

## Annual Progress Report Template

# Migration MPTF ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

PROJECT INFORMATION	
<b>Joint Programme Title:</b>	Empowerment of 'Families Left Behind' for improved Migration Outcomes in Khatlon, Tajikistan
<b>Country(ies)/Region (or indicate if a global initiative):</b>	Two districts in Khatlon region, Republic of Tajikistan
<b>Project Identification Number:</b>	00124506
<b>Convening UN Organization:</b>	IOM
<b>PUNO(s) (PUNOs):</b>	FAO, IOM, UNICEF, UN Women
<b>Key Partners:</b> <i>(include Implementing Partner)</i>	The Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population (MoLMEP), Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of RT (CoWFA), Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population (MoHSPP), Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Migration Services (MS), Department of Women and Family Affairs (DoWFA), and Department of Health and Social Protection (DoHSP). College on Disabilities, Local Authorities, Media Partners, National Association of Small and Medium Business, Selected Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
<b>Project Period (Start – End Dates):</b>	<i>24 Months, 28 October 2020</i>
<b>Reporting Period:</b>	<i>28 October – 31 December 2020</i>
<b>Total Approved Migration MPTF Budget: (breakdown by PUNO)</b>	<i>PUNO 1: FAO USD 600,000 PUNO 2: IOM USD 600,000 PUNO 3: UNICEF 500,000 PUNO 4: UN Women 500,000 Total: USD 2,200,000</i>
<b>Total Funds Received To Date:</b> <i>(breakdown by PUNO)</i>	<i>PUNO 1: FAO USD 420,000 PUNO 2: IOM USD 420,000 PUNO 3: UNICEF USD 350,000 PUNO 4: UN Women USD 350,000 Total: USD 1,540,000</i>



Migration  
Multi-Partner  
Trust Fund

<b>Report Submission Date:</b>	<i>31 March 2021</i>
<b>Report Prepared by:</b> <i>(Name, title, email)</i>	Bahrom Rahmatjonov, Joint Project Coordinator, <a href="mailto:brahmatjonov@iom.int">brahmatjonov@iom.int</a>

## Executive Summary

The Empowerment of ‘Families Left Behind’ for Improved Migration Outcomes in Khatlon, Tajikistan project (hereafter referred to as the “Project”) officially commenced on 28 October 2020. However, the approval and launch of the Project has been delayed due to additional requests made by the Executive Office of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan. As of the date of submission of this report, the project had not yet been approved. All preparatory work however has been carried out by the Project’s team, and on 29 October 2020, the first instalment was transferred to all participating UN Agencies - IOM, FAO, UNICEF, UN Women by the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF). All participating UN Agencies have designated key focal persons who will be responsible for implementation of the Project. In addition, thematic specialists in communication, finance and monitoring and evaluation have been nominated from each agency, while the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (UN RCO) has appointed representatives to coordinate and support the project team on a daily basis.

A dedicated space on Microsoft SharePoint has been created, allowing the Project team to regularly post, share and discuss the work plan, technical document drafts, and meeting minutes in a coordinated and timely manner. In 2020, PUNOs held a series of coordination meetings, including with the UN RCO, on drafting and finalizing the project Annual Work Plan November 2020 – October 2021. Additional documents prepared during the reporting period are attached as annexes, as follow: the presentation of the Project to the senior management of the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population (MoLMEP), other meetings at the level of UN RCO, UN Heads of Agencies, and other Government counterparts (see Annex 1); a TOR for the Project Steering Committee (Annex 2), a TOR for the Project Civil Society Reference Group (PCSRG) (Annex 3), the survey questionnaires (Annex 4, Annex 8), communication and visibility plan (Annex 5), and the project logo. The UN RCO and PUNO heads continue to organize consultation meetings with the MFA and the MoLMEP to obtain final approval and permission from the Government to start implementation of the Project. Taking into consideration that the start date of the Project has already been delayed because of government and ministry restructuring, following the 2020 Presidential election, the Covid-10 restrictions and unexpectedly lengthy bureaucratic procedures which might take still some weeks to be completed, the PUNOs have discussed the possibility of submitting a No-cost extension (NCE) request to the donor.

## Annual Progress

### 1. Summary and Context

The ‘left behind’ families of absent migrants are in a vulnerable situation because women and children left behind suffer from poor wellbeing, including mental health, with women and children experiencing negative mental health outcomes, compounded by limited services and support. Families left behind have poor economic resilience and inclusion, deprived of remittance income, facing extreme poverty and struggling to purchase food. Based on this, the Project applies a comprehensive approach of top-down protection and policy, with bottom-up empowerment, combined with a long-term sustainability focus through government capacity building. Key vulnerabilities of families left behind will be addressed by the Project, including their wellbeing, economic resilience, social protection and empowerment, and the development of relevant policy will be supported.

The Project was jointly developed and selected on behalf of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) forum for submission to the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (hereafter: Migration MPTF), with feedback provided by the UN RCO, a civil society reference group (created for the Project), the MoLMEP, and by representatives of the target beneficiary group through a survey carried out to identify critical interventions. Common Country Analysis (CCA) pre-planning has identified migration as a key issue for the UNCT. The Project aligns with the Government's migration strategy and COVID-19 response planning. It contributes to SDG 1.4, SDG 3.4, SDG 5.2 and the National Plan of Action on implementation of recommendations of the UN Committee for the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) for 2019-2022. The Project will build national ownership and sustainability with its strong focus on government capacity building and generate greater awareness of the struggles of many families who are left behind. Strong community consultation, awareness raising and support for activism will create ground-level demand for services and a shift in gender norms. National engagement in steering and education will support alignment at all levels of government and give the issue greater prominence.

As official approval is yet to be given by the local Government, the Project is experiencing delays in its implementation. This is partly due to changes within the MoLMEP leadership, which have resulted in the referral of the Project to the President's Executive Office. As a result, final approval is yet to be given, and additional requests from the Government are pending. PUNOs have also been asked to obtain additional letters of support from all stakeholder ministries following approval. At the moment it is not possible to foresee with certainty when official approval will be granted by the local Government and hence when the project will be allowed to kick off its activities.

A meeting between PUNOs, the Deputy Minister of the MoLMEP was held in December, 2020. This event introduced the Deputy Minister to the Project planning process, key activities, and budget, as well as to previous agreements reached between the Ministry and the Project. As the Project was selected as one of six projects for approval of 59 projects overall (from 48 countries/regions), this too was highlighted at the meeting. The Deputy Minister was given a project rundown, including details on how the proposed Project contains specific activities aimed at supporting the Republic of Tajikistan's COVID-19 response; research into the impact of COVID-19 on Families Left Behind and direct support to families suffering from the socio-economic fallout of COVID-19. This is in line with other engaged UN agencies' COVID-19 response plans, including the Integrated Socio-Economic Framework (ISEF) and the Ministry of Labour's COVID-19 response plan. During the meeting the decision was made that IOM, on behalf of PUNOs, would send a letter to the Government of Tajikistan regarding the approval and formation of the Steering Committee of the Project's outcomes. This letter was sent to the Government via the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) of the Republic of Tajikistan on 18 December 2020 (Annex 6).

As a result of the Presidential election in October 2020, COVID-19-related delays, and the change of MoLMEP minister, the Project's approval and date for the formation of a Joint Steering Committee (JSC) are both still under consideration by the Executive office of the President of Tajikistan. While these are considered to be administrative procedures by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the MoLMEP, no progress can be made until written permission is given.

To ensure that Project implementation is started as soon as the document is signed, baseline assessment, beneficiary selection methodology, and employment processes have been developed. Preparatory actions have also been taken towards implementation. These include the development of TORs for the Project Steering Committee and joint evaluation field staff, initial steps towards the carrying out of a situation

analysis, and the development of the baseline methodology. A communication and visibility team was established with one communication focal person from each PUNO.

The United Nations Migration Network (UNMN), under the UNCT, will be regularly appraised of progress through a short presentation/update at the quarterly meetings of the network. The Resident Coordinator and agency members will provide advice and support in this forum. In order to ensure the PSC remains a manageable size, allow less powerful stakeholders to speak confidently and anonymously, and reduce time investment for PCSRG and beneficiaries, the PMT will act as the advocate body for feedback from different stakeholders.

As for what concerns the environment and migratory landscape in which the project is operating, and related changes, it is important to report that thousands of Tajik labour migrants who were working in the Russian Federation at the beginning of 2020 have experienced unemployment as a result of COVID-19 mitigation measures. Following the outbreak, cities in the Russian Federation underwent lockdowns, which in turn led to a reduction of activity in critical sectors of the economy including trade, services, transportation, and construction (which are popular work sectors among migrants). As a consequence, Tajik labour migrants were among the first being hit by the COVID-19 crisis in 2020 and many have suffered significant economic hardship ever since. With little or no savings available, many currently residing in the Russian Federation (and other popular migration destinations such as Kazakhstan) have found themselves unable to cover the cost of living. Moreover, the economy of Tajikistan itself, one of the most remittance-reliant countries in the world, has been hit by a severe economic shock as a result of decreasing remittances. These effects, felt nationwide, combined with falling employment rates are only likely to worsen in the immediate future and increase vulnerabilities among the population. COVID-19 mitigation measures and border closures have led to increasing numbers of returning migrants, impacting the selection criteria for women participating in the Project. Some changes to the selection criteria will be required to ensure beneficiaries are selected effectively.

A Rapid Gender Assessment undertaken by UN Women (Annex 7) shows that 70 per cent of women have started devoting more time to unpaid domestic chores and care work since the lockdown began – despite the fact that men and women have suffered job losses on a proportionate scale. Many women also report that their work has been physically relocated to the home (for example, sewing work). For women undergoing migration within their home country, home-based activities (both paid and unpaid) have increased since the onset of the pandemic, while the diminished access to transport, healthcare and other social services have resulted in increased isolation. The rise in violence against women during the pandemic has been widely attributed to increased stress, economic insecurity, disruption of protective networks and controls on movement. Service shutdown and the overriding social stigma attached to women who report domestic violence also prevent women from accessing services, or from leaving their abuser.

The impact of COVID-19 on migrant women and on women in migrant families in Tajikistan has demonstrated how the pandemic has compounded existing gender norms. It is vital that this is highlighted in post-COVID-19 development policy and that women's organisations are included in that discourse. To this end, positive steps have already been taken. In Tajikistan, the United Nations has responded to COVID-19 with a Socioeconomic Response Plan (SERP) aiming to empower women by ensuring their involvement in the dialogue around and implementation of the programmes within this plan. It should be highlighted that part of activities of the SERP and United Nations Development Assistance Framework

(UNDAF) Joint Work Plan 2021-2022 under the Result #3 (People in Tajikistan benefit from quality, equitable and inclusive health, education and social protection systems) and Result #5 (“women, youth, children, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups are protected from violence and discrimination, have a voice that is heard and are respected as equal members of society”) related to protection of families left behind are project activities funded by Migration MPTF’s project “Empowerment of ‘Families Left Behind’ for Improved Migration Outcomes in Khatlon, Tajikistan”.

## 2. Results

As of 31 December 2020, implementation was behind schedule and awaiting final approval from the President’s Executive Office. As direction was given by the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population not to implement any activities until written approval was received, only preparatory actions were taken, which are described in detail below.

Between November and December 2020, the Project team prepared documents to be reviewed and approved by the National Steering Committee, including a series of strategic programme documents: the draft PSCRG ToR, 2021 Annual Work Plan, and Budget by categories.

### **Staff recruitment in process:**

- TOR for Project Officer SC/SB3 (UN Women) - midpoint is announced; recruitment in progress;
- TOR of National Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant (IOM for entire project) has been developed by PUNOs;
- TOR of Financial/Administration Project Assistant (UN Women) has been announced; recruitment is in progress;
- TOR for Project Officer NOB (UNICEF) has been developed and is ready to be announced pending Project approval.

***Outcome 1: Families left behind enjoy improved wellbeing.*** *Women and children ‘left behind’ will have improved access to better-coordinated psychosocial services with improved professional capacity (Output 1.1) through interventions supporting research into mental health within ‘families left behind’; advocacy and capacity building activities, and work to encourage Government actors to invest in service provision and work with field-level para-social workers and maternity healthcare professionals to address the impacts of child abandonment on poor mental health.*

Although initial planning for Government capacity building activities is underway, to date, implementation of planned activities has not yet started. It is expected however that service providers at local level will have improved capacity to provide continuum of psychosocial services (Output 1.1) as a result of targeted capacity building initiatives based on the needs of women left behind.

The Project is planning to conduct a situational analysis of the psycho-social and economic situation of the women and children left behind in targeted districts as well as to carry out a rapid assessment of the

government service providers to evaluate their level of knowledge and training needs. Based on the outcomes of this situational analysis and rapid assessment, a detailed training plan will be developed and activities implemented.

Activities:

A Questionnaire has been developed to analyse the psycho-social and economic situation of the women and children left behind by migrant workers from Kulob, Dusti and Panj, as well as to assess care support services available to these individuals in the community in regard to their psychosocial, emotional, health, economic, and educational wellbeing. A series of questions grouped into five topics – i) Personal and family situation, ii) Formal and informal support services, iii) Economic activity and livelihood, including professional/occupational characterization, iv) Protective and right-based services (i.e. access to legal remedies, property, land, etc, and v) Barriers, challenges and opportunities for the women left behind to have income – will be given to respondents. The questionnaire has been trialed among 30 women ‘left behind’ and is ready to be disseminated as a full situational analysis among a further 600 women (Annex 4).

A draft questionnaire has been developed to interview para-social workers on a number of issues to ascertain both work experience and knowledge level. The results of this questionnaire will be used to draft a comprehensive training plan for service providers, and improve service quality through building capacity of para-social workers based on their needs (Annex 8).

A Beneficiary Family Selection Strategy has been jointly developed (Annex 9) targeting abandoned families of migrant workers, prioritizing the most vulnerable, including those with one or more members living with a disability. The Strategy also includes selection criteria for geographic targeting and work with a certain numbers of jamoats in the two districts.

Discussions are regularly undertaken with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population (MoHSPP) with regard to the identification of the pathways to institutionalise social work curricula into current educational establishments. An agreement with the MoHSPP moreover has been achieved to develop a self-learning guide for maternity wards and carry out training sessions for the staff of maternity wards in Kulob and Dusti. Regular training events aimed at building the capacity of services providers to increase service quality will promote the wellbeing of women and children left behind.

***Outcome 2: Families left behind have increased economic resilience and address gender related barriers to economic inclusion. Families left behind [will] have increased capacity to utilize their land and water resources (output 2.1) and have access to increased/improved value chains through farming, small scale processing initiatives, retail and marketing (output 2.2). Women will have ‘improved vocational skills to better access alternative employment’ (output 2.3). Skills development and vocational training programmes, including ‘learnership’ courses, will be used to upskill unemployed or under-skilled women so that they are better positioned to access existing opportunities and gain long-term employment.***

As the project was not approved by the Government of Tajikistan during the reporting period, no progress has been achieved in terms of outcome 2, outputs 2.1. and 2.2. and activities. However, during this period, the team developed the draft ToRs for the technical and administrative staff to be recruited. As soon as

the project becomes operative, the team will initiate the recruitment by hiring the consultants and launching Vacancies Announces for the positions of agri-economists and agronomists. These specialists will conduct the relevant value chain analysis and establish the farmer field schools (FFS).

Regarding the establishment of the FFS, the team has compiled relevant training guidelines published by FAO and made progress with the pre-selection of the potential value chains that will be analysed. The team has also developed the TOR of the Farmers Field Facilitators as well as the Technical Specifications for the agricultural inputs to be procured under the framework of the FFS.

Due to the lack of project activities, no progress have been made in the achievement of the indicators for the outputs 2.1. and 2.2., as shown below as well as in the Logical Framework.

The Project intends to conduct *a participatory gender assessment and mobilization process to support women to plan for livelihoods and dedicate more time to economic activity and community projects (Output 2.4)* through the implementation of an adapted Gender Action Learning System (GALS) (Annex 10). Interventions of this output are underway, awaiting official permission to start programme activities. According to a Rapid Gender Assessment (RGA), conducted by UN Women in June 2020, the majority of women-survey respondents could not identify whether their job is formal or informal.

#### Activities:

Activities related to social norms, gender equality issues, the recognition of unpaid care work; reductions in difficult care work and inefficient tasks, redistribution and representation of unpaid care work, and the male/female divide in roles in care work of the target communities could not be fully launched due to unsigned Project documents, as well as to COVID-19-related travel limitations. These limitations, most notably flight restrictions, border closures, and quarantine measures, made it unfeasible to invite international experts on the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) to initiate planned training and community interventions.

The team, however, managed to hold an online internal introductory workshop on GALS in December 15-17, 2020 using core funds, at which staff members participated from PUNOs, RCO and five CSOs that will be responsible for community mobilization in 2021-2022. The workshop was conducted by a certified and experienced NGO lead from Kyrgyzstan, where GALS has already been successfully implemented. GALS helps to enable managers to conduct community consultations, awareness raising, and support activism for women's leadership; establish ground-level demand for services and a shift in gender norms, and use positive and community-oriented channels to initiate dialogue on gender relations, such as community discussion on gender roles, the prevention of gender-based violence, public communication of the value and significance of care work, promotion of "non-traditional professions for women" and male engagement, as well as gender-responsive family budgeting.

This was a preparatory step to raise awareness of PUNO and NGO managers on GALS, as they in turn will hire experts, facilitators and CSOs for the GALS implementation in the country. Participants of the introductory workshop received first-hand knowledge and are already able to support the local partners



and community mobilizers in the planning and budgeting of the long-term training and mentoring on GALS, GALS initiatives/actions, and monitoring of the related activities in the field.

Through feedback received at the end of the training session it is possible to see the value of this workshop. More than a half of the participants saw little or no potential in GALS before the workshop (total 54.6%: 18.2% saw no potential, 9.1% saw very weak potential and 27.3% saw weak potential), however by end of the workshop 37.5% of participants saw high and 43.8% saw good potential of GALS, while no participants saw little or no potential. Meanwhile, 62.5% of participants found the workshop very useful and the other 37.5% of participants found it useful. As a result of this data, we can conclude that the workshop achieved its objective to raise awareness about GALS among participants and to have envisioned strategies and tactics on applying GALS in the context of Tajikistan. The workshop raised the participants' awareness of GALS, including its methodology, and raised participants' confidence in applying its principles in their projects/programmes. Some of the participants noticed that the workshop was helpful on a personal and not just professional level.

*Families left behind will have improved financial inclusion and increased skills and knowledge to manage debt (Output 2.5).*

On 30 December 2020 a meeting was held between IOM and the National Bank of Tajikistan (NBT) at which the Deputy Head of the National Bank, Head of International Department, Head of the Statistics and Payment Balance Department, Head of the Consumer Protection and Financial Services Department and Chief Specialist from the Scientific Research Institute of National Bank took part. Seizing the opportunity, IOM presented the Project and discussed potential ways for partnership within the Project's scope. Significantly, NBT (with the support of OECD and IFC) has developed a Strategy on Financial Literacy, with a special focus on migrants their family members.

At the beginning of the year NBT shared a draft Strategy on Financial Literacy with stakeholders including IOM and other development partners for comments and feedback. Overall, NBT shared positive impressions regarding the project, especially as it was in line with Government priorities. The NBT also expressed its readiness to be involved as trainers in future interventions with families of migrants. This would also create a dialogue between NBT and vulnerable groups such as families of migrants and provide opportunities to identify and address existing gaps.

***Outcome 3: Women and children left behind are protected and seek to protect their rights.***

PUNOs will ensure *Government and NGO services have increased capacity to provide access to information and legal services on issues of family violence, access to land, civil status, migration and family tracing (Output 3.1).*

The activity on Output 3.1. has not yet started due to delays in the approval process. It is planned however, that PUNOs will cooperate on the localization of a national mechanism down to the district level to make use of the SGBV case management system in a practical manner.

Activities:

The Project team has developed the TOR of the *Project Civil Society Reference Group* (PCSRG) and has made first steps towards its establishment. The PCSRG is composed of representatives of seven leading national NGOs - Consultative Centre TOMIRIS, Women Lawyers for Development, NGO Bonuvoni Fardo, Bonuvoni Khatlon, Chashma, Rural Aid, Oxfam GB in Tajikistan - working in relevant project areas. The PCSRG will provide advice on beneficiary perspectives and field implementation via online/face to face meetings on a quarterly basis. Additional feedback will be gained from a select group of international NGOs subsequent to an emailed quarterly update.

To facilitate dialogue between the different service provider within the referral mechanism, the Project will address recommendations of the CEDAW Committee and consider the need to offer various support and service options to survivors of violence and integrate existing services to act in a coordinated approach. This includes design of the localized referral and cooperation scheme of the main actors in two target districts of the Project, with integrated pathways (action steps) for engaged actors and service providers, including in the post-COVID-19 context. The scheme will encompass state and non-state actors and will include both national and district levels. During the EAW case-management mechanism localization process, the following actors will be considered: victim support centres run by NGOs (incl. crisis centres, shelters, partial services, social support centres); support centres run by the state bodies (such as victim support rooms under the MoHSPP; child protection bodies (members of the Commission on the Protection of the Rights of the Child); health services; social services; legal services/law enforcement bodies (including the police); judiciary organs (courts); Departments of the Committee on Women and Family Affairs; independent commissions and oversight bodies including the Ombudsman's Office, Ombudsman for Child Rights; and public initiative bodies/community councils (including community/mahalla leaders, imams, others). If a critical referral chain mechanism/member is absent, a relevant replacement will be identified and indicated.

The referral and cooperation scheme of the main actors in two target districts will be designed, considering integration and provision pathways (action steps) for engaged actors and service providers, including in the context of COVID-19:

- a. Existing state and non-state service providers and district level pathways for prevention and response to SGBV, including in the context of COVID-19, will be identified.
- b. Other key stakeholders to address VAWG in pilot districts, especially in the context of COVID-19 will be assessed and suggested.
- c. Logically linked actors of the SGBV referral mechanism at the target districts level, when national level is required, will be outlined as the scheme.
- d. Coordinated internal response actions of the elements of referral mechanism will be suggested to support women and girls – SGBV survivors or those at-risk, with special attention to actions to be undertaken for protection of the rights of women and girls.
- e. Description of the concrete internal and external response actions will be provided for each actor that guides primary duty bearers and service providers on how to respond to GBV cases and to guide the victims/ survivors of GBV, especially those under-18s, on where to seek assistance and what services are available at different referral points, including in the context of COVID-19 (like alternative communication ways and prevention steps on coronavirus spreading).

The localized case-management scheme in the project districts is already greatly demanded among CSOs, services, experts, state partners and the Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of Republic of Tajikistan (CoWFA) departments. The brochures, booklets, and visual materials on the SGBV case management mechanism will be developed in a user-friendly language and style, with coloured infographics and will be disseminated broadly.

To date, the activity has not yet commenced due to external factors.

*PUNOs will collaborate on joint advocacy and awareness campaigns to ensure women and girls left behind have increased individual and community support and knowledge of their rights (Output 3.2).*

Activities:

Due to external reasons, no activity was implemented on capacity strengthening of state and NGO services to provide access to information and legal services on issues of family violence, access to land, civil status, migration and family tracing.

Finally, the Project will ensure *adolescents in families left behind have support and knowledge of life competencies (Output 3.3).*

Activities under this output are planned for the second half of 2021, and once Government approval is received, workshops will be conducted among target groups of female caregivers in Kulob and Dusti. An Adolescent Competency Framework package is ready and will be disseminated among identified schools. Preparation for school summer camps to engage children in skill building activities is expected to start in May, 2021.

***Outcome 4: National, regional and local government identify and plan to implement evidence-based responses to 'families left behind'. Ensuring that Evidence on 'Families Left Behind' is available to guide policy planning (Output 4.1) in the form of project data, research on the impact of coronavirus, research on factors contributing to abandonment, and implementation of Gender Responsive Budgeting.***

The Project will facilitate policy and implementation planning at national and district levels (Output 4.2) by increasing awareness of families left behind amongst policy makers, through capacity building and technical support, consultation and study processes, and national events with senior officials.

Finally, the Project will ensure that policy guidance on families left behind is available through the development of a national action plan on families left behind or the development of and 'families left behind' section of the National Plan (Output 4.3) through technical and drafting support.

Activities:

No activity under Outcome 4 was implemented due to external reasons.

Results Reporting Framework						
INDICATORS	Baseline	Results achieved for the reporting period (only provide data for the specified year)			Cumulative Results <i>Note: For Y1 report, this will be the same; For Y2 report, it will be Y1+Y2; and for Y3 report, it will be Y1+Y2+Y3</i>	Notes
		Y1	Y2	Y3		
<b>OUTCOME 1</b> Families left behind enjoy improved wellbeing						
Indicator 1a: % of targeted women and children left behind who report improved wellbeing as a result of receiving psychosocial support, disaggregated by sex and age.	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 1b: % of children at risk of being placed in Residential childcare institutions found alternative family-based solutions and were prevented from institutionalization	NA	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
<b>OUTPUT 1.1</b> Service providers at local level have enhanced capacity to provide continuum of psychosocial services for women and children left behind						
Indicator 1.1a: # of women and children who have received social services, disaggregated by sex and age	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 1.1b: # of training participants sensitized on issues of women and children left behind during advocacy events, disaggregated by sex	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 1.1c: Level of awareness, response and coordination of available services between officials dealing with women and children issues at local level (Scale from 0-3: Officials are aware about issues – 1 point; there is a functional coordination mechanism – 1 point; Officials respond to issues – 1 point)	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.

Indicator 1.1d: # of maternity ward (in targeted districts) with knowledge and skills to provide family counselling and support to prevent child abandonment and relinquishment, disaggregated by sex	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 1.1e: # of para-social workers trained who demonstrate increased knowledge on modern methods and techniques of social services, disaggregated by sex	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 1.1f: # of participants at advocacy events, disaggregated by sex	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
<b>OUTCOME 2</b> Families left behind have increased economic resilience and address gender related barriers to economic inclusion						
Indicator 2a: % of target families with increased savings	Baseline/End-line	/			/	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 2b: % increase in incomes for households participating in agricultural support	Baseline/Endline TBD	/			/	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 2c: % Post-harvest losses of projects beneficiaries due to better land and water management, improved farming capacities, access to technology, etc	42%	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 2d: % of trained women earning income in the area of vocational training	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 2e: % of target women reporting additional time free from unpaid/care work for other activity or education	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 2f: # of financial providers offering new tailored products for 'families left behind or families of migrants'	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
<b>OUTPUT 2.1</b> Families left behind have increased capacity to utilize their land and water resources						

Indicator 2.1a: # women farmers trained	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 2.1b: % trained women farmers reporting implementing learnt techniques	NA	/			/	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 2.1c: # of children trained, disaggregated by sex	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
<b>OUTPUT 2.2</b> Families left behind have access to increased/improved local value chains (VC) through farming, small-scale processing initiatives, retail and marketing						
Indicator 2.2a: # of small plots established	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 2.2b: # of farmers and families benefitting from processing activities	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 2.2c: # of person reached with awareness raising of best practices	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
<b>OUTPUT 2.3</b> Women left behind have improved vocational skills to better access alternative employment						
Indicator 2.3a: # of women trained and acquired vocational skills	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period. The preparatory steps are made on Gender Action Learning System approaches to work with the beneficiaries (GALS)
<b>OUTPUT 2.4</b> A government engaged gender assessment and mobilization process supports women to plan for livelihoods and dedicate more time to economic activity and community projects (UN Women)						
Indicator 2.4a: # of community mobilizers trained	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.

Indicator 2.4b: % of mobilizers with increased knowledge	NA	/			/	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 2.4c: # of self-help group participants	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 2.4d: # of families benefited from micro-projects and Community actions on the economy of care/unpaid work	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
<b>OUTPUT 2.5</b> Families left behind have improved financial inclusion and increased skills and knowledge to manage debt.						
Indicator 2.5a: # of beneficiaries trained	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 2.5b: % of trainees improving their financial literacy (knowledge)	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 2.5c: # of financial providers (participants) attending workshops	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
<b>OUTCOME 3</b> Women and children left behind are protected and seek to protect their rights						
Indicator 3a: % of target women and children reporting increased intention to seek access to rights	TBD	/			/	The target will be developed as per results of the Baseline
Indicator 3b: % of service users reporting satisfactory access to services	TBD	/			/	The target will be developed as per results of the Baseline
Indicator 3c: % of target beneficiaries who report (i) increased knowledge of rights and (ii) community support for rights	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 3d: % of adolescents acquired skills and competencies to transition to work life	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.

Indicator 3e: % of targeted women seeking psychosocial and emotional support services disaggregated by age.	Baseline/Endline	/			/	No progress for the current reporting period.
<b>OUTPUT 3.1</b> Women and children left behind are protected and seek to protect their rights						
Indicator 3.1a: # of women and children who received legal, social and protection support service /referrals, including birth registration	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 3.1b: # of women and girls who received integrated community based SGBV services	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 3.1c: # of service providers who are aware of legal issues faced by women left behind	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
<b>OUTPUT 3.2</b> Women and girls left behind have increased individual and community support and knowledge of their rights						
Indicator 3.2a: # of people reached through awareness campaigns on [rights and protections, social inclusion, SGBV]	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 3.2b: # of activists/advocates active, disaggregated by sex.	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 3.2.c: # of CSOs capacitated	0	0			0	The preparatory steps are made on Gender Action Learning System approaches to work with the beneficiaries (GALS)
Indicator 3.2.e: # of individuals benefited from micro-projects and community activities on EVAW	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
<b>OUTPUT 3.3</b> Adolescents left behind have support and knowledge of life competencies						
Indicator 3.3a: # of female caregivers trained on parenting, psychosocial and emotional support	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.



Indicator 3.3b: # of adolescents from the grade 8 to 11 from targeted schools will participate in life skills/competencies programme	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 3.3c: # of adolescents to participate in competency-based education for outdoor learning	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 3.3d: # of adolescents supported with psychosocial support, community-based rehabilitation and diverted from justice processes	0				0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 3.3e: % increase in perceptions and attitudes of adolescents who took part in competency-based and skills development programme (Scale from 0-3: Adolescents are aware about competency-based and skills development programme– 1 point; adolescents took part in competency-based and skills development programme – 1 point; adolescents use acquired skills – 1 point)	NA	/			/	No progress for the current reporting period.
<b>OUTCOME 4</b> National and regional and local government identify and plan to implement evidence-based responses to ‘Families left Behind’						
Indicator 4a: Existence of policy guidance on families left behind, in line with international standards, developed, approved and implemented. [Developed = 1, submitted =2, approved = 3, implemented =4]	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 4b: District Task Forces are functional in 2 districts [1= include gender responsive activities in Local development Plans, 2= Activities are budgeted, 3 = Activities are implemented.]	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
<b>OUTPUT 4.1</b> Evidence on 'Families left behind' is available to guide policy planning						

Indicator 4.1a: # of assessment/ research reports disseminated	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 4.1b: # of individuals of related ministries, whose <u>technical and managerial capacities</u> on prioritization for GRB in socio-economic aspects of migration and diagnostics of systemic GRB financing bottlenecks are <u>supported</u> by knowledge and data	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 4.1c: # of knowledge products introduced to the officials of MoF, MoLE, MEDT.	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
<b>OUTPUT 4.2</b> Fora are available to facilitate policy and implementation planning at National and district levels						
Indicator 4.2a: # of District Task Force meetings held	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 4.2b: # of senior officials participating in consultation and learning visits [Deputy Minister or above)	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
Indicator 4.2c: # of District Task Forces capacitated on GRB, with focus on migration sector.	0	0			0	No progress for the current reporting period.
<b>OUTPUT 4.3</b> Policy guidance on families left behind is available						
Indicator 4.3a: # of stakeholders [orgs/departments] participating in development and review of policy input	0				0	No progress for the current reporting period.

### 3. Partnerships

The Project utilizes a top-down government approach, engaging five different ministries/committees in sectoral activities along with district and jamoat officials and local committees throughout the implementation process. The Project encourages participation of officials at senior levels, embedding learning across the relevant institutions. The lead ministry will be the MoLMEP, with the Minister as the signing party of the Project. The Committee on Women and Family Affairs will be closely engaged, given the strong engagement on gender and use of CoWFA structures at field level.

Due to the Project having not yet been given final approval from the State, the active partnership in the Project was established only within the Project team. Nevertheless, the management of the MoLMEP, as well as other ministries involved in the Project, expressed their willingness to partner and appoint their focal persons as members of the Project Steering Committee. During the reporting period, the team of the Joint Programme prepared a draft of a note verbale (NV) on the establishment of the Steering Committee with the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator. On December 21<sup>st</sup>, 2020, NV was sent to the MFA for the submission of nominations by ministries and key committees to establish a steering committee for the Project, however, given the absence of final written approval from the Government, the ministries do not yet have the authority to officially nominate their representatives to this Steering Committee. Participating UN Agencies, in addition to government partners, have discussed drafting contracts for local partner NGOs, as well as hiring local staff and consultants that will be involved in the Project's activities in the field.

PUNOs intend to cooperate with a local NGO during the organization of Project activities related to capacity building activities and the awareness-raising events. PUNOs have initiated an informal dialogue with the Public Organizations to assess existing capacity, as well as to discuss their availability and interest in collaborating in the Project and its activities.

### 4. Cross-Cutting Issues

The project will apply a **'do no harm' approach**, while mainstreaming gender, age and environment into the activities, regularly assessing risks and **accounting for pandemic (COVID-19) impacts** on the implementation. The Project aims to ensure the rights of families left behind, legally and through recognition as a vulnerable group and integrates gender across the response, rather than as an isolated component within the project. Finally, the Project upholds the best interests of children, especially of those in extremely vulnerable situation. Human rights, gender-responsive and child sensitive approaches are mainstreamed in the joint programme document and will contribute to overall implementation of the joint programme.

Besides the strong support from UN women and UNICEF to strengthen gender-responsive and youth approaches, the team has involved both the FAO Gender focal point of the Sub-regional Office of Central Asia and the Social Protection Unit of HQ in Rome. This additional expertise will ensure that

all the trainings and documents prepared under the Outcome 2 will mainstream cross – cutting principles in the agricultural areas of the targeted districts.

Marker Questions <sup>1</sup>	
<p><b>Human Rights Marker Score (A, B, C or N/A if none applies)</b></p> <p>Which of the following human rights marker applies to your proposal?</p> <p><b>A:</b> The Human Rights Marker has largely been achieved</p> <p><b>B:</b> The Human Rights Marker shows significant integration of human rights in the joint programme but some challenges remain.</p> <p><b>C:</b> The Human Rights Marker shows a very partial integration of human rights in the joint programme</p> <p><i>Please refer to the Migration MPTF Human Rights Marker Guidance Note, Annex: Self-Assessment Matrix</i></p>	A

## 5. Innovation, Good Practices and Lessons Learned

As described in the Project document, the joint programme is testing institutional approaches from PUNOs to address the vulnerabilities of women left behind. The innovative aspects of this approach include:

- A **coordinated UN approach** to address multiple vulnerabilities of an underserved and under recognized group in Tajikistan. The opportunity for a multi-partner approach is rare and often not well integrated, certainly within the area of migration. Using a laboratory (two district) approach for **government learning, with high degrees of government involvement** is not often utilized in Tajikistan and provides government with an opportunity to evaluate a variety of different interventions and identify the most context-appropriate activities.
- **Innovative gender approaches** to working with social norms by applying an ethnographic approach to violence and identification of new social norm holders to create a demand within communities and individuals to stop impunity of violence, formation of a public opinion on illegality of violence and harmful practices and stressing it as crime. Mobilized community members will be supported to lead the process. The Gender Action Learning System (GALS) has been successfully applied in Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan, but it is new for Tajikistan (Annex 11).

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<sup>1</sup> Please refer to the Migration MPTF Guidance Notes on the Human Rights Marker and Gender Marker, available in Annexes H and I, Migration MPTF Operations Manual.

- **Introduction of innovative technology to Tajikistan.** FAO is known for introducing and promoting technological advancements. The FAO office in Tajikistan has successfully piloted and tested technological advancements which will be promoted under the current project (including greenhouses, family farm drip irrigation, soil and water conservation technologies, gardening, and processing, as well as approaches related to social issues in agriculture).

## 6. Challenges Encountered and Measures Taken

The launch of the Project has been delayed and a date for the formation of a Joint Steering Committee (JSC) remains under consideration due to new/additional requests and feedback from the Executive Office of the President; delays associated with the Presidential election, COVID-19, and the restructuring of MoLMEP personnel. While this is an administrative procedure, the Project will not be able to move forward into the implementation phase until written permission is given. According to the MoLMEP, the Government is requesting official letters of support for the Project from the MoLMEP, the Committee on Women and Family Affairs, and the Ministry of Agriculture. The UN Resident Coordinator's Office and the IOM will continue holding bilateral discussions with the MFA and MoLMEP to monitor the status of the Project approval.

The Migration MPTF has been informed about the delays and additional approval procedures and is providing guidance. It has been agreed that the issue would be raised with the IOM DG – the Chair of the Migration MPTF Steering Committee – in the case that the aforementioned approval letter from the Government is not received in the near future. The Migration MPTF will approach the Chair of the Migration MPTF Steering Committee regarding the possibility of sending official NV to the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Tajikistan to the United Nations in Geneva.

The pending approval of the project by the Government has not permitted to start the planned activities from the agricultural point of view, the opportunity to support the women farmers for the first planting season - through agricultural training and agricultural inputs (e.g. seeds) – has been lost. As a corrective measures, the PMT proposes to extend the duration of the project, once it is approved by the Government, and to revise the target indicators of the Logical Frame Matrix and the timing to achieve them

## Conclusion and Next Steps

In the initial stage of the project, all preparatory work was carried out successfully. Nevertheless, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan has not yet granted official permission to proceed with the official launch of the Project. All participating UN Agencies have designated key focal persons who will be responsible for the Project's implementation. In addition, thematic specialists in communication, finance and monitoring and evaluation have been nominated from each agency. The UN Resident

Coordinator's office has also appointed representatives to coordinate and support the project team on a daily basis.

Although the project was not officially launched, the Joint Program team was able to work closely together to develop a communication and visibility plan, TORs, criteria for selecting target beneficiaries, as well as a survey questionnaire for conducting a baseline assessment.

Considering that the government will approve the implementation of the project, the following actions are planned to be undertaken in 2021:

**Project Management:**

- Bilateral negotiations will be conducted at the level of the UN Resident Coordinator Office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan to obtain the earliest written approval for the implementation of the Project.
- A multi-stakeholder meeting with the participation of the participating ministry support agencies and government committees will be conducted to obtain letters of support from government agencies to accelerate the Project launch.
- The recruitment schedule for technical consultants/service providers will be discussed.
- A detailed work plan for the implementation of activities planned for 2021 will be developed.
- Finalization of the initial design for the Project's logo and name.

*Outcome 1: Families left behind enjoy improved wellbeing (IOM and UNICEF)*

- Methodology for conducting an assessment, as well as questionnaires for conducting a survey among entire project groups will be developed.
- Establishment of the Project Steering Committee.
- The first SC meeting and regular meetings will be organized to ensure the successful implementation of the project.
- The collection of institutional data under existing agreements will begin.
- Implementing partner agreements and TORs will be developed and finalized.
- A situation analysis on health of families left behind (psychosocial health) will be carried out.
- Monthly capacity building events and coordination workshops for MoHSP, MoLMEP, CoWFA and local government on 'women left behind' will be hosted.

*Outcome 2: Families left behind have increased economic resilience and address gender related barriers to economic inclusion*

- The project Outcome 2 aims to reach the poor rural villages and households with little or no access to markets and without established linkages with agro-processors and buyers, The PUNOs will agree on the selection criteria to select the participating jamoats (municipalities) in the two districts. Then, value chain analyses will be conducted to determine priority commodities as well as to shape the Curriculum of the farmers field schools and junior field schools.

- The Gender Action Learning System (GALS), including reflection workshops for community members, training of community mobilisers/ local WROs and CSOs, and community projects on redistribution of care work will be implemented.
- Groups will be formed with UN agencies to develop the capacity of women left behind to carry out farming activities.
- Community consultations and consultations with financial providers on financial products for families left behind and access to credit will be hosted.

*Outcome 3: Women and children left behind are protected and seek to protect their rights*

- The capacity of local duty bearers to deliver services to ensure women's access on prevention and response to VAW, rights to property, land and economic resources, including training of judiciary on laws relating to land ownership and divorce will be developed.
- Access to information and service referral through case management systems of CoWFA phone and monthly community information access points will be provided.
- Female caregivers will be trained on parenting skills.
- Juvenile Support Services will be established to provide psycho-social support and community-based rehabilitation for children left behind and diverted from formal justice processes.

*Outcome 4: National and regional and local government identify and plan to implement evidence-based responses to 'Families left Behind'*

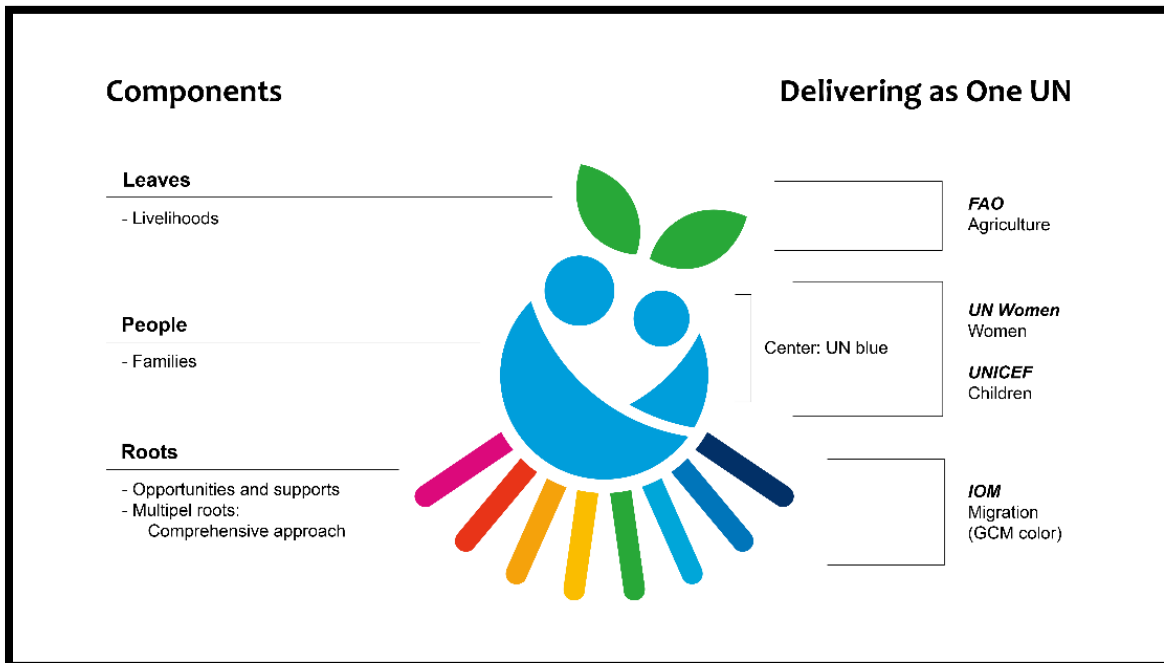
- A baseline and end line assessment of the situation of families left behind in three districts will be undertaken.
- The impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the families of migrants in two target districts will be assessed (research), including the impact on the external and domestic processes (care work, access to services and social protections for women, as well as the impact on female relatives of migrants and the dependence of labour migrants in general) as a research on factors contributing to abandonment.
- Implementation of Gender Responsive Budgeting, that will be the basis for Ministry of Finance (MoF), Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT), MoMLEP and national and district level actors to increase their capacity to implement Gender Responsive Policies, district action plans and allocated budgets.

**ANNEX**

**Communications and Visibility:**

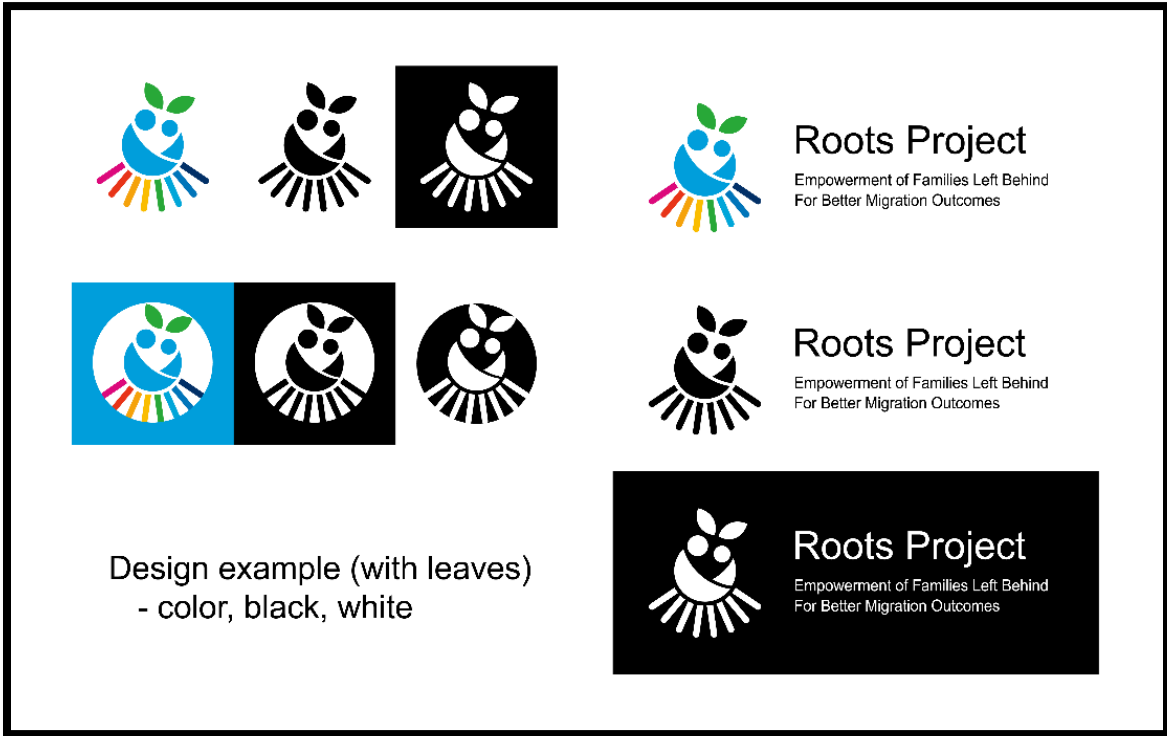
The project cannot provide stories and testimonials for this reporting period due to challenges with the official launch of the project. In November 2020, a communication and visibility team was established with one communication focal person from each PUNO. Through meetings and consultation with the PMT, the team identified the communication objectives, target audience, communication tools, key messages, timetable, and communication monitoring methods. The finalized visibility plan is to be submitted in January 2021 to the Fund Management Unit (FMU).

To deliver the identity and key narrative of the Project to the target audience more clearly and effectively, the communications and visibility team has been brainstorming branding strategies of the Project. In January 2021, an initial design for the Project’s logo and name (‘Roots Project’) will be suggested to PMT.



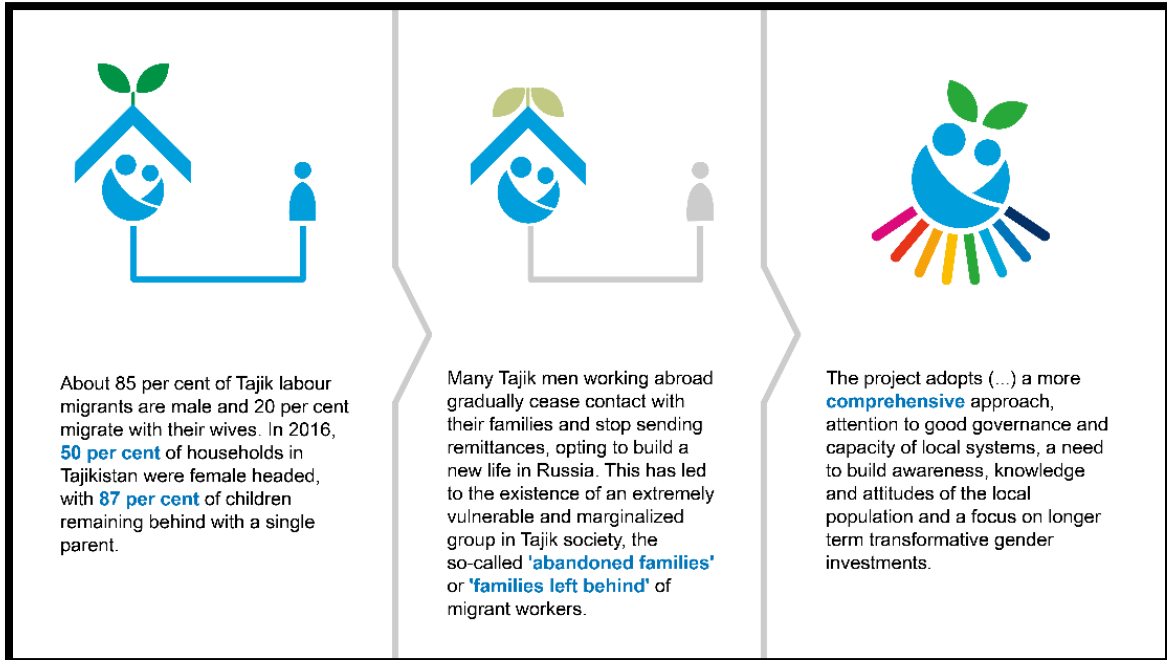
Initial design of the project logo





Design example (with leaves)  
- color, black, white

Sample usage of the logo in different colour schemes



Visualization of key narrative of the project

- Annex 1 – PPP of the project to the MoLMPE
- Annex 2 - Draft TOR of Project Steering Committee
- Annex 3 – The draft of ToR for Project Civil Society Reference Group (PSCRG)
- Annex 4 – Questionnaire: Situational Analysis Survey of families left behind by Tajikistan migrants
- Annex 5 – Communication and Visibility Plan
- Annex 6 - IOM NV to MFA
- Annex 7 - Tajikistan RGA Data during Covid-19
- Annex 8 - Service Providers Questionnaire
- Annex 9 – Beneficiary Family Selection Strategy
- Annex 10 – GALS manual
- Annex 11 – Training report Int Consultant on GALS

## Annex: Human Rights Marker Self-Assessment Matrix

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

Element of an HRBA	Yes/No/Not Applicable	Justification
<p>1. A human rights-based situational analysis has been conducted to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the key human rights obligations of the State(s) in which you work/whose government's you are supporting; and</li> <li>b) the key human rights issues of relevance to your intended target group, including a particular attention to migrants most vulnerable to human rights violations and abuses and/or most at risk of being left behind.</li> </ul>	Yes	Based on previous research, previous project recommendations, feedback from existing projects targeting migrants and their families, and consultation with the UN Migration Network members and civil society, the UN Migration Network Agencies of Tajikistan through this project sought to implement a response to reduce the vulnerability of families adversely affected by migration in target districts.
<p>2. Staff are aware of the human rights obligations of the government they are supporting.</p>	Yes	Engaged PUNO staff operate with sector-related and National Strategies, Programmes and Action Plans. Corresponding references have been made in the programme document. In addition to the related normative acts of Tajikistan, each agency refers to obligations of the engaged parties on women's rights, Human Rights, Child Rights (including but not limited to CRC, CEDAW, and UPR) and to State obligations on

		implementation of related recommendations of the UN Committees and other Human Rights Treaty Bodies. <sup>2</sup>
3. Measures have been identified to mitigate any unintended negative human rights impacts identified in the situational analysis and their monitoring has been integrated in the project's Monitoring and Evaluation processes.	No	The situational analysis focused on the current situation faced by women and children left behind and did not include a separate set of measures to mitigate negative human rights impacts within the M&E process. However, in the case that a violation of Human Rights is identified, this would be reported and addressed immediately
4. Monitoring processes are in place and evaluation processes are contemplated that make specific reference to relevant human rights and other relevant standards.	Yes	The project will provide access to legal and support services on civil and family rights, migration and family tracing, access to birth registration and child rights. The program aims to address structural factors that include improvements to national laws and policies in the form of recommendations to ensure the development and implementation of policies for safe and regular migration, improvements to the rule of law and respect for human rights, and barriers to discrimination against specific groups.

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<sup>2</sup> Tajikistan had joined the Global Compact for safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) that was adopted by the General Assembly as of 19 December 2018. The Agreement №614 was concluded between the Republic of Tajikistan and Russian Federation on organised recruitment of citizens of RT for temporary labour activity on the territory of RF, this agreement was signed on 12 December 2019. The Law on Migration was amended in 2018, the amendments set forth enhanced authorities for state body responsible for migration management. National Development Strategy of RT till 2030 (NDS) contains measures aimed at reintegration of returning migrants and supporting their full-time employment. National Employment Strategy of RT for the period 2020-2022<sup>[21]</sup> contains a paragraph on "Social support to returning citizens". There is a web page <http://muhojir.info/>, where migrants can receive consultations. The web page of the Ministry of labour, migration and employment has a section on migration <http://mehnat.tj/migration/>.<sup>[21]</sup>

<p>5. Migrants, civil society, national human rights institutions and other stakeholders have been meaningfully engaged in the design and development of the Joint Programme.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Joint Programme was developed during Covid-19 pandemic. Due to the restrictions put in place the project development team was not able to organize and hold a wide range of consultations with different stakeholders in the project design. Nevertheless, each PUNOs organized a bilateral discussions and consultations to engage migrants, partner organizations, human rights institutions, and other stakeholders in the development of the Joint Program. In addition to that, several research publications were studied for situation analysis.</p> <p>The project Civil Society Reference Group (CSRG) was created from the list of NGOs working on women’s and child rights on migration issues.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Project team relied on the findings and recommendations of the following analytical documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women in Europe for a Common Future, ‘Women and Farming – Gender Analysis in Agriculture of Republic of Tajikistan 2014, p.11</li> <li>• Final evaluation findings of the IOM project (2014-2016) “Addressing Negative Economic and Social Consequences of Labour Migration through Enhancement of Protection Services of Families and Children of Migrants Left Behind in Tajikistan”.</li> <li>• IOM, Regional field assessment in central Asia,2016, p. 30</li> <li>• OSCE ‘Social And Economic Inclusion Of Women From Migrant Households In Tajikistan’, p.49</li> <li>• UNICEF, Impact of Labour Migration on Children left behind in Tajikistan, 2011, p.78</li> <li>• Children Left Behind: The Impact of Labour Migration on Children Left Behind in Tajikistan, Samuel Hall Consulting, 2014.</li> </ul>
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<p>6. A plan to ensure a meaningful consultation processes with all relevant stakeholders is in place and will be maintained throughout the duration of the Joint Programme and in the evaluation phase.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Project Work Plan has a strong focus on capacity building government structures, establishing a common awareness of families left behind, and aims for a system-level response. The Work Plan and Monitoring schedule also include strong community consultation, awareness raising and support for activism that should create ground-level demand for services and a shift in gender norms. This is also envisaged through GALS programming and localization of the EAW case-management mechanism and provision of access to right protecting bodies and services. National engagement in steerage and learning will support alignment at all levels of government and generate attention for the issue.</p>
<p>7. Appropriate due diligence will be exercised throughout the duration of the joint programme, regarding partnerships with or support to State, non-State, civil society, employers' and workers' organizations and corporate actors.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>All PUNOs will exercise due diligence throughout the duration of the joint programme. Selection of the partners, service providers and other State or non-State organizations will be done in accordance with internal policies and procedures as well as legal provisions provided in the Migration MPTF Ops Manual.</p>
<p>8. A plan is in place to ensure that Joint Programme staffing is gender-balanced and staff are equipped to respond effectively to stakeholder and target group needs.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The 50% male personnel/50% female personnel staffing (gender balance) is applied for this Project. Women are also encouraged to apply during announcements of the positions for the project staff as per UN HR Rules and Regulations.</p> <p>Special provisions exist for ensuring UN PSEA policy is applied during employment and further work of hired personnel.</p> <p>All UN project staff members pass specially tailored e-courses on gender equality issues; on PSEA, basic security in the field, the prevention of fraud and corruption, and other mandatory training. The training records are being monitored by UN Agencies' HR personnel.</p>

<p>9. Transparency and access to information by the intended target group and relevant stakeholders, including cultural, linguistic, and age-appropriate access, will be maintained throughout the duration of the joint programme.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The project will create a Steering Project from among official officials at the country level. As well as representatives of local public authorities on the ground will be fully involved in the implementation of the project. This will ensure transparency and access to information at various stages of the project, primarily for the target group and other stakeholders. All financial resources of the project will be used strictly in accordance with the internal procedures of the participating UN agencies. The target group will be selected in accordance with the development and approved criteria, so that particularly vulnerable categories of the population of the target areas are not left behind. The team will ensure that all the visibility and communication materials are translated into the local language to convey the information in an accessible language.</p>
<p>10. Measures, including an effective complaint and remedy mechanism, will be put in place in order to provide redress for negative human rights impacts.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The Joint Programme will only provide capacity building training to local NGOs, and raise awareness about rights and provide legal protection and referrals on cases.</p>

**Note: Migration MPTF Scoring:** A “yes” response should be given a score of 1. A “no” response or a “not applicable” responses should be given a score of 0.

<p><b>A</b></p>	<p><b>8-10</b></p>	<p>The Human Rights Marker has largely been achieved.</p>
<p><b>B</b></p>	<p><b>4-7</b></p>	<p>The Human Rights Marker shows significant integration of human rights in the joint programme but some challenges remain.</p>
<p><b>C</b></p>	<p><b>1-3</b></p>	<p>The Human Rights Marker shows a very partial integration of human rights in the joint programme.</p>