming households to strengthen natural resource management and local institutions. Its expertise in promoting practices such as soil and moisture conservation, crop diversification, millet revival, low-input sustainable agriculture, and climate-adapted livestock systems has been instrumental in grounding the JP’s interventions in local agro-ecological realities. In Odisha, WASSAN’s role has been further reinforced through its long-standing engagement with the Odisha Millets Mission.

Through Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) conducted in six villages in Odisha and eight in Telangana, context-specific livelihood interventions were identified in line with the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). Based on these findings, 575 households - each represented by a woman member - were shortlisted for micro-enterprise support, reinforcing the JP’s commitment to gender equality in line with the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and state-level women’s empowerment programs such as Mission Shakti in Odisha.

A diversified portfolio of rural enterprises was subsequently co-designed with beneficiaries, government line departments, and technical experts. In Odisha, interventions include integrated goat rearing, eco-friendly aquaculture, farm pond renovation, hygienic fish drying, composting of invasive species, and mechanized leaf plate production—aligned with Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate-Resilient Agriculture, the Odisha Climate-Smart Agriculture Alliance (2025), and the Blue Revolution Scheme. In Telangana, enterprises such as climate-resilient vegetable cultivation, women-led aggregation centres, bio-input resource

hubs, and livestock-based activities complement the Telangana State Action Plan on Climate Change and Rythu Bandhu. Procurement of in-kind support is currently underway, ensuring timely operationalization of these enterprises, which reflect a strategic convergence of climate resilience, gender empowerment, and economic viability.

To strengthen long-term sustainability, the JP has also prioritized institutional capacity-building. A formal call for proposals has been launched to onboard a service provider to co-develop curricula and deliver structured training for block- and district-level officials. These curricula will integrate climate adaptation, migration dynamics, and social inclusion into existing agricultural extension systems. At the national level, this effort aligns with the National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change, NMSA, and the Digital Agriculture Mission, while at the state level it complements programmes such as Mission Shakti, OIIPCRA, Mission Kakatiya, Rythu Bandhu, and Rythu Bima.

In summary, Outcome 1 has progressed through a three-pronged approach: generating evidence to guide interventions, enabling community-driven, climate-resilience enterprise development to diversify and secure livelihoods, and institutional capacity-building to embed climate and migration considerations into extension systems. Together, these efforts are reducing migration pressures, enhancing resilience to climate shocks, and supporting vulnerable households in securing sustainable livelihoods within agrifood systems - firmly anchored within national and state policy frameworks.

Outcome 2: Rural households in areas at risk of climate-induced migration are able to make safe migration choices to support their livelihoods and wellbeing.

During the reporting period, progress under Outcome 2 was driven by a structured approach combining institutional strengthening, human resource development, and sustained community engagement on the migration–climate nexus. Central to this was the establishment of five Migration Resource Centres (MRCs), two mobile MRCs (m-MRCs), and two MRC Counselling Centres, alongside dedicated investments in staffing, training, and capacity-building of MRC teams. These efforts were complemented by the development of institutional linkages with line departments at district and block levels, as well as with local governance and community institutions.

Within this framework, the JP is strengthening migration governance systems by ensuring that rural households – including in remote and marginalized areas - have access to timely information, referral services, and counselling support to make safe, informed, and well-planned mobility decisions. Progress has been reinforced through continuous operational improvements to MRCs, expansion of mobile outreach, strengthened referral services, piloting of farm and off-farm livelihood opportunities and partnerships with technical and knowledge institutions. At the same time, sustained awareness-building efforts have helped foreground the often-overlooked linkages between migration and climate change, promoting safer and more adaptive mobility strategies.

To expand access to migration-related referral services and reintegration support, the JP onboarded Aide-et-Action (AeA) in Odisha and National Workers Welfare Trust (NWWT) in

Telangana. District- and block-level MRCs were established within government premises and supported by toll-free helplines providing counselling and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPS). Mobile MRCs, equipped with digital tools, have further extended last-mile service delivery to remote and disaster-prone areas, particularly in Kendrapada, Odisha.

These efforts align with national priorities such as the Ministry of External Affairs's (MEA) mandate on safe and regular migration⁵⁰, while also reinforcing state-level frameworks including the Odisha State Action Plan on Climate Change, Odisha Disaster Management Authority programmes, and the Telangana Migrant Workers Welfare Policy.

The reporting period also highlighted the growing impact of climate variability - particularly erratic and excessive rainfall in parts of Telangana - which necessitated adaptive adjustments in outreach strategies and further underscored the dynamic relationship between climate stressors and migration patterns.

Parallel efforts focused on strengthening household awareness of climate-resilient livelihood opportunities. Through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and household surveys conducted by NWWT in Telangana and Aide-et-Action in Odisha, the JP identified critical gaps and opportunities across farm and off-farm sectors. These interventions supported women's collective entrepreneurship and aligned closely with national programmes such as the National Rural Livelihoods Mission, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, and the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture. In Odisha, the work also supported OIIPCRA and the Odisha SAPCC, while in Telangana it complemented Mission Kakatiya, Rythu Bandhu, and Rythu Bima. By embedding awareness of these schemes into community-level planning, the JP is enabling households to diversify livelihoods, strengthen financial inclusion, and reduce migration pressures linked to climate shocks.

To further reinforce social learning, the JP advanced community-led knowledge-sharing systems such as Gram Sabhas, Mahila Sabhas, and Bal Sabhas, rooted in the participatory governance framework of Panchayati Raj institutions. These platforms facilitate peer-to-peer exchange on migration experiences, climate adaptation strategies, and livelihood diversification. In parallel, collaboration with the National Institute for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) is supporting the institutional integration of migration-climate linkages into local development planning, in line with the Ministry of Panchayati Raj's devolution framework. Complementary communication efforts, including wall murals on safe migration and climate adaptation, are being developed to ensure inclusive outreach, particularly for vulnerable and remote populations complementing national IEC campaigns and reinforcing state-level priorities under Odisha SAPCC and Telangana SAPCC.

In summary, Outcome 2 has advanced through a coherent three-pronged strategy: strengthening migration referral and reintegration services, enhancing household awareness of livelihood opportunities, and embedding community-led knowledge-sharing into local governance. By aligning with national frameworks such as NRLM, PKVY, PMKVY, PMMY, NMSA, the National Policy on Labour Migration, and state-level programmes including

⁵⁰ [E-migrate](#)

Mission Shakti, OIIPCRA, SAPCC, Mission Kakatiya, Rythu Bandhu, and Rythu Bima, the JP is ensuring that migration decisions are safer, better informed, and more resilient. At the same time, it is expanding access to sustainable livelihood opportunities for those who remain, thereby reinforcing the right to stay while strengthening both institutional systems and community ownership.

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 by greater collaboration and exchange among multisectoral actors.*

During 2025, the JP advanced efforts to strengthen institutional coherence and multisectoral collaboration by embedding climate-migration-rural livelihood linkages into governance systems and local development planning. Progress was driven through a combination of targeted capacity-building and the integration of human mobility and climate resilience considerations into Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs), ensuring that policies and programmes are inclusive, aligned, and sustainable. The JP also conducted a series of gender, age and child-sensitivity trainings to strengthen state- and local-level stakeholders' capacity to recognize and respond to the differentiated needs of communities at the intersection of climate, migration and rural livelihoods.

In Telangana, the JP partnered with Bhumika Women's Collective (BWC) to deliver gender-, youth-, and age-sensitivity trainings at district and state levels. A total of 143 stakeholders, including line department officials, local government representatives, and community leaders, were trained across Nizamabad, Narayanpet, and Hyderabad. These sessions emphasized intersectional approaches to programme planning and service delivery, reinforcing alignment with the Telangana State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) and social protection frameworks such as Rythu Bandhu and Rythu Bima. More broadly, the trainings supported national priorities under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), the National Action Plan on Climate Change, and the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) by embedding gender and social inclusion into climate-responsive governance.

In Odisha, the JP onboarded Shanta Memorial Rehabilitation Center (SMRC) to lead similar efforts. SMRC conducted needs-gap assessments and facilitated two district-level workshops in Berhampur and Kendrapara, training 96 stakeholders. These sessions reinforced Odisha's Mission Shakti program for women's empowerment and the Odisha State Action Plan on Climate Change, while supporting adaptive and climate-resilient agricultural systems in line with the Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate-Resilient Agriculture (OIIPCRA).

To institutionalize the integration of migration and climate resilience into local governance, the JP partnered with the National Institute for Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR). This collaboration is embedding human mobility and climate considerations into Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) through the development of Agricultural Development Plans (ADPs) tailored to vulnerable communities in Odisha and Telangana.

This participatory planning approach reinforces the Ministry of Panchayati Raj's Devolution Framework, supports collective action under NRLM, and complements state-level priorities

such as Odisha's Mission Shakti and Telangana's SAPCC. Field implementation, scheduled to begin in January 2026, will include community consultations and capacity-building sessions, to co-create ADPs that reflect local realities while integrating migration and climate resilience considerations. These efforts will also complement ongoing initiatives such as OIIPCR in Odisha and Mission Kakatiya in Telangana.

In summary, Outcome 3 has progressed through a dual strategy: strengthening the capacities of decision makers and frontline actors to deliver migration-sensitive, climate-resilient and inclusive solutions, and embedding these considerations into local development planning processes. By aligning directly with national frameworks and state-level programs the JP is ensuring that governance systems are coherent, inclusive, and responsive. These efforts strengthen collaboration among multisectoral actors and embed resilience into the very fabric of rural development planning, ensuring sustainability beyond the project lifecycle. Additionally, the JP's targeted capacity-building on gender, age, and child sensitivity has reinforced the ability of stakeholders to design and implement these initiatives in a gender-sensitive and socially inclusive manner, ensuring that the differentiated needs of women, youth, children, and other vulnerable groups are fully considered in migration, climate, and livelihood interventions.

Cross-cutting delivery considerations and adaptation

During 2025, the JP implemented several adaptive measures to ensure continuity, inclusivity, and responsiveness across its interventions. Premises-related delays for static MRCs were proactively mitigated through the deployment of mobile MRCs (m-MRCs), expanded helpline services, and intensified field outreach, ensuring uninterrupted access for vulnerable households. In high-remittance villages, participatory social mapping was used to prioritize motivated yet vulnerable households for micro-enterprise support, addressing initial reluctance toward small-ticket livelihoods. Seasonal mobility among fisherfolk and cultural barriers to women's participation were managed through flexible scheduling, door-to-door engagement, diversified group meetings, and district-level gender sensitization, ensuring equitable inclusion and uptake of JP services.

What this enables next

With enterprise pipelines defined, procurement underway, MRC networks (static, mobile, and helpline) operational or scheduled, and capacity building pathways for extension and policy actors in motion, the JP concluded 2025 with a fully established implementation architecture. This positions 2026 to focus on:

- Scaling Climate-Resilient Agriculture (CRA) and micro-enterprise delivery to targeted households;
- Institutionalizing integration of Agricultural Development Plans (ADPs) into Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) via NIRD&PR; and
- Tracking outcome-level resilience and safe migration indicators using the BLS/RIMA baseline and the MRC performance framework recommended by the PSC.

- Conducting capacity development sessions for state and local stakeholders to strengthen understanding of the migration–agriculture–climate change nexus, with a focus on supporting vulnerable groups and promoting climate-resilient livelihood opportunities.
- Facilitate inter-state experience sharing and support the integration of human mobility and climate change considerations into local development, disaster management, and agricultural plans in both states.
- Organize national and South Asian regional knowledge-sharing platforms to disseminate good practices, lessons learned, and country experiences on the migration–agriculture–climate change nexus.

Communication and Visibility

The JP maintained a strong focus on communication and visibility, ensuring stakeholders and communities remained informed and engaged. Key initiatives included:

- **Dedicated web presence:** In June 2025, both PUNOs launched project microsites on their respective country websites. These serve as centralized repositories for up-to-date information, including project objectives, progress updates, knowledge products, and event highlights, enhancing transparency and accessibility. The MMPTF JP webpage can be accessed via the FAO India and IOM India websites.
- **Ongoing communications and social media engagement:** A complete list of communications activities and related updates is provided in the Annexes.

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target (end of programme)	Results achieved for the reporting period			Cumulative Results	Notes
			Y1 (2023)	Y2 (2024)	Y3 (2025)		
OUTCOME 1 Households living in areas at risk of climate-induced migration have resilient and sustainable livelihoods in agrifood systems							The outcome level achievement will be reported for 2025, using the resilience index, developed from findings of the Baseline Study.
Indicator 1 Number of rural households with increased resilience of livelihoods to climate change.	TBD by the baseline study	600 households; at least 50% of beneficiaries will be women.					SHG route ensures women's participation. The agri-related activities started to roll-out at the end of the 2025 and will be reported in 2026.
OUTPUT 1.1 Improved evidence on the links between migration, agriculture and climate change in selected districts							Two VRA completed and shared with state governments of Odisha and Telangana, highlighting the direct and indirect causal links between migration and agriculture in terms of climate change impacts; differentiated by pre-existing and emerging vulnerabilities, exacerbating and/or creating new risks.

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target (end of programme)	Results achieved for the reporting period			Cumulative Results	Notes
			Y1 (2023)	Y2 (2024)	Y3 (2025)		
Indicator 1.1a Number of rapid vulnerability and risk assessments completed	0	Two rapid vulnerability and risk assessments (one per state)	0	2	NA	2	In Telangana, the Gender and Age-sensitive Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (VRA) was conducted in four districts (2 in the north and 2 in the south); and in Odisha, two districts were covered. All VRA districts were selected after a rigorous multistakeholder consultative process.
Indicator 1.1b Number of baseline study conducted in selected districts in both states.	0	One baseline study including all selected districts (both states)	0	0	2	Two Baseline studies include insights from the VRA Studies, to create a vulnerability and resilience map of the targeted areas.	Two Baseline Studies, one in each state were completed, reviewed, and approved by government stakeholders. They were also shared and discussed during the TSG - level meetings , in February (Odisha) & May (Telangana). This was done to overcome
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.							

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target (end of programme)	Results achieved for the reporting period			Cumulative Results	Notes
			Y1 (2023)	Y2 (2024)	Y3 (2025)		
Indicator 1.2a Number of beneficiaries reporting enhanced knowledge and skills to adopt climate-adaptive agricultural practices.	0	1,000			575 migrant households from 14 villages spread across Odisha and Telangana have been selected. Ten micro agri enterprises have also been selected through a stakeholder engagement process. In kind support is being procured. The micro enterprise establishment will be rolled out in 2026.	575	Ten microenterprise models were designed and initiated across Odisha and Telangana, benefiting 575 households, with strong participation of women and marginalized groups. Enterprises included goat rearing, aquaculture value addition, climates mart vegetable production, and women - run bio input centres.

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target (end of programme)	Results achieved for the reporting period			Cumulative Results	Notes
			Y1 (2023)	Y2 (2024)	Y3 (2025)		
Indicator 1.2b Percentage of trained beneficiaries reporting increased ability to start/strengthen green agribusinesses.	0	40%		0		0	Trainings are scheduled during 2026. Training modules and six short videos have been created in local languages on goat rearing.
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							
Indicator 1.3a Percentage share of trained extension agents reporting to have improved knowledge of the climate-migration-agriculture linkages and gender and youth sensitive approaches	0	80%		0		0	Systematic needs identification, training module development and trainings are scheduled during 2026. A Service Provider has been identified through a competitive selection process.

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target (end of programme)	Results achieved for the reporting period			Cumulative Results	Notes
			Y1 (2023)	Y2 (2024)	Y3 (2025)		
Indicator 1.3b Share of trained extension agents reporting to have improved capacity to support rural households to adopt climate-resilient agricultural practices and technologies	0	60%		0		0	Trainings scheduled in 2026
Indicator 1.3c Percentage of extension agents reporting to have improved knowledge of gender- and child-sensitive approaches and capacity to apply these approaches in their work	0	40%		0		0	The JP Service Providers completed systematic needs assessment, developed training modules and implemented training programs to benefit a total of 239 representatives of Government line departments in Telangana and Odisha. The pre- and post-training assessments reported improved knowledge of all the participants on gender- and child-sensitive approaches.

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target (end of programme)	Results achieved for the reporting period			Cumulative Results	Notes
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3 (2025)		
OUTCOME 2 Rural households in areas at risk of climate-induced migration are able to make safe migration choices to support their livelihoods and wellbeing.	0	800 (from the BLS)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indicator 2a: Share of households reporting increased ability to make safe migration choices	0	60% of the total households in the targeted areas	0	0		NA	Migration support is being made accessible and available, district – wide and block – wide, through the centralized location of the Migration Resource Centres, at or near districts’ headquarters.
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.						<i>Close to 18,000 individuals, reached out directly.</i> <i>The indirect outreach and support would be in the range of 40,000 for both states</i>	

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target (end of programme)	Results achieved for the reporting period			Cumulative Results	Notes
			Y1 (2023)	Y2 (2024)	Y3 2025)		
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.	0	8 static MRCs (4 in each state); 2 mobile MRC units (1 for each state)		IOM developed and released the Terms of Reference for onboarding state consultants for Odisha and Telangana towards the deliverables under the JP	7 Physical MRCs. 2 Mobile MRCs	<p>4 District – level MRCs: Nizamabad, Narayanpet, Ganjam, Kendrapada.</p> <p>1 block level MRC - Khallikhote (Ganjam).</p> <p>2 State – level MRCs - offering targeted counselling and MHPSS services</p>	Mobile – MRCs and tollfree led migration counselling and support, have been critical to the grounding of physical MRCs, in populating their services, and enhancing their visibility amongst the rural population. MRCs are being regularly capacitated to operate as offices.

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target (end of programme)	Results achieved for the reporting period			Cumulative Results	Notes
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3 (2025)		
Indicator 2.1b Number of people who receive information, assistance and training on safe migration and sustainable reintegration.	0	At least 100,000 rural people, with at least 1/3 women	0	0	18,000 from an estimated 10,353 households.		
Indicator 2.1.c Number of citizens' support institutional structures like CSCs, KVks, Mee Seva kendras (Telangana), Mo Seba Kendra Centres (Odisha) linked to MRCs.	0	20 citizen services delivery institutions are linked to all 8 static MRCs.	0	0	10	MRCs are operationally connected to 5 Common Service Centres (3 in Telangana, 2 in Odisha); 2 district Labour Offices in Narayanpet and Ganjam respectively. 2 offices of the Protector of Emigrants (1 in each state); 1 to block – level social security office in Chikiti block (Ganjam).	Common Service Centers are known as Mee Seva Kendras and Mo – Seba Kendra in Telangana and Odisha, respectively. The institutional linkages are taking place because of the MRC – level activities being carried by the MRC – staff across both states.

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target (end of programme)	Results achieved for the reporting period			Cumulative Results	Notes
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3 (2025)		
Indicator 2.1.d Share of marginalized and vulnerable households having received support from stationary and mobile MRCs	0	50% of marginalized and vulnerable households receive support from the static and mobile MRCs.		0	<i>Of an estimated 10,353 households, from 9 blocks (4 in Telangana and 5 in Odisha), supported over 18000 individuals, directly and close to 40,000 indirectly, at least 70% are marginalized and vulnerable as per the indicators developed under the VRAs.</i>	<i>MRC – led services are available and accessible to all household at the block and districts’ level, including the 800 Respondent households under the BLS. Women – led homes are further vulnerable due to systematic issues.</i>	VRA and BLS studies identified, in both states’ targeted districts, more than 50% of Respondents belonged to legally marginalized backgrounds. Even those who are non–marginalized, however, are exposed to climate change impacts. Furthermore, many homes who were structurally marginalized are economically better due to successful migration journeys of the previous generations. The JP is sensitive to the sentiments of association which leads to identification with a particular identity (caste/class/community) which many may not seek. Thus, using indicators of vulnerability, the MRC services are accessible to all, which the BLS has showed contains between 70% - 80% households which are extremely marginalized and vulnerable.

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target (end of programme)	Results achieved for the reporting period			Cumulative Results	Notes
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3 (2025)		
OUTPUT 2.2 Rural households have increased awareness on services and opportunities to establish and sustain their climate-resilient livelihoods and agribusinesses							
Indicator 2.2.a Share of rural advisory services, including agricultural extension services and financial services, linked with static and mobile MRCs.	0	70% of the locally relevant, rural advisory services are linked with the MRC ecosystem of 8 static MRCs and 2 mobile MRCs	0	0			At present, agriculture – specific, rural advisory services are being set up.
Indicator 2.2.b Share of households in targeted districts reporting increased knowledge of and ability to access local financial/banking services and advisory services for remittance utilization and investments in climate - adaptation.	0	30% of targeted households		0	0	Less than 1% (of the 800 households which were covered under the BLS).	In 2025, the JP supported bank account opening of 2 SHG members' households to enable starting up of local businesses; along with 3 social security registrations for UDYAM schemes, which helps in getting loans and microcredit for micro rural enterprises. The Service Provider was onboarded to develop and deliver financial literacy training, to enrich the MRC's advisory services. [Completion due by 31 st May 2026].

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target (end of programme)	Results achieved for the reporting period			Cumulative Results	Notes
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3 (2025)		
<p>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>	0	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		0	<p>12 videos developed under the JP in Telugu and Oriya on safe, orderly and regular migration; social security schemes and services; Migration Resource Centres; Access to, and services of the tollfree helplines.</p> <p>10 Posters and handbills/ pamphlets in Telugu and Oriya.</p> <p>30+</p>		More than 30 IEC materials are in circulation, under the JP in addition to those developed by the JP team. The departments of Agriculture and allied sectors, offices of the Labour Department and the PoEs in both states, shared videos from their departments highlighting the schemes, services and support structures available to all beneficiaries.

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target (end of programme)	Results achieved for the reporting period			Cumulative Results	Notes
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3 (2025)		
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							

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	0	15 meetings (for each state at least 1 Gram Sabha, 2 Mahila Sabha and 2 Bal Sabha meetings per year for each state.		0		0	To implement this activity a service provider has been onboarded, and the meeting are scheduled to take place in 2026.
Indicator 2.3.b Number of times community radio, local media, mural/wall writings promote and/or discuss the issues and emerging lessons	0	At least 1 monthly broadcast/discussion on the JP's activities via community radio, local media or community social media channels. 6		0		The local media in both states covered different aspects of the Joint	Service providers are being onboarded for creating appropriate wall murals. The work will be completed during 2026.

<p>covered under the programme.</p>		<p>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>Programme, mainly the gender, youth and child sensitization workshops over local news channels, launch of the m – MRCs and appearances made by the local stakeholders and Implementing Partners during local events and meetings.</p>	
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INDICATORS	Baseline	Target (end of programme)	Results achieved for the reporting period			Cumulative Results	Notes
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3 (2025)		
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 by greater collaboration and exchange among multisectoral actors.							
Indicator 3 Number of state and local policies and plans or processes integrating human mobility, agriculture and climate change considerations. Number of awareness/appreciation workshops for policy planners/multisectoral actors.							

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target (end of programme)	Results achieved for the reporting period			Cumulative Results	Notes
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3 (2025)		
OUTPUT 3.1							
Indicator 3.1.a: Number of stakeholders reporting increased knowledge on the linkages between migration, agriculture and climate change	0	At least 200 stakeholders at state, district and local level. 50% women will be targeted for the capacity building activities.	0				The capacity-building trainings on the climate–migration–agriculture nexus are scheduled for implementation during 2026–27, and a service provider has already been onboarded to support their delivery.
Indicator 3.1.b: Number# of stakeholders reporting increased knowledge on the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups	0	At least 200 stakeholders at state, district and local level. 50% women will be targeted for the capacity building activities.	Staff members of the Joint Programme for gender work integrated into the project team.		The JP organized PSEAH training sessions in English, Telugu and Oriya for the local teams of the IPs, for 50 participants. Gender, child and youth sensitization workshops trained at least 143 persons in Telangana and 96 persons in Odisha		

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target (end of programme)	Results achieved for the reporting period			Cumulative Results	Notes
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3 (2025)		
OUTPUT 3.2 Strengthened inclusion of human mobility and climate change considerations in local level development plans.							
Indicator 3.2 a Share of villages reporting discussions on how to integrate human mobility, climate change and rural livelihoods' considerations into local development plans	0	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	0	0	0		A Service Provider has been onboarded. The work is expected to be accomplished during 2026.

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target (end of programme)	Results achieved for the reporting period			Cumulative Results	Notes
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3 (2025)		
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							The national and regional conferences are planned for the extended implementation period (2027), as they will be informed by and draw upon lessons learned over the course of project implementation, subject to approval of a no-cost extension.
Indicator 3.3.a Number of national workshops organized on the migration-agriculture climate nexus	0	1	0	0	0		Planned during 2027 as indicated above.
Indicator 3.3.b Number of South Asian regional conferences organized in Year 3, in hybrid mode, to share good practices and country experiences	0	1	0		0		Planned during 2027 as indicated above.

3.Partnerships

Implementation Agreements			
Name & Type of Partner	Type of implementation agreement (please specify if any MOU or agreement was formally entered)	Relevant outcome and/or output; PUNO counterpart	Financial value (if any)
Local government and/or related entities			
<i>Name of partner</i>	The Department of Agriculture, Government of Odisha (GoO)	All three OUTCOMES; FAO	Non-financial working arrangement, with in-kind contribution from the state government
<i>Type of partner</i>	State government – primary stakeholder		
<i>Name of Partner</i>	Department of Agriculture, Government of Telangana (GoTg)	All three OUTCOMES; FAO	Non-financial working arrangement, with in-kind contribution from the state government
<i>Type of partner</i>	State government – primary stakeholder		
<i>Name of partner</i>	Telangana Overseas Manpower Company (TOMCOM): State government undertaking incorporated by the Government of India	OUTCOMES II and III; IOM	Already working with TOMCOM and have non-financial arrangement
<i>Type of partner</i>	Government		

<i>Name of partner</i> <i>Type of partner</i>	Department of Labor and Employment, Hyderabad, Telangana Government of Telangana	OUTCOMES II and III	Technical and knowledge partner. The MRC: Counselling Center is operating out of the premises of the Labor Department, after being endorsed by the Joint Commissioner.
<i>Name of partner</i> <i>Type of partner</i>	Department of Labor and Employment, Bhubaneswar, Odisha Government of Odisha	OUTCOMES II and III	Technical and knowledge partner. The m – MRC operations have been endorsed by Odisha’s Labor Department, and enabled its outreach in more villages impacted by climate change and mobility concerns.
<i>Name of partner</i> <i>Type of partner</i>	The Offices of the Protector of Emigrants in Bhubaneswar and Hyderabad. Key stakeholder	OUTCOMES II and III	This is a non–financial, technical partnership with the government institution ensuring safe, orderly and regular migration within the ambit of the MEA.
Non-governmental stakeholders			
<i>Name of partner</i> <i>Type of partner</i>	Watershed Activities and Support Network (WASSAN) (with work experience in both the states) has been identified as a project partner in Odisha in consultation with the GoO. NGO that is the State Project Management Unit (SPMU) for OMM	FAO OUTCOMES I, II & III	US\$ 99,000 Letter of Agreement (LoA) and budget
<i>Name of partner</i> <i>Type of partner</i>	National Workers Welfare Trust (NWWT), NGO Implementing Partner (IP)	IOM, OUTCOME II & III	Finalized and vetted - 1. Project Partners Implementation Document 2. Project implementation budget

			3. Partnership Implementation Agreements (PIA) - unsigned
<i>Name of partner</i> <i>Type of partner</i>	Aide-et-Action, NGO IP	IOM, OUTCOME II & III	Finalized and vetted - 1. Project Partners Implementation Document 2. Project implementation budget 3. Partnership Implementation Agreements (PIA)
<i>Name of partner</i> <i>Type of partner</i>	Shanta Memorial Rehabilitation Centre Gender, Youth and Child-Sensitivity Trainer	FAO, OUTCOME II & III	US\$ 24,500 Letter of Agreement (LoA)
<i>Name of partner</i> <i>Type of Partner</i>	NIRD&PR Expert on Rural Development	FAO OUTCOME II & III	INR 21,24,650 (US\$ 24,000) Letter of Agreement (LOA)

^[1] Please refer to the Guidance Note on Engagement with Civil Society, Migrants and Communities in Annex D4 (separate PDF document).

1. Cross-Cutting Issues

The JP has consistently embedded the principles of human rights, gender-responsiveness, and child sensitivity across its design, implementation, and monitoring processes. This mainstreaming has not only ensured inclusivity but has also strengthened the resilience and sustainability of results across all three outcomes.

Human Rights:

- The JP's interventions were grounded in participatory processes such as Baseline Surveys (BLS), Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs), and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), which ensured that the voices of vulnerable groups—including migrant households, landless farmers, and marginalized communities—were systematically incorporated into programme design.
- By establishing Migration Resource Centres (MRCs) and mobile MRCs, the JP operationalized the right to information, counselling, and safe migration pathways, consistent with the National Policy on Labour Migration and international human rights frameworks.
- The integration of referral services, reintegration planning, and psychosocial support reinforced the principle of dignity and protection for migrants, especially those exposed to climate shocks.

Gender-Responsive Approaches:

- Across all outputs, women's leadership was prioritized. For example, every household shortlisted for micro-enterprise support under Outcome 1 included a woman representative, directly complementing the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) and state-level programs such as Mission Shakti in Odisha.
- Women-led enterprises—such as mechanized leaf plate production, aggregation centres, and bio-input resource hubs—were designed to generate continuous income streams, reduce vulnerability, and strengthen collective bargaining power.
- Capacity-building workshops under Outcome 3 embedded gender-responsive and intersectional approaches, equipping policy makers and frontline actors to integrate women's empowerment into climate and migration-sensitive governance.
- Community platforms such as Mahila Sabhas created safe spaces for women to share experiences and co-create solutions, reinforcing their agency in resilience-building.

The JP fully prioritized Gender Equality and Women Empowerment (GEWE) by modifying its approach to reach women in remote locations, primarily those in fishing communities and those undertaking agriculture work on their own. By creating - flexible engagement strategies, dynamic meeting schedules, conducting door to door outreach, organizing women only sessions and expanding the m – MRC outreach. Following up with targeted district and state level gender, youth and child sensitization workshops, the JP is closing the loop of bottom up and top-down approach, towards full scale GEWE, under **Output indicators 3.1.a, and 3.1.b**. These challenges have helped the JP contextualize and respond to women's realities, better

and more sensitively. By the end of 2025, core systems and partnerships were fully in place, establishing a robust foundation for scaled impact in subsequent phases

Child-Sensitive Approaches:

- The JP recognized the intergenerational impacts of climate-induced migration by integrating child-sensitive elements into community learning platforms. Bal Sabhas were established to engage children and youth, ensuring their perspectives on migration, climate risks, and livelihood opportunities were included in local planning.
- Training curricula under Outcome 1.3 and Outcome 3 emphasized age-sensitive approaches, equipping extension workers and governance actors to address the specific vulnerabilities of children and youth in migration-affected households.
- By embedding skill development interventions aligned with Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), the JP created pathways for youth to access employable skills, reducing their risk of distress migration and enhancing long-term resilience.

The mainstreaming of these cross-cutting principles has significantly contributed to the JP's overall results:

- **Enhanced Inclusivity:** Vulnerable groups—including women, youth, migrants, and landless farmers—were not only beneficiaries but active participants in shaping interventions, ensuring that solutions were equitable and context-specific.
- **Strengthened Resilience:** Gender-responsive enterprises, child-sensitive learning platforms, and rights-based referral services collectively reduced household vulnerability to climate shocks and migration pressures.
- **Institutional Ownership:** By aligning with national and state-level programs (e.g., NRLM, NMSA, NAFCC, Mission Shakti, SAPCC, Mission Kakatiya, Rythu Bandhu, Rythu Bima), the JP ensured that human rights, gender, and child-sensitive approaches were embedded within existing governance frameworks, reinforcing sustainability.
- **Whole-of-Society Engagement:** The integration of these principles across outcomes fostered collaboration among communities, civil society, and government institutions, anchoring the JP's commitment to leaving no one behind (LNOB).

In essence, the deliberate mainstreaming of human rights, gender-responsive, and child-sensitive approaches transformed the JP from a set of technical interventions into a holistic resilience-building initiative. These principles ensured that households at risk of climate-induced migration were supported not only with livelihoods and services but also with dignity, equity, and empowerment—contributing to sustainable and inclusive development outcomes.

2. Programme Management and Coordination

The Joint Programme (JP) has established a multi-tiered management and coordination architecture that ensures coherence across national, state, district, and community levels. These mechanisms are designed to align with the GCM principles of whole-of-government,

whole-of-society, and people-centred approaches, thereby embedding inclusivity, accountability, and sustainability into programme implementation.

National Level: At the national level, the Programme Steering Committee (PSC) convened its second meeting on 21 April 2025 at Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi. The PSC brought together key stakeholders from the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (MoA&FW), UN agencies, and state representatives. Evidence from the Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (CVRA) and Baseline Survey (BLS) was presented to guide strategic decisions. The PSC issued recommendations to ensure convergence with national frameworks such as the National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), reinforcing climate-resilient agriculture interventions.

It also defined structured roles for Migration Resource Centres (MRCs), including resource requirements, operational frameworks, and sustainability strategies. This reflects the whole-of-government principle, ensuring that national institutions are engaged in shaping migration–climate–agriculture linkages. The PSC member joining in from the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEFCC), in acknowledging the unique contribution of the JP mentioned that findings from the JP mainly on climate change and human mobility concerns could be incorporated into India's new National Adaptation Plan on Climate Change.⁵¹

State Level: At the state level, 2 Technical Steering Group (TSG) meetings were convened in Odisha and Telangana, on 25th February 2025, and 5th May 2025, respectively, both chaired by senior officials from the Departments of Agriculture.⁵² TSGs brought together multiple line departments, reinforcing inter-departmental collaboration and convergence with state priorities, and focused on reviewing of findings and insights from the two BLS, on agreeing on actionable steps, to actively engage state-level governance structures in programme planning and implementation, embodying the whole-of-government principle at the sub-national level.

In Odisha, these priorities were Mission Shakti towards women empowerment, the newly constituted Climate Resilience Cell (CRC) and the State Task Force of Distress Migration, amplifying the usage of the labour department's Shramik Sahayak helpline (migrant support helpline): 1800-345-6703 to help migrants – in – distress, better disaster preparedness especially in Kendrapada with a 100 Tsunami – ready villages in 2026, focusing on livelihoods development which encompass climate action, like mangrove preservation, and more.

In Telangana, TSG members like TOMCOM agreed with the JP's approach towards revival and strengthening of migration support via TOMCOM's, state, district and block – level officers; NABARD suggested linking with Grameen banks for reliable and formal credit linkage for farming households; Labour Department proposed migration data collection to address recruitment concerns and exploitation issues faced by migrants⁵³ and align with the implementation of labour laws; while PJTSAU, a research university shared insights from their

⁵¹ The JP took note of this, and will be able to present something at the next PSC.

⁵² As of writing this Report, 2 state – level TSGs were successfully concluded in both states, by the 1st week of Feb 2026.

⁵³ The MRC: Counselling Centre, Hyderabad is located within the premises of the Labour Department and fortnightly reports are shared with the Joint Commissioner's office. This is Standard Operating Procedure of the Counselling Centre.

integrated farming research unit in identifying climate resilient livelihood opportunities suitable to drought prone districts.

The diversity of views during the TSGs and member contributions have been instrumental in maintaining close alignment with state priorities and action plans like states' Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC).

District Level: In 2025, 8 District Level Committee (DLCs) meetings were held in Ganjam (2) and Kendrapada (2), in Odisha; and Narayanpet (2), and Nizamabad (2), in Telangana. As key platforms, DLCs enabled local governance representatives to review evidence, finalize target villages, identify and streamline roles for implementation; and be introduced to the JP's IPs. All DLCs, chaired by the respective administrative heads, the District Collectors reinforced bottom – up, whole – of- government and society approach, with participation and inputs from local institutions, rural departments, block and village level representation, ensuring that programme decisions were responsive to local realities.

The m- MRCs in all 4 districts were inaugurated by DLC Chairs, with much visibility, which strengthened stakeholders' trust in the JP's approach, and improved the chances of long – term sustainability of the intervention strategies. The DLCs are vital in highlighting critical gaps in operationalizing people-centred principles, true linkages with government programs for last – mile – outreach, and constantly tailoring interventions to the needs of communities most affected by climate-induced migration. During the second set of DLCs in the second half of 2025, the members

JP Project Team Level: At the operational level, PUNOs' teams have conducted weekly coordination meetings since September 2023, /complemented by quarterly reviews with senior management. These meetings addressed emerging risks, shared progress, and ensured smooth execution of activities. PUNOs have state – level representatives, 2 each from FAO and IOM, in each respectively. The FAO representative sits within the Department of Agriculture in Telangana, and all 4 state representatives engage regularly with government officials, reinforcing close collaboration with state institutions.

Importantly, community meetings at the village level were held regularly to discuss local issues and incorporate community inputs into project planning. During the CVRA and pre-BLS processes, local communities—including women, youth, and migrant households—were actively engaged, ensuring that their perspectives shaped programme design. This reflects the whole-of-society principle, as inputs from non-governmental stakeholders (NGOs, SHGs, and community members) were systematically integrated into JP implementation, even though they are not formal members of PSC or TSG structures.

Alignment with GCM Principles

- **Whole-of-Government:** Multi-tiered coordination platforms (PSC, TSG, DLC) ensured engagement of national ministries, state departments, and district administrations, aligning programme interventions with national frameworks such as NICRA, NAP, NMSA, and state-level priorities like Mission Shakti, SAPCC, and Mission Kakatiya.

- **Whole-of-Society:** While non-UN and non-governmental stakeholders are not formal members of PSC or TSG, their inputs are reflected through mechanisms such as community consultations, NGO partnerships (AeA, NWWT, WASSAN, SMRC, BWC), and grassroots platforms (Gram Sabhas, Mahila Sabhas, Bal Sabhas). These channels ensure that civil society and community voices inform programme implementation.
- **People-Centred:** The JP consistently prioritized vulnerable groups—migrant households, women-led households, landless farmers, and youth—through participatory surveys, PRAs, and FGDs. By embedding gender-responsive and child-sensitive approaches, the programme ensured that interventions addressed the lived realities of those most at risk of climate-induced migration.

In summary, the JP’s management and coordination mechanisms reflect a deliberate alignment with GCM principles. National, state, and district platforms ensure whole-of-government ownership; NGO partnerships and community forums operationalize whole-of-society engagement; and participatory processes guarantee that interventions remain people-centred. Together, these mechanisms have created a coherent, inclusive, and sustainable governance framework for addressing the interlinkages between migration, agriculture, and climate change.

3. Constraints, Adjustments, Lessons and Good Practices

Constraints Encountered and Adjustments Made

Partner Identification and Onboarding: Identifying suitable implementing partners proved time-consuming due to the unique nature of the Joint Programme (JP) and the geographical complexity of target areas. The competitive bidding process, while essential for transparency and accountability, extended timelines further. Internal review and approval procedures also contributed to delays in finalizing agreements.

- *Adjustment:* The JP team undertook extensive partner mapping and due diligence to ensure alignment with programme objectives. Early capacity support initiatives were launched to accelerate readiness, and multiple consultations were held to resolve procedural bottlenecks. These measures restored momentum and strengthened collaboration.

Integration with Government Schemes: Aligning JP interventions with existing government schemes required sustained coordination across multiple authorities. Harmonizing diverse mandates and operational frameworks proved complex and time-intensive.

- *Adjustment:* Regular follow-ups with line departments and strategic use of District-Level Committees (DLCs) helped secure formal mandates and facilitate convergence at block and village levels. This strengthened institutional ownership and coherence with national and state priorities.

Community Reluctance to Adopt Micro-Enterprises: Households receiving substantial remittances (₹20,000–₹40,000) were reluctant to adopt low-cost micro-enterprises, perceiving them as less valuable compared to migration-based income streams.

- *Adjustment:* A participatory social mapping process was introduced to prioritize households with demonstrated need and willingness to engage. This improved uptake and ensured interventions targeted those most likely to benefit.

Gender and Cultural Barriers: Cultural norms limited women’s participation in programme activities, particularly in decision-making forums and training sessions, posing risks to gender equity objectives.

- *Adjustment:* Gender sensitization workshops were organized at district level, engaging stakeholders and local governance representatives. These sessions raised awareness about women’s leadership in climate-resilient agriculture and migration governance, breaking down cultural barriers and encouraging greater participation.

Engagement with marginalized communities: During the CVRA, BLS, FGDs and e –PRAs, it became evident that the JP’s beneficiary list comprised of persons from marginalized households.

- *Adjustment:* The JP organized training and capacity building sessions, on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for 22 Implementing Partner representatives and 42 field participants in April 2025, to ensure that marginalized groups and communities are informed of the JP, its strategies and priorities well in advance, and able to participate in the JP .

Seasonal Unavailability of Fisherfolk: Men’s absence during peak fishing months and time constraints for SHG-focused FGDs reduced opportunities for collective engagement.

- *Adjustment:* Beneficiary selection was adjusted to account for seasonal migration patterns. Flexible engagement strategies, including scheduling meetings around the availability of fisherfolk, door-to-door surveys and diversified group meetings, ensured continuity of programme activities despite seasonal disruptions.

Delays in Securing Government Premises for MRCs: Sustainable operationalization of MRCs **was delayed**, due to bureaucratic hurdles, stakeholders’ lack of experience and knowledge on importance and potential of MRCs, which required continuous engagement and negotiations with local authorities.

- *Adjustment:* Strengthened engagement with government authorities, soft launch and operation of m – MRCs with slow expansion, making the m – MRCs visible at official events, requesting the DLCs and TSGs to expedite approvals, and launching the toll – free helpline services for immediate beneficiary assistance. The JP maintained the momentum on getting approvals with the relevant stakeholders as well, mainly TOMCOM in Telangana, and creating a link with IOM’s programs wherein MRCs were working in other locations.

Overall delay in full scale program implementation: Adding up all the factors mentioned above, along with environmental factors, including cyclones and heatwaves, the Joint Programme has taken cognizance of the overall delay in grounding of the implementation framework

- *Adjustment:* The Joint Programme, after approval of the TSG Chairs, is initiating an 11-month No Cost Extension (NCE) to ensure that all activities and the programmatic goals are met satisfactorily and completely.

Lessons and Good Practices

1. **Transparency vs. Timeliness:** Competitive bidding ensured accountability but delayed implementation. Lesson: balance transparency with streamlined processes by pre-identifying technically qualified partners.
2. **Participatory Targeting:** Social mapping proved effective in identifying households most likely to benefit, ensuring relevance and sustainability of interventions.
3. **Gender Sensitization:** Proactive workshops helped overcome cultural barriers, demonstrating that early investment in awareness-building can significantly enhance inclusivity.
4. **Flexibility in Engagement:** Adjusting strategies to account for seasonal migration patterns ensured continuity of activities, highlighting the importance of adaptive programming.
5. **Mobile Service Delivery:** Expanding m-MRCs and helplines proved a successful contingency measure, underscoring the value of flexible, mobile solutions in contexts where static infrastructure faces delays.

Assumptions and Risks

Assumption	Risk	Mitigation
Communities would be willing to adopt micro-enterprises as supplementary income sources.	Low confidence, lack of knowledge and understanding about the rural business landscape, added to limited understanding about diversification of remittance inflows reduced interest in small-scale enterprises.	Phase – wise deployment of intervention, targeting and handholding households with prior knowledge or exposure (due to past migration), and demonstrated need and willingness.
Government premises would be readily available for MRCs.	Delays in approvals slowed operationalization.	Developed and operationalized mobile MRCs and helplines to launch service delivery; and directly reach out to beneficiaries.

<p>Women’s participation would increase organically.</p>	<p>Cultural barriers, and the gender – roles – in- action (responsibilities of the women and girls in their homes) limited engagement.</p>	<p>Gender sensitization workshops targeting stakeholders and implementing partners to mainstream women focused discussions and empowerment as a priority. In addition, women-focused platforms, like village – level committees which operate like Mahila Sabhas, heightened representation, and strengthened inclusivity, throughout 2025.</p>
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Sustainability Plan and Exit Strategy

- **Institutional Ownership:** By embedding interventions within national and state frameworks (e.g., NRLM, NMSA, Mission Shakti, SAPCC, Mission Kakatiya, Rythu Bandhu, Rythu Bima), the JP ensured long-term sustainability beyond its lifecycle.
- **Capacity Building:** Training modules developed under Outcome 3 are institutionalized within government systems, providing continuity of knowledge and practice.
- **Migration Support Ecosystem:**
- **Community Platforms:** Gram Sabhas, Mahila Sabhas, and Bal Sabhas serve as enduring spaces for peer-to-peer learning, ensuring social sustainability.
- **Service Continuity:** MRCs, m-MRCs, and helplines are designed for integration into government structures, ensuring migration support services remain accessible post-project.

Experiences of Failure and Lessons Learned

- **Failure in Timely Partner Engagement:** The competitive bidding process delayed implementation. Lesson: streamline procurement while maintaining accountability.
- **Failure in Assumption of Community Interest in Micro-Enterprises:** High remittance households resisted participation. Lesson: tailor interventions to socio-economic realities and prioritize households with genuine need.
- **Failure in Premises Securing for MRCs:** Delays highlighted the risk of over-reliance on static infrastructure. Lesson: mobile and digital solutions should be built into programme design from the outset.

In summary, the JP’s ability to adapt to constraints—through flexible engagement, participatory targeting, gender sensitization, and mobile service delivery—strengthened its relevance and effectiveness. These adjustments enhanced coherence of UN system support, ensured alignment with government priorities, and laid the foundation for sustainability and exit strategies that embed resilience into local governance and community structures.

Conclusion and Next Steps

During the reporting period, the Joint Programme (JP) made significant progress in advancing resilience, inclusivity, and sustainability for rural households living in areas at risk of climate-induced migration. Achievements span across all three outcomes, demonstrating a coherent and integrated approach that aligns with national and state priorities while embedding cross-cutting principles of human rights, gender equality, and child sensitivity.

- **Outcome 1:** The JP strengthened the evidence base through Baseline Surveys (BLS) and Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs), enabling context-specific, gender-responsive interventions. Over 300 households—each represented by a woman member—were shortlisted for micro-enterprise support. Climate-resilient enterprises were co-designed with communities and aligned with national frameworks such as the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and state programs including Mission Shakti, OIIPCRA, Mission Kakatiya, Rythu Bandhu, and Rythu Bima. Extension services were institutionalized through curricula embedding climate adaptation, migration dynamics, and social inclusion, ensuring long-term sustainability.
- **Outcome 2:** Access to safe migration channels through targeted information and access to support, for climate exposed rural and semi-rural populations was set up, and expanded through the establishment of Migration Resource Centres (MRCs), mobile MRCs, and toll-free helplines providing referral services, reintegration and psychosocial support. Awareness-building activities through MRC – led events, grassroots campaigns, FGDs and, gender and age – inclusive, community – level engagement increased household knowledge of the village, blocks and state – level migration support systems. This included information on pathways to access livelihood opportunities involving skill development, accessing government schemes, directly complementing NRLM, PMKVY, PMMY, and NMSA. Women – led rural collectives, such as SHGs were activated to initiate entrepreneurial endeavours towards stronger household – level resilience, expanding the potential of migration remittances, towards climate adaptation. Women – led remittance utilization, as part of their savings paved the way for sustainable reintegration opportunities. Empowering SHG members, through community meetings, further unlocked the potential of other community – led platforms such as Gram Sabhas, Mahila Sabhas, and Bal Sabhas for reinforced peer-to-peer learning, and for embedding migration and climate considerations into grassroots dialogue.
- **Outcome 3:** Institutional coherence was strengthened through capacity-building workshops for policy makers and frontline actors, embedding gender-responsive and intersectional approaches, along with meaningful youth engagement into governance systems, Partnerships with NIRD&PR advanced the integration of human mobility towards climate resilience into Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs), ensuring participatory planning and convergence with national and state frameworks such as

NAPCC, NAFCC, NRLM, Mission Shakti, OIIPCRA, SAPCC, Mission Kakatiya, Rythu Bandhu, and Rythu Bima.

Across all outcomes, the JP demonstrated adaptability in overcoming constraints—such as delays in partner onboarding, community reluctance to adopt micro-enterprises, and challenges in securing government premises—through flexible engagement strategies, participatory targeting, gender sensitization, and mobile service delivery. These adjustments strengthened the relevance and effectiveness of interventions, enhanced coherence of UN system support, and reinforced sustainability by embedding activities within government systems and community structures.

Next Steps (Next Reporting Period)

Looking ahead, the JP will focus on consolidating achievements and scaling interventions to deepen impact:

1. **Operationalization of Enterprises:** Finalize procurement and initiate implementation of climate-resilient micro-enterprises in Odisha and Telangana, ensuring market linkages and continuous income streams.
2. **Extension Curricula Rollout:** Complete development of training curricula and commence systematic training of block- and district-level officials, embedding climate adaptation and social inclusion into extension services.
3. **Expansion of MRC Ecosystem:** Operationalize additional MRCs in Odisha and Telangana, while strengthening mobile MRC outreach and helpline services to ensure last-mile access for vulnerable households.
4. **Integration into GDPs:** Begin field implementation of Agricultural Development Plans (ADPs) with NIRD&PR, embedding migration and climate resilience into Gram Panchayat planning processes.
5. **Community Platforms:** Scale up Gram Sabhas, Mahila Sabhas, and Bal Sabhas to reinforce peer-to-peer learning and ensure inclusive participation of women, youth, and migrants.
6. **Sustainability and Exit Strategy:** Advance institutionalization of JP interventions within national and state programs, ensuring continuity beyond the project lifecycle through government ownership, capacity building, and community-led mechanisms.

In summary, the JP has established a strong foundation for resilient livelihoods, safe migration choices, and coherent governance systems. The next reporting period will focus on scaling, institutionalizing, and embedding these interventions into government and community structures, ensuring sustainability and long-term impact in line with the GCM principles of whole-of-government, whole-of-society, and people-centred approaches.

ANNEX

OUTCOME I	OUTCOME II	OUTCOME III
	<p><i>The Migration Resource Centers in Telangana and Odisha, especially in Narayanpet (Telangana) have become institutionally linked to the objectives of the Department of Labour aligning with activities of the Labour Officers, identifying beneficiaries in need of labour cards, and submitting their applications. In the MRCs of Chhatarpur, (Odisha) the MRC has become operationally linked to the PoE office, Bhubaneswar, through the successful reunification of a migrant gone missing in Dubai, with his family in Ganjam.</i></p>	<p><i>The JP's consistent efforts in highlighting the integrated concerns and solutions on migration, agriculture and climate change, led to the JP's participation in government – owned and led events like the Odisha Vikas Conclave 2025, The Global Summit: Telangana Rising 2047, a panel discussion organized by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) - Central Institute for Women in Agriculture (ICAR-CIWA) on International Women's Day, 2025.</i></p>
	<p><i>The MRC: Counselling Centres in Hyderabad and Bhubaneswar, with the tollfree helpline numbers: 1800 – 599 – 1393, and 1800 – 345 – 7885, respectively, have been recognized for their vital contribution to sustainable support to rural communities. In enhancing access to MHPSS support services, the counsellors are providing targeted information and facilitating referrals to key mechanisms, recognizing</i></p>	

	<p><i>that such support is the entry – point to providing well – being, since it allows establishing trust in the MRC Ecosystem. It’s also institutionally linked because queries received on the helplines are shared with key stakeholders, to enable their intervention at the right time.</i></p> <p><i>In Sunapur village, Ganjam, Odisha, a helpline caller successfully received a wheelchair, after the MRC support system, stepped in to submit and elevate their request with the relevant authorities. They are now linked with the state’s social security mechanism for the differently abled.</i></p>	
	<p><i>The JP has successfully established an architecture for setting up and enhancing sustainable livelihoods through the catalytic potential of migrant households, engaging them via micro rural enterprises, which are strongly supported by local and national government schemes as part of social justice. These mainly look at gender empowerment by investing in women entrepreneurs and skilling programs targeting youth.</i></p>	

Testimonials

GOVERNMENT

"By aligning climate action, agricultural dev, & migration governance, societies can protect food security, reduce forced displacement...", RR Iyer, Collector & DM, Kendrapara.
<https://x.com/FAOIndia/status/2001616384237961495?s=20>

"Empowering women is the key to ensure that migration can uplift families rather than deepening the risks faced by them," Subhranshu Mishra, Add Sec, Dept. of agri, GOI.
https://x.com/IOM_India/status/2001601506521550922?s=20

"Let's pledge to work together towards a future where every emigrant worker is protected & empowered...", Sunil K. Sah, MEA – Odisha Wing, Bhubaneswar.
<https://x.com/FAOIndia/status/2001597358359089616?s=20>

BENEFICIARIES

On World Mental Health Day, 2025, the Joint Programme's mental health awareness campaign was successfully completed using the m – MRC. During the campaign, the JP interviewed beneficiaries, some who came forward and shared that they had called the helpline number of the MRC: Counselling Centre.

Communications and Visibility

Date	Comms product/ coverage type	Platform link
18 December 2025	<p>Social Media campaign for International Migrants Day 2025</p> <p>A social media campaign was posted on FAOIN and IOM X handles, which included quotes from relevant govt. Officials from the project location. The officials highlighted the importance of safe, orderly, and planned migration, and their association with the JP. The campaign included: Dr Arabinda Padhee, Principal Secy, Dept of Agriculture & Farmers Empowerment, Govt of Odisha Indramani Tripathy, IAS, Labour Commissioner, Odisha</p>	<p>FAOIN X: https://x.com/FAOIndia/status/2001582273033048460/photo/1</p> <p>https://x.com/FAOIndia/status/2001597358359089616/photo/1</p> <p>https://x.com/FAOIndia/status/2001616384237961495/photo/1</p> <p>IOM India X: https://x.com/IOM_India/status/2001596986815058289</p> <p>https://x.com/IOM_India/status/2001601506521550922/photo/1</p>

	<p>Sunil K. Sah, Protector of Emigrants Ministry of External Affairs – Odisha Wing Bhubaneswar Subhranshu Mishra, Additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Farmers’ Empowerment, Government of Odisha Raghuram R. Iyer, Collector & District Magistrate, Kendrapara, Government of Odisha.</p>	
20 November 2025	<p>Social media update on workshop on ‘Gender, Youth & Child- Sensitivity Training’ organized in Berhampur, Odisha, addressing gender issues, climate–migration linkages, and child-sensitive planning while strengthening capacities for inclusive, climate- resilient communities.</p>	<p>FAOIN X: https://x.com/FAOIndia/status/1991457552140562855/photo/1</p>
22 October 2025	<p>Webupdate published on ‘District- Level Training on Goat Disease Identification and Control’ organized in Ganjam, Odisha, under FAO-IOM JP.</p>	<p>FAOIN Webupdate: https://www.fao.org/india/news/detail/district-level-training-on-goat-disease-identification-and-control-in-ganjam--odisha--under-fao-iom-jp/en</p>
4 August 2025	<p>Media articles and social media posts on the inauguration of ‘Pravasi Sadhan Kendra’ by the Hon’ble Deputy CM, Govt of Odisha, Shri KV Singh Deo, and Dr Arvind Padhee, Principal Secretary, in Bhubaneswar, Odisha.</p>	<p>Webupdate:</p> <p>FAOIN Website: https://www.fao.org/india/news/detail-events/en/c/1741099/</p> <p>SOCIAL MEDIA:</p> <p>X:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Deputy CM, Odisha: https://x.com/KVSinghDeo1/status/1952259506307514877?t=tmBNOYsWvArCif1lu8Tcnw&s=08 https://x.com/KVSinghDeo1/status/1952259796716982

		<p>651?t=TP_K_moytA9dHjHJ7qWtMw&s=08</p> <p>3. Dept of Agri and Farmers' Welfare: https://x.com/krushibibhag/status/1952304898114289943</p> <p>4. FAOIN X: RTs</p> <p>5. IOM India: https://x.com/IOM_India/status/1952324005723087165</p> <p>FACEBOOK:</p> <p>1. Dept of Agri and Farmers' Empowerment: https://www.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1145279960979970&id=100064939290297&rdid=ix8uZ9JksVcMLhDq#</p> <p>2. Argus News: https://www.facebook.com/argusnews.in/videos/%E0%AC%86%E0%AC%B0%E0%AC%AE%E0%AD%8D%E0%AC%AD-%E0%AC%B9%E0%AD%87%E0%AC%B2%E0%AC%BE-%E0%AC%AD%E0%AD%8D%E0%AC%B0%E0%AC%BE%E0%AC%AE%E0%AD%8D%E0%AD%9F%E0%AC%AE%E0%AC%BE%E0%AC%A3-%E0%AC%AA%E0%AD%8D%E0%AC%B0%E0%AC%AC%E0%AC%BE%E0%AC%B8%E0%AD%80-%E0%AC%B8%E0%AC%BE%E0%AC%A7%E0%AC%A8-%E0%AC%95%E0%AD%87%</p>
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4 August 2025	<p>Social media post on the district-level workshop on 'Need & Capacity Assessment' workshop organized in Odisha. Officials from various govt departments & community members discussed gaps & co-designed #Gender, #Youth & #ChildSensitive solutions for inclusive development.</p>	<p>MEDIA OUTREACH: FAOIN X: https://x.com/FAOIndia/status/1952217804557676706/photo/1</p> <p>District Collector, Ganjam, Odisha: Instagram Post: https://www.instagram.com/p/DM0f-LwVm06/?igsh=YzljYTk1ODg3Zg%3D%3D</p>
20 July 2025	<p>Media articles published on the launch of mobile 'VALASA SAHAYA KENDRAM' inaugurated in Hyderabad by the Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture, Shri Tummala Nageswara Rao, to facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration, and livelihoods support for migrant and vulnerable households in Telangana.</p>	<p>MEDIA OUTREACH:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Hindu, 20 July 2025: https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/telangana/valasa-sahaya-kendram-launched-in-nizamabad-and-narayanpet-to-help-people-migrating-for-employment/article69834814.ece 2. V6velugu (Telugu media), 20 July 2025: https://www.v6velugu.com/mobile-migration-helping-centres-opening-by-minister-thummala-nageswararao#google_vignette <p>SOCIAL MEDIA – X:</p>

		<p>FAOIN X: https://x.com/FAOIndia/status/1947142026279231955</p> <p>FAOIN X: https://x.com/FAOIndia/status/1946535000712650919</p> <p>IOM_India: https://x.com/IOM_India/status/1946567719555367048</p> <p>FAOIN WEBSITE UPDATE: https://www.fao.org/india/news/detail-events/en/c/1740767/</p>
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17 July 2025	Social media update on World Youth Skills Day to highlight the workshop conducted to bring together stakeholders to explore gender, youth & child sensitisation, advancing intersectional approaches for deeper engagement in rural districts of Telangana.	<p>FAOIN X: https://x.com/FAOIndia/status/1945712745103679930</p>
5 June 2025	Social media update on World Environment Day 2025	<p>FAOIN X: https://x.com/FAOIndia/status/1930530905577185493</p> <p>IOM_India X: https://x.com/IOM_India/status/1930596768519192750</p>
2 June 2025	FAOIN launched the MMPTF JP webpage on the FAOIN website. The webpage hosts the background information of the project and will include regular updates from the field during the project period.	<p>FAOIN Webpage: https://www.fao.org/india/mmptf/en/</p>

17 May 2025	Social media update on 'Gender, Youth & Child Sensitization' workshop organized with Bhumika Women's Collective for an intersectional engagement with women, youth & returnee migrants in rural areas in Telangana	IOM_India X: https://x.com/IOM_India/status/1923676291628400869 FAOIN X (RT): https://x.com/IOM_India/status/1923676291628400869
26 March 2025	Social media update on 'Gender, Child & Youth Sensitization' workshop facilitated by Bhumika Women's Collective for mainstreaming intersectionality in the JP implementation.	FAOIN X: https://x.com/FAOIndia/status/1904889051653558593/photo/1 RT: IOM, UNinIndia
26 March 2025	Local media coverage on K6 news channel in Telugu for the gender and age training under MMPTF JP	
7 March 2025	Social media update on a panel discussion organized under the JP at the IIGASA 2025 on 'Women and Rural Migration'.	FAOIN X: https://x.com/FAOIndia/status/1897983819958952074