



UN Tajikistan: Final Evaluation of the project Empowerment of ‘Families left behind’ for Improved Migration Outcomes in Khatlon, Tajikistan

Draft Final Evaluation Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the final evaluation of the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MMPTF) funded project “Empowerment of Families left behind for Improved Migration Outcomes in Khatlon, Tajikistan” implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) jointly with United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and UN Women, covering the project period of October 2020 through its completion in November 2023. The evaluation was conducted remotely by the Kallick Consulting team from November - December 2023 and covers the two regions where the project was implemented.

Findings



Relevance: The intervention was strongly aligned with and responded to the identified needs of the target beneficiaries, UN development goals, and government priorities. Several assessments and situation analyses informed the project initiatives and provided otherwise unavailable key data on the vulnerable families. The beneficiaries and key stakeholders were often consulted and engaged in tailoring the activities, enabling the project to adapt to changing circumstances. The active engagement of the beneficiaries in the project activities and demand from the government authorities to continue and scale up the interventions demonstrate strong alignment with their needs and priorities. However, the project encountered some challenges due to unrealistic goals or assumptions, for example, ambitious targets for issuance of birth certificates and limited access to credit from financial institutions for women beneficiaries.



Coherence: The project exhibited excellent collaboration among partnering UN agencies, leveraging each one’s expertise and operating cohesively as One UN. As the only initiative specifically addressing migration issues in the target districts, the intervention added significant value by raising awareness of and providing data about the challenges faced by vulnerable families affected by migration. This complemented the ongoing efforts to support citizens in need, including beneficiaries among others, by local and national authorities, development agencies, and civil society organizations to enhance system-level response. Despite strong collaboration with the local authorities and the government, initial delays in project endorsement negatively affected the implementation timeline, requiring the project team to adapt to a new timeframe.



Efficiency: The efficiency of the project was affected by initial challenges in government coordination and bureaucracy and the launching of the project. Staff retention issues for both UN agencies and implementing NGOs, as well as the lengthy process of contracting service providers contributed to delays, along with extenuating global crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukraine conflict, that required teams to achieve maximum results in a short implementation period. Despite these challenges, regular coordination meetings among the UN partner agencies facilitated collaboration, contributing to proactive issue resolution.



Effectiveness:

The project modality, which brought four UN agencies together to provide a multi-sectoral and holistic response to the complex needs of the beneficiaries, was effective in delivering the project results.

Positive changes were observed across various outcomes, even with global crises and other challenges that caused major delays leading to the project's inability to achieve some targets . After the implementation of the project, women beneficiaries reported higher wellbeing and self-esteem scores, especially those who received some level of remittances from their migrant family members in the last year. However, adolescents of the vulnerable families said they felt happier but their wellbeing was considerably lower than the baseline assessment findings. The information sessions and various advocacy activities significantly contributed to the improved awareness of women's rights, although overall awareness of rights¹ remained the same. Most reported being willing to do something to protect their rights if they were violated and feeling more community support with access to and protection of their rights than before the intervention.

The project also invested in vocational training and financial literacy, and initiated several income-generating activities that had not yet been completed at the writing of this report. Despite these challenges and the negative impact of the global crises, women reported increased household income and savings. However, their access to credit remained challenging, limiting their ability to start or grow their businesses. Regarding the additional time free from unpaid care work, more women said they now had more time to spend on other activities. The positive

¹ The rights included: women rights, access to property and access to land, one of remuneration, right to a paid week off, pension fund, disability pension, social protection and alimony

changes in women's lives could also be observed with the increase of women respondents with paid jobs, mainly seasonal or part-time employment.

Efforts were also made to raise awareness and improve delivery of existing social services. More women and adolescents reported receiving social services, with an increase in the number of women seeking psychosocial and emotional support. While there was an increased demand for services and a significant rise in satisfactory access to those services, the family remained the primary source of support for the majority.

Global crises greatly impacted effective implementation of project activities.. The women beneficiaries felt the COVID-19 pandemic decreased their overall wellbeing and income. Key informants also reported that the global crises caused employment and health challenges for migrant family members, potentially reducing the level of remittances and increasing the vulnerabilities of the migrant families.



Sustainability and Impact: The results captured in this evaluation point towards potential areas that could maintain or continue to promote project efforts and longer term impacts.. The sustainability and likely impact of the project is underscored by its alignment with broader national goals, the project's efforts to strengthen the capacity of government and stakeholders in supporting target beneficiaries, and the anticipation that the target group will continue to benefit from project achievements. The Government of Tajikistan's commitments to implement the Global Compact for Migration (GCM), including gender-related considerations into the National Migration Strategy and the inclusion of Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) as a key goal in the Strategy on Public Financial Management Reform 2030 among others demonstrates potential for continued support that would build from the project efforts. However, beneficiaries and the local institutions may require ongoing capacity-building, which could imply challenges acquiring the necessary post-project financial inputs.



Cross-cutting Issues: The project effectively took into consideration the vulnerabilities of women and children affected by migration, drawing from gender responsive and child-sensitive approaches. Developed in collaboration with UN partner agencies, the project integrated strategies such as UN Women's GALS and GRB, FAO's market for the poor approach, disability inclusion, and activities targeting challenges related to women's livelihoods, encompassing access to rights, wellbeing, and economic inclusion. Collaborative efforts with the key stakeholders, such as the Committee on Women and Family Affairs (CoWFA), further enhanced

the project's integration of cross-cutting issues. In some cases, the beneficiaries were more actively engaged in the implementation, playing a role in decision-making processes and tailoring activities, promoting ownership and sustainability.

Recommendations

1. UN agencies are well placed to build on the outcomes of this project by continuing their collaboration to address chronic, complex migration issues through multi-sectoral, holistic approaches.
2. Project partners and donors should commit to a longer term investment of no less than 3 years to allow time to address major challenges and continue to ensure meaningful, quality implementation.
3. Government involvement should be expanded at the policy and local levels by linking project efforts with government actions to improve the project's sustainability and impact.
4. Project management should be streamlined, consistent and locally based, and include a strong monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) plan to facilitate smooth, high quality implementation.
5. The criteria for those included in this project should be expanded - both in terms of the family context and their location across the country - to better include those families most vulnerable due to migrant family members.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ALNAP	Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action
CEDAW	UN Committee for Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
CoWFA	Committee on Women and Family Affairs
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DoHSP	Department of Health and Social Protection
DoWFA	Department of Women and Family Affairs
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FLB	Families Left Behind
GALS	Gender Action Learning System
GCM	Global Compact for Migration
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GRB	Gender-Responsive Budgeting
IOM	International Organization of Migration
JFS	Junior Farmer Schools
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LRRM	Local Response and Referral Meetings Mechanism
MMPTF	Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund
MoMLME	Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population
MS	Migration Services
NBT	National Bank of Tajikistan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PUNOs	Participating United Nations Organization
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
ToT	Training of Trainers
UN	United Nations
UNCT	UN Country Team

UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WLB	Women Left Behind

Background and Context



Project Background

The IOM in Tajikistan, in partnership with the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population (MoLME) and in collaboration with UNICEF, FAO and UN Women and with the financial support of USD \$2.2. Million by the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MMPTF), implemented the project “Empowering of Vulnerable families of migrant workers for Improved Migration Outcomes in Khatlon of Tajikistan”. The partners have commissioned this final evaluation to assess the project’s accomplishments and challenges, and identify needs for further support to the vulnerable families affected by migrants.

In 2009, the first research undertaken by IOM in Tajikistan assessed the challenge for women whose husbands are migrant workers². This study demonstrated the negative impact of migration and the vulnerabilities it created for families who are dependent on the remittances and support from the extended families of their migrant spouses. The subsequent research studies conducted by UNICEF and OSCE in 2011 and 2012 further explored the impact of labor migration on women and children ‘left behind’³, with a focus on social, economic, and psychosocial well-being of this population. The research studies demonstrated that the ‘left behind’ families of absent migrants⁴, particularly women and children⁵, are in vulnerable situations as they suffer from poor wellbeing, mental health, and limited services and support.



² IOM, ‘Abandoned Wives Of Tajik Labor Migrants’, 2009

³ The term ‘women and children left behind’ refers to ‘families left behind’ of migrant workers who suffer from poor wellbeing, poor economic inclusion and struggle to access to rights and protections (project document) and was first referenced in the document: Abandoned Wives of Tajik Labor Migrants, IOM Dushanbe, Tajikistan August 2009.

⁴ Those migrant family members who have not been in contact with their family members in the past 12 months or more.

⁵ The project targeted ‘abandoned families’ of migrant workers, prioritizing the most vulnerable families, including those with a member facing disability. As defined in the project document: “abandoned”, being a year without remittance, or no contact with the family for more than a year/during the last year.

The project “Empowering of Vulnerable families of migrant workers for Improved Migration Outcomes in Khatlon, Tajikistan” was designed to support the reduction of the vulnerabilities faced by families adversely affected by migration in two target districts in Tajikistan. It was implemented from October 2020 to November 2023 in the target districts of Dusti and Kulob.

Particularly, the project aimed to reduce vulnerability of families adversely affected by migration through the following main components:

- + **Improving the wellbeing** of vulnerable families of migrant workers by enhancing provision of psychosocial services for women and children left behind, to allow for more opportunities for their empowerment and economic inclusion;
- + **Increasing the economic resilience** of vulnerable families of migrant workers **and addressing gender related barriers** to their economic inclusion by improving utilization of land and water resources; value chains through farming, small scale processing initiatives, retail, and marketing; vocational skills and livelihoods; and financial inclusion, skills, and knowledge; and
- + **Protecting and empowering** vulnerable families of migrant workers to seek their rights by improving service provision; individual and community support and knowledge; and adolescent life competencies, and supporting national, regional, and local government to implement evidence-based responses to the challenges faced by vulnerable families of migrant workers by ensuring evidence and policy guidance is available and used, to facilitate policy and implementation planning at national and district levels.



Evaluation Purpose and Scope

The primary objective of the final project evaluation is to evaluate the initiative against the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) criteria covering relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact. Additionally, the evaluation assesses the cross-cutting issues that are outlined in the evaluation matrix (Annex III). As a secondary objective, the evaluation aims at identifying good practices, lessons learned and recommendations for further strengthening similar projects within this thematic area. It also serves for accountability to stakeholders and project donors. The project endline assessment⁶ data provides further evidence regarding effectiveness and impact of the project and feeds into the final evaluation.

Particularly, the evaluation covers the implementation period of the project from October 2022 to November 2023 and aim to:

- + determine extent to which the objectives of the project have been met and assess the likelihood of sustainability upon project completion

⁶ Endline Assessment Final Report: UN Tajikistan Empowerment of Families left Behind for Improved Migration Outcomes in Khatlon, Tajikistan. December 2023.

- + identify causes for any achievement of results or any unsatisfactory results, including UN agencies' institutional strengths and weaknesses in implementing the project
- + identify needs for further support for families left behind in Tajikistan.

Overall, the evaluation is expected to support the partner UN agencies and the donor in assessing project progress, determining the key lessons learned, good practices, informing future phases, and ensuring accountability. The key audiences for this evaluation are the relevant UN agencies, government counterparts, implementing partners and the donor.



The project evaluation design has taken into account the positive or negative impacts of the project and their implications for future programming; stakeholder involvement in the project; integration of gender equality and human rights based approach into the project design and implementation; and catalytic effect of the project. Particular attention was paid to assessing the project's performance in relation to gender, child responsiveness, whole of government/whole of society and rights-based approach to migration governance as a cross-cutting theme and integrating gender aspects in all areas of data collection and analysis.

Methodology

The evaluation assessed the project performance using the DAC criteria: relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, impact and cross-cutting issues. More specifically, the project evaluation was framed to answer the consolidated evaluation questions, which were reviewed and finalized during the inception phase. A detailed evaluation matrix was developed outlining the evaluation questions under each DAC criteria, measures of evidence, data sources and data collection methods.

The evaluation collected and analyzed primary and secondary data relating to the project performance, utilizing a mixed methods approach including the endline survey, desk review and key informant interviews, allowing for data triangulation and validation of evaluation findings.

The following data collection tools were used⁷:

Document review: All relevant documentation and data collected by the UN partner agencies and implementing partners were gathered and reviewed by the evaluation team. The document review covered data gathered from diverse contexts including relevant data related to the project, monitoring data, progress reports, data collected by various project partners, relevant assessments, analysis and other documentation available. Efforts were made to harvest planned quantitative outputs and outcomes aligned with the evaluation matrix, as well as any unintended activities and changes.

EndLine Assessment⁸: The endline assessment was conducted to determine extent to which the intervention was effective by measuring against the 15 outcome indicators and 2 output level indicators of the Project Indicators Matrix determined in the baseline assessment. The endline assessment methodology aligned with the baseline assessment by mirroring the survey questionnaires and population. The endline assessment repeated the baseline survey with a few additional questions that covered awareness and engagement of the respondents in the activities and services that were offered through the project. The survey was conducted by the local enumerators from the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population's (MoLMPEP) Research Institute, with the support of partner NGOs in the two target districts.

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs): Virtual Interviews were conducted to generate in-depth understanding of the context and explore perspectives and experiences from a wide range of stakeholders. In close consultation with the project team, a list of key stakeholders were identified including 21 key informants from the partner UN organizations (IOM, UNICEF, FAO, UN Women, UNRCO), key government counterparts, project implementers, and relevant NGOs from the Khatlon region, and other key stakeholders. An interview guide was developed (Annex 1) to structure and facilitate the interview process. The following aspects were considered for the selection of the key informants:

- + ***Diverse perspectives and experiences*** from various project stakeholders including the project team, implementation partners, government and local authorities and beneficiaries.
- + ***Type and level of involvement in the project:*** including i) those project team members or partners who were based in the target districts and/or heavily involved in the project implementation in the field, closely working with the project beneficiaries, ii) key partners who were involved in the design process, iii) stakeholders with potential to sustain the project benefits.

⁷ Further details on methodology are provided in the inception reports of the endline assessment and the final evaluation.

⁸ The endline assessment report provides in detail the endline survey methodology as well as the survey results.

- + **Contribution to the evaluation:** Key informants who could provide rich information, data and evidence to address the evaluation questions (i.e. the project achievements, sustainability of project benefits; integration of human rights, gender and child responsive approaches into design, implementation and M&E efforts; effective and efficient project implementation).



Limitations

The project evaluation did not face any significant challenges to address the evaluation questions or scope as outlined in the ToR. However as in any evaluation and comprehensive research⁹, there were some limitations that were mitigated as follow¹⁰:

Timeframe to impact: It takes time for empowerment, psychosocial, well-being, economic related and behavioral outcomes to manifest themselves and longer to see whether they are sustained. This was particularly an issue for seasonal activities that need a longer time period to observe impact of the activities. The project evaluation was designed to identify some of the intermediate changes that were likely to be achieved by the end of the project period.

Remote Data collection: The evaluation team conducted all the data collection remotely, including KIIs and technical support to the endline survey team, limiting our ability to directly observe evidence of change (or lack thereof) in the target beneficiary communities. In order to address this limitation, the team conducted interactive virtual consultations with the project team, virtual interviews with the key stakeholders and provided technical support to the data collection team in the field, utilizing communication technologies.

FINDINGS



Relevance

Evaluation questions: To what extent did the project design (results, indicators, assumptions) and implementation respond to the needs and priorities of the beneficiaries (the families left behind, affected local communities, NGOs)? To what extent the intervention remained relevant for the beneficiaries?

To what extent was the project aligned with the priorities and policies of the Government of Tajikistan?

⁹ Please see the endline assessment report for specific limitations of this research.

¹⁰ Particular limitations related to the endline survey are outlined in the endline assessment report.

To what extent was the project aligned with the UN partner priorities, Global Compact on Migration and UN development agenda (SDGs) in Tajikistan?

The assessments and situation analysis informed the project design and implementation, aligning with the beneficiaries' needs

The project conducted an impressive number of assessments and analyses prior to and during the project implementation to better understand the needs and priorities of the target beneficiaries and tailor its interventions accordingly. The baseline survey conducted in early 2022 in the two target districts helped identify the profile of the target population, explore their situation about the outcome areas, and contribute to the design of relevant project interventions. Another assessment was the study on "the conditions and behaviors associated with abandoned families of Tajik labor migrants" which explored the impacts of the migration on marriages, living conditions of the families "left behind", and adaptability of the labor migrants in their host nations. A situation analysis was also conducted to assess the psychosocial and economic situation of Tajik women and children 'left behind' and the availability of community care support services in the target districts. The rapid assessment of the impact of the Ukrainian crisis and COVID-19 pandemic on the families of migrants was another study that provided recommendations on supporting vulnerable populations and improving life and work conditions.

In addition to the broader assessments, the project also conducted specific studies to inform particular project activities. These included the rapid training needs analysis of the social workers in Kulob and Dusti districts and rapid care analyses on care work, gender-responsive services, and care solutions.

These assessments and studies were instrumental in developing a strong project design and implementation that addressed the priorities of women and children beneficiaries and informed adaptations to changing needs. The study on vulnerable children in the target districts covering those that are institutionalized or at risk of being institutionalized, for example, helped tailor the project intervention and provide relevant support, including to children with disabilities. As part of the project, ethnographic research was also conducted where experts lived with eight vulnerable families to observe harmful social norms and identify possible local NGOs, new social norm holders, and influencers of community groups. The families were then selected to participate in the project activities.

Stakeholders' engagement in the project design and implementation helped tailor the interventions and adapt to changing needs

The project created mechanisms to engage with relevant stakeholder representatives from state authorities at national and local levels, NGOs, implementing partners, and the target beneficiary groups to encourage their input into the project design and implementation. A project civil

society reference group was created to consult and receive context-relevant input throughout the project. Additionally, monthly coordination meetings that were organized with the partner UN organization representatives, implementing partners, local authorities, and relevant NGOs in two districts helped tailor and adapt the project interventions as needed. Furthermore, the implementing partners and the UN agency representatives were in close contact with the target beneficiaries to understand their needs and design appropriate responses. Following the initial meetings with potential beneficiaries, the project team revised the beneficiary list and the selection criteria to ensure that all vulnerable families affected by migration benefit from the project. The initial list was inaccurate. In addition, it was compiled to incorporate the criteria set by each UN partner agency. This definition of “beneficiaries” was too stringent, making it challenging for project teams to identify women who fit the criteria.

Throughout the project implementation, target beneficiaries were at times consulted prior to designing activities, such as the training programs and income-generating activities, so that the activities could be better tailored. As reported by one informant, they listened to the beneficiaries and provided regular assistance and the type of information they required. One informant highlighted that “they have been listening to them, what they want, and how they can support them as the beneficiaries know more about what suits their needs.” In some cases, the implementing partners changed their approach to responding to the needs of those vulnerable groups. One of the implementing partners observed that women were not open to discussing their needs or requesting help during the public sessions. The informant responded by sharing their contact details as a way of offering a safe, private space for the vulnerable women to request assistance.

Most of the target beneficiaries engaged in the project activities, indicating alignment with their needs and priorities

Almost all endline survey respondents (97%) reported participating in an activity organized by the project. Half of them also stated that they benefited from the services provided within the framework of the project. High engagement levels of the project's beneficiaries indicate that they



considered the project activities relevant and valuable. Several informants also stated that there was a demand for more training and assistance from the beneficiaries and other areas not covered by the project.

Some of the project's goals and assumptions were not well aligned with local stakeholders' priorities and the project's scope and duration

The project successfully conducted several assessments that helped tailor efforts for

the project beneficiaries, with less focus on assessing the capacity of stakeholders or the local context. As a result, some project targets and assumptions were considered ambitious and unrealistic given the scope, duration, and stakeholder willingness. For the birth registration of vulnerable family members, mainly children, the target was 2000 (project output 3.1), assuming that government units have sufficient resources to provide coverage. Although the project secured birth certificates for almost 900 children, reaching the target number was impossible as the required procedures and documentation for each registration took more time and effort than envisioned in the project design (please see the section on effectiveness for more details). Moreover, as reported by several key informants, vulnerable women's access to credit was limited as the financial providers were unwilling to give credit to the project beneficiaries, limiting their ability to start/expand a new business.

Close collaboration and involvement of Tajik government including local authorities throughout the project design and implementation ensured alignment with the Government policies and priorities

The relevant government institutions were involved in the project design and implementation, contributing to the alignment of the interventions with the policies and priorities of the Government of Tajikistan both at the national and local levels. The key implementing partner was the Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population (MoLMEP), with additional engagement¹¹ during implementation with the Committee on Women and Family Affairs (CoWFA), Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MoHSP), Migration Services (MS), Department of Women and Family Affairs (DoWFA), Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MoHSP), Department of Health and Social Protection (DoHSP) and Department of Agriculture (DoA), as well as local authorities. Particularly, the project was aligned with the Government's National Migration Strategy, COVID-19 response planning and the National Plan of Action on implementation of recommendations of the UN Committee for Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) for 2019-2022 and Strategy of Bank of Tajikistan (NBT) on Financial Inclusion for 2022-2026. The Government of Tajikistan expressed its commitment to support the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration at the 2022 International Migration Review Forum¹², highlighting the migration as a policy priority.

The government institutions at national and local levels were involved in project implementation. They provided endorsements for critical activities and events that allowed them to ensure the relevance of the interventions. The project also helped guide policy planning by providing evidence generated through the several project assessments on 'families left behind' and enhancing the capacity of the authorities to address the effects of migration on vulnerable families. The National Migration strategy was gender-neutral and, with the support of the project, integrated some elements and gender aspects. The Consumer Protection and Financial Services Department of National Bank of Tajikistan (NBT) expressed their interest in the project's financial education component as it was well aligned with the National Strategy of Financial

¹¹ Project document: Empowerment of 'Families left behind' for improved Migration Outcomes in Khatlon, Tajikistan

¹² [UNICEF Tajikistan Country Office Annual Report 2022](#)

Inclusion¹³, with a special focus on financial Literacy and improvement of financial education of migrants and their family members. At the local level, for instance, the project provided capacity support to the district authorities to implement gender-responsive budgeting, gender-responsive policies, and district action plans to ensure that the beneficiary needs are reflected in the local planning processes. These efforts were well aligned with the Government's policies and priorities as the relevant authorities issued guidance on gender-responsive budgeting at the national level. The government expressed their interest in scaling up the project efforts in other regions.

Overall, the informants stressed that the involvement of the Government and local authorities throughout the project implementation contributed to aligning the project interventions with their policies and priorities.

The project was well aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Global Compact on Migration (GCM), the priorities of UN Tajikistan and the UN partner organizations

The project contributed to the UN Agenda 2030 by supporting economic resilience and inclusion of vulnerable women and children of FLB (SDG 1.4¹⁴); promoting their mental health and wellbeing (SDG 3.4¹⁵); and protecting and empowering the vulnerable families to seek their rights (SDG 5.2¹⁶). Regarding the the Global Compact and the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), the project was particularly well aligned with the thematic area 2 as well as objectives 2 and 7 by addressing drivers and mitigation situations of vulnerability in migration¹⁷; factors that compel people to leave their country of origin¹⁸ and reducing vulnerabilities in migration¹⁹. Furthermore, migration was identified as a key issue for the UN Tajikistan in pre-planning the Common Country Analysis (CCA). Within this framework, the UN partner organizations designed the project as a joint initiative of the UNCT in close collaboration with the UN Resident Coordinator's office and relevant stakeholders. Each partner UN agency's contribution to the project was also aligned with their development priorities and programmes in Tajikistan, bringing

¹³ The strategy for 2022-2026 was developed through financial support of the international community and was officially launched on 20 September.

¹⁴ Ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

¹⁵ Reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and wellbeing.

¹⁶ Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

¹⁷ GCM: thematic area 2: Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration.

¹⁸ GCM: Objective 2: Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin.

¹⁹ GCM: Objective 7: Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration.

their unique expertise to support vulnerable women and children affected by migration in the two target districts.



Coherence

Evaluation questions: To what extent did the intervention complement other initiatives on empowerment, resilience building and improved access to services of vulnerable women and children in Tajikistan?

To what extent does the intervention add value/avoid duplication in the given context?

The project enabled collaboration and complementarities between the UN partner agencies, reflecting their mandates and comparative advantages

The project benefited from complementary work and synergies among the UN partner agencies to provide multi-sectoral responses to address the target beneficiaries' vulnerabilities comprehensively. As the organization supporting the Government of Tajikistan on migration issues and providing direct assistance to the communities affected by migration, IOM played the convening role. Leveraging on their expertise and ongoing efforts, the UN agencies sought inter-agency collaboration and synergies to ensure coherence and a holistic response. FAO and UNICEF worked together to select schools to implement their respective activities. UNICEF established student councils to empower children and conduct different trainings. Those student councils were also part of the junior farmers' schools that FAO initiated. Another complementary work was engaging with the same group of vulnerable women that other agencies identified. FAO, for example, supported the beneficiaries involved in the UN Women and IOM initiatives through their agriculture-related activities. IOM and UN women organized a significant event, contributing financially and providing technical expertise and logistical support. One informant highlighted the excellent collaboration among the partner UN agencies and sharing responsibilities for joint initiatives. At the same time, another one said it is good when they work as one UN under a leading organization.

The UN agencies also sought complementarity with other relevant initiatives. UNICEF was involved in another migration project funded by the European Union, including support for birth registration. UN Women has been supporting government efforts in gender-responsive budgeting, primarily at the national level. This project allowed them to link the national efforts with the local authorities and utilize existing tools. Some of the beneficiaries who received training from another project (funded by USAID) related to agricultural production and demonstrated success were eligible to receive grants from this project.

The project complemented and added value to the stakeholders' efforts at the national and local levels

In addition to the UN partner agencies, the project involved various stakeholders from the government, local authorities, NGOs, and local communities to implement the interventions, complementing their efforts. Social workers in the target districts were trained to enhance their capacity to serve the beneficiaries better. Collaborating with the relevant stakeholders to issue birth certificates for those vulnerable families complemented the state efforts, providing the needed financial resources and support. Building on the national initiative to promote gender-responsive budgeting (GRB), the project introduced the GRB and gender-sensitive planning processes at the local level. The project also contributed to the local implementing partners' (NGOs) efforts to support the vulnerable families, leveraging their connections, knowledge of the local context, and migration-related vulnerabilities.

As the only intervention in the two districts targeting vulnerable women and children affected by migrant partners, it was the first time that a beneficiary list was prepared in collaboration with the local authorities (Jamoats, Mahalla). In addition, several studies helped raise awareness and provided data for evidence-based interventions in the future.



Efficiency

Evaluation questions: To what extent were the project activities undertaken, and outputs delivered on time? Was timely corrective action taken where necessary?

To what extent were the project's management arrangements (including budget, procurement, endorsement from the Government, etc) enabled or hindered the efficient implementation and results achievement of the project?

Global crises profoundly hindered the ability for activities to be carried out in a timely manner.

This project experienced significant delays. One of the key factors was the negative impact of restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic and global repercussions due to the Ukraine crisis. These global crises particularly affected the procurement processes (such as, restriction on procurement due to the Ukraine crisis) and project budget (because of higher prices due to inflation). These delays were hard felt in all activities related to agriculture. For example, income-generation or processing were postponed and could not be carried out as planned. The COVID-

19 pandemic made it difficult to conduct some of the planned field missions as reported by a few informants, causing delays for some activities²⁰.

Initial challenges in government coordination and bureaucracy impacted timely implementation

The project faced several challenges leading to delays, as highlighted in the document review and KIs. It is important to note that these issues are not uncommon in complex interventions. Firstly, there was a delay in obtaining the government's approval due to certain internal matters, which, unfortunately, caused a setback. This was resolved after concerted efforts, and it is worth acknowledging that such processes can be intricate. Secondly, a delay was experienced because it wasn't possible to adjust the project start date. Initial coordination issues, contracting service providers and staff recruitment processes further delayed the launch of the project. Lastly, a disagreement between a ministry and one of the implementing agencies on the choice of research partner caused some delays, illustrating the complexity of coordinating different stakeholder's preferences. Despite these challenges, it is noteworthy that the project eventually moved forward, emphasizing the importance of collaborative efforts in navigating intricacies for successful outcomes. Additionally, the bureaucratic processes for obtaining approvals from government officials and ministries were time-consuming, affecting the timely execution of activities. Large-scale events, for example, required not only government endorsement, but also navigating complex internal UN processes. The processes involved sending letters to officials, seeking permission, and leading to delays in carrying out activities as planned. Additionally, certain local authorities posed challenges by intermittently affecting project activities, necessitating frequent travel from Dushanbe to address and resolve these issues.

²⁰ Please see the section on effectiveness for the pandemic impact on effectiveness.



In the early stages of the project, some government entities were initially reluctant to accept applications from beneficiaries. Overcoming this challenge required regular coordination involving PUNOs, local government, and CSOs to encourage cooperation and support for families left behind. Registering births, for example, was challenging for families without official marriage registrations. Negotiations with the government were necessary, but the process was not always successful, making it challenging to achieve targets set out in the project document.

PUNOs mitigated external challenges, while also facing internal challenges with coordination, communication, and staff turnover.

The implementing partners successfully mitigated the challenges where they could by making swift adjustments and adapted to evolving circumstances. To account for initial delays and allow more time to complete project activities. A strong example of this were the three no-cost extensions provided, particularly to address delays with equipment provision and seed-dissemination, which led to the need for more time so that beneficiaries could be trained after the equipment was delivered.

Beyond the delays, there were some initial challenges in communication between the PUNOs, particularly with turnover in key positions, affecting institutional memory, procurement, and implementation of activities. Sharing human resources, such as the communications officer, and a single monitoring and evaluation officer every few months led to discontinuity, highlighting the importance of consistent staffing for specific roles to maintain project coherence. In addition, project staff were perceived to be stretched thin across multiple commitments, making it challenging for them to effectively manage their time, mitigate unexpected challenges or sustain their commitment from the beginning to the end of the project. Procurement hurdles, including

lengthy internal processes and short-term funding periods contributed to delays in project activities.

Other efficiency concerns were highlighted through KIIs, such as difficulties in NGO budget management due to the UN's three-month funding periods. The short cycle required constant budget adjustments, such as the complexity of moving budgets between different projects due to delays in receiving funds to counter any unavailability of resources for timely project implementation. The additional constraints of corresponding frequent reporting requirements made it challenging for NGOs to plan and execute activities with stability and continuity, and the short-term nature of the project and its extensions made it challenging to secure and retain personnel for the required duration.

The project duration was found to be too short to accommodate external circumstances combined with the complexities of UN agencies' procurement processes. The two-year duration initially set for the project was deemed insufficient given inherent delays associated with bureaucratic procedures and the practical realities of working within a UN agency framework. The call for a longer duration also stems from the recognition that complex sectors like agriculture require a more extended timeline for effective planning, execution and sustainable impact.

Despite these challenges, strong collaboration among the partner UN agencies made it possible to resolve some of the challenges in a timely manner. Monthly coordination meetings were found to be very helpful in fostering collaboration among the PUNOs. The agencies shared achievements, discussed project activities, and engaged with local stakeholders to resolve evolving challenges.



Effectiveness

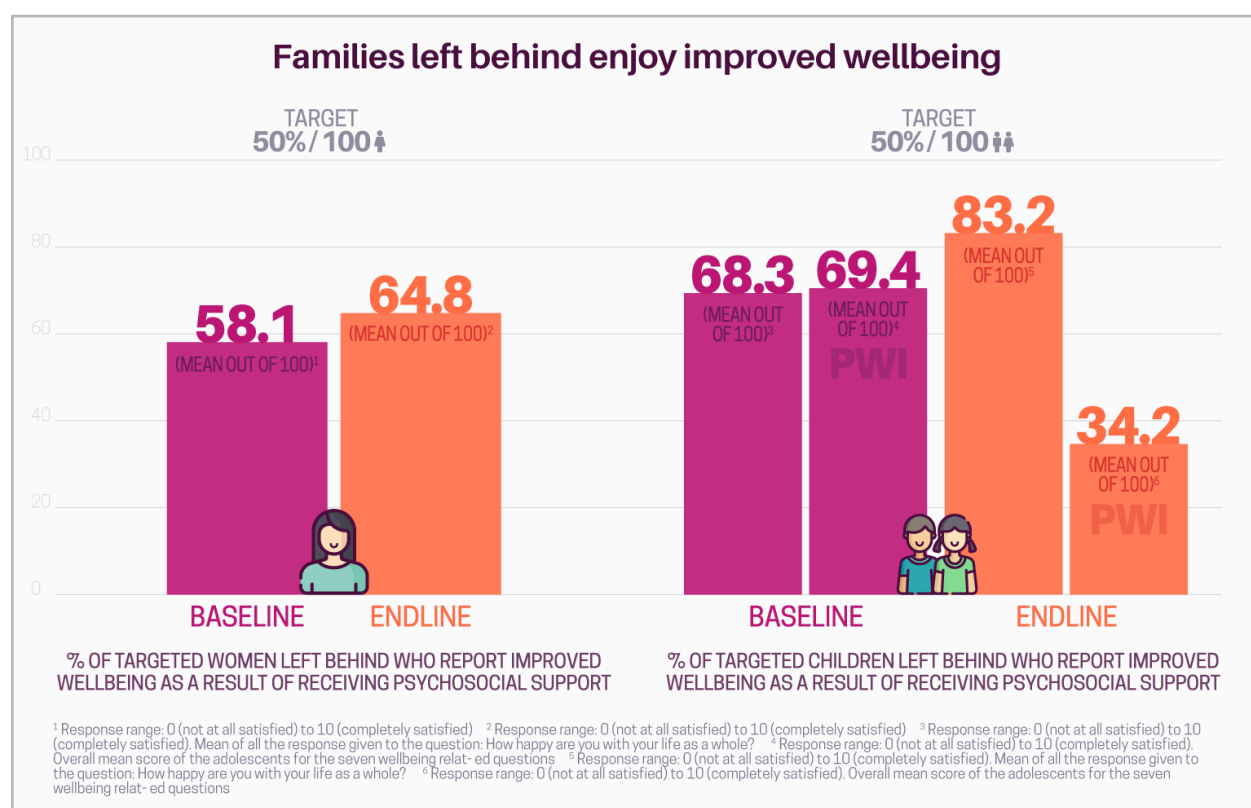
Evaluation question: To what extent did the intervention achieve its intended results (outcome and outputs)?

Overall, the project delivered most of its results but could not reach some of the targets set in the original project document.

Outcome 1: Families left behind enjoy improved wellbeing

The project aimed to improve the wellbeing of vulnerable families of migrants by ensuring the targeted women and youth have access to the necessary psychosocial services. IOM and UNICEF as the lead agencies were responsible for supporting research on mental health, hosting advocacy and capacity building events, and facilitating government service provision to address the impacts of poor mental health on child abandonment. It was planned to provide psychosocial support to 400 vulnerable family members (200 women and 200 children), reducing some of the emotional pressures experienced by women and children of families affected by the migration.

Overall wellbeing and self-esteem scores of the women beneficiaries increased²¹ but the project target was not achieved for wellbeing of adolescents



Overall the wellbeing of the vulnerable women (WLB) increased from 58.1 (the wellbeing mean score, out of 100²²) to 64.8, comparing the baseline and endline surveys. The younger women respondents (19-24 years old) reported lower wellbeing scores than the average score for all women respondents, in both the baseline and endline surveys. Consistent with the baseline

²¹ The Endline Assessment report.

²² Ranging from 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied). The mean score is calculated by adding all the scores from the respondents and dividing this total by the total number of respondents. The conversion of mean score from a 0 – 10 response scale is done by simply shifting the decimal point to the right i.e. mean score of 6.5 out of 0-10 scale to 65 out of 100.

study, the overall wellbeing score of Dusti was slightly higher at 66.2 compared to 63.2 in Kulab. Both studies demonstrated that those more vulnerable families who were not in contact with or lost their migrant family members reported lower wellbeing than the rest. Considerably lower wellbeing scores were reported by respondents whose migrant family members passed away (49.2), and those who have not been in contact with their migrant family members in the last 12 months or more (57.8). The highest wellbeing score belongs to the respondents who received remittances from their migrant family members in the previous 12 months (69.5)²³. Even though the overall wellbeing score of the women respondents increased by 12%, it did not meet the target of a 50% increase, as envisioned in the project document.

Several key informants stated that they observed positive changes in the lives of the beneficiaries, including indications of increased self-esteem. As one said, “the beneficiaries changed in front of us. In the beginning, they were closed. After the information sessions, they changed their mindset and became brave”. Similarly, the overall self-esteem score of the women respondents also slightly increased from a baseline figure of 68.5 to the endline score of 71.3, indicating a positive change how the beneficiaries considered themselves. Despite the positive change in the overall perceived wellbeing and self-esteem scores, the women respondents reported less positive feelings than the baseline assessment. Only 55% felt happy in the past six months (at the time of the endline survey) compared to 75% of the baseline survey respondents. Furthermore, considerably fewer respondents (55%) felt kind recently, while 81% reported feeling kind in the baseline survey. Regarding their emotional wellbeing, the notable positive change is that less women (from 46% to 36%) reported feeling always or often lonely in the recent endline survey. It is interesting that although almost all of the baseline and endline survey respondents lived with their children and/or other family members, more than one third of them reported feeling lonely in the recent assessment.

Adolescents feel happier with their lives as a whole but consider their overall wellbeing very low compared to the findings of the baseline study²⁴

Based on the indicative findings of the baseline and endline assessments²⁵, more adolescents said they feel happy with their lives as a whole (83%), whereas 68% of the respondents reported feeling happy before the project implementation. The adolescents also rated their self-esteem higher, with a mean score of 75.5 (out of 100)²⁶ compared to the baseline figure of 70.2 (out of

²³ Endline assessment report.

²⁴ Endline assessment report.

²⁵ Please note that the response rate of the baseline (74 respondents) and endline survey (56 respondents) was low thus the findings should be considered as indicative and not representative for the vulnerable adolescent population of FLB.

²⁶ Response Score: “Never” 1 point, “Sometimes” 2 points, “Often” 3 points, and “Always” 4 points. Some questions are reverse scored. Higher scores indicate higher self-esteem. Then, the conversion of the mean score ranging from a 1-4 scale to 0-100 scale is done.

100). Most considered themselves happy, kind, and liked at work, home, and community²⁷. Regarding their negative feelings, less adolescents reported worrying a lot or feeling lonely in the recent survey. Only 37% of the adolescent respondents said they worry a lot, while this figure was 87% in the baseline survey.

Despite most adolescent respondents reporting feeling happy recently, the overall wellbeing score is 34.2 (out of 100),²⁸ whereas this figure was 69.4 (out of 100) in the baseline survey. The overall mean score for wellbeing is very low compared to how they feel about their lives as a whole (endline survey). The adolescent respondents of the endline assessment scored low for getting on with the people they know, with things they want to be good at, and how safe they feel. The only aspects they were more satisfied with their lives were their health, what may happen to them in life and about doing things away from their home. Since the response rate of the adolescents was low for the baseline and endline assessments, these figures should be considered as indicative and not representative for the vulnerable adolescents from FLB in Kulob and Dusti.

Women respondents reported considerably higher mean wellbeing scores for their children (below the age of 15) than their own. At the endline assessment, when women were asked how satisfied they believed each child felt about their life these days²⁹, they rated their children's wellbeing 75.5 compared to their own 64.8. Regarding how they rated their child's general health, the score was even higher, with a mean of 80.4 for their children. Unlike the adolescents, they reported an increase in the overall wellbeing of their children in the endline survey from 61 (baseline survey) to 75.5.

The project conducted several assessments for evidence-based response and enhanced capacity of service providers contributing, to increased access to services

In the project's initial phase, UNICEF conducted several studies to inform evidenced-based decision-making processes and implementation of the project in line with the needs of those beneficiaries. The studies included situation analysis, needs assessment of children in the



²⁷ Baseline assessment and endline assessment reports.

²⁸ Response range: 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied)

²⁹ Responses range: 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied)

target districts, and rapid training needs analysis for social workers. Another crucial study was the assessment of families whose children are institutionalized or at risk of being institutionalized.

After identifying the needs of the target beneficiaries and in close cooperation with the Ministry of Health, Social Protection of the Population, the Social Assistance at Home Unit, and local authorities, the project provided support to 30 children with disabilities from very vulnerable families affected by migration, in Dusti (12 children) and Kulob (18 children). Additionally, 104 staff³⁰ (101 women and three men) of the Maternity Wards in two districts and the Centre for Family and Child Support in Kulob were sensitized on the importance of the child growing in a safe and protective family environment to prevent child abandonment, relinquishment and referral of children to Residential Childcare Institutions. Also, the project developed a self-learning training module for maternity words to facilitate continuous learning on the topic.

Special attention was paid to training the social workers who have a crucial role in providing services to the target beneficiaries, including psychosocial support. UNICEF trained 80 social workers (60 women and 20 men) on psychosocial support to build their capacity and connect them with the Child Rights Units under the local authority on child-related issues. The social workers from the education, health, and migration sectors were trained in case management and used the tools introduced by the training, which simplified their work. Furthermore, given the limited psychosocial support services in the target districts, UNICEF trained and empowered the most active women beneficiaries to support their peers as needed. The project team worked with these active women and conducted training using a social-ecological model where a child is in the center, and all the responsibilities and needs surround the child.

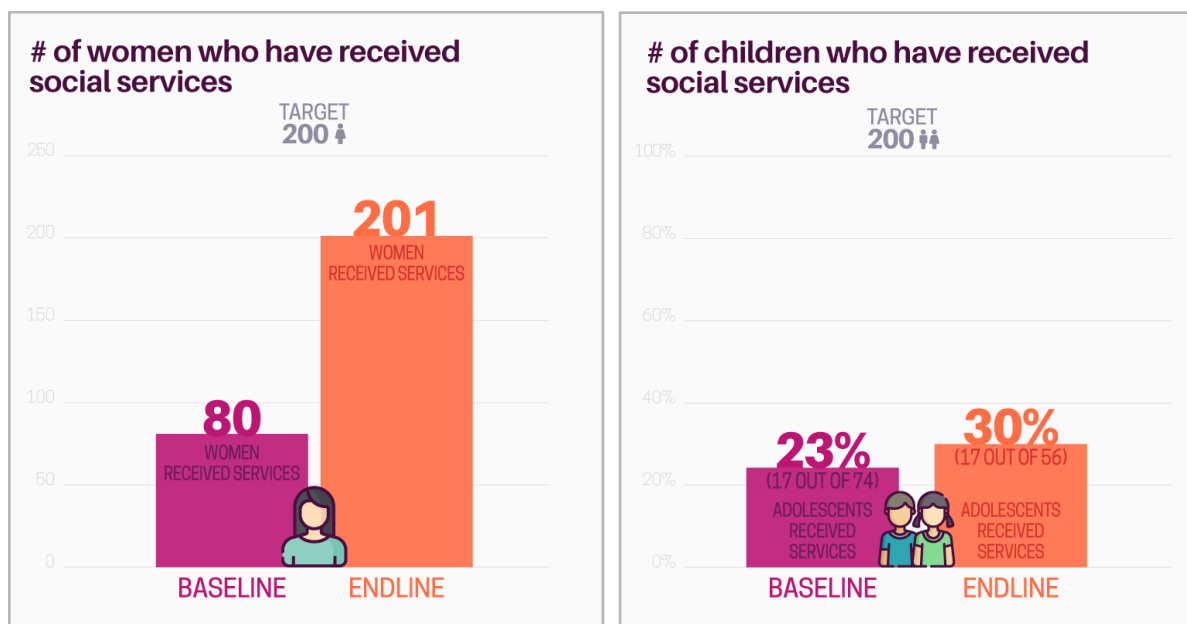
The project raised awareness of the issues of FLB through information sessions and advocacy events, reaching out to 101 caregivers, 60 children, and 150 participants³¹. It was also reported that 490 beneficiaries, including 200 children and 290 women, received social services during the project.

As per the endline assessment, the proportion of women and adolescent respondents who reported receiving social services increased compared to the baseline assessment (Annex 1). Almost 70% of the endline survey respondents reported receiving at least one the social services provided in their respective districts. The social services that the women respondents were mainly sought were healthcare, social care, and business and agricultural support. Only 30% of the adolescent respondents received social services, as per the endline assessment. Those

³⁰ The target for this output was 100 staff.

³¹ Gender disaggregated was not available.

(women and adolescent respondents) who did not receive any social services indicated that they were unaware of the services.



The only target not achieved under outcome 1 was the output indicator regarding the level of awareness, response, and coordination of available services between officials dealing with women and children issues at the local level, which received 2 points instead of 3 as envisioned.

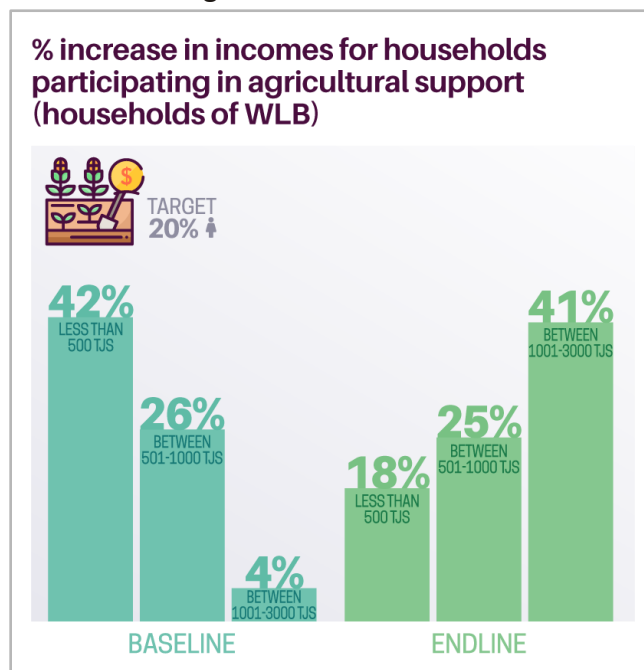
Outcome 2: Families left behind have increased economic resilience and address gender-related barriers to economic inclusion

One of the project objectives was to increase the income of women smallholder farmers by expanding the capacity of target families to utilize their land and water resources and access improved value chains.

The project achieved almost all the outcome level targets, although the critical aspects of the project could not be realized due to the global crises and ambitious project goals

Based on the endline survey results, household income was reported higher since the women respondents selecting income below 500 TJS decreased from 42% to 18% and those reporting income between 1001-3000 TJS increased from 4% to 41% (Annex 1). The most frequently selected primary sources of income for individual households were remittances, salary, pension and other social payments in both baseline and endline assessments. Although remittances accounted for the primary source of household income, they were not sent regularly, nor did the

women consider the amount sent sufficient to cover their basic needs³². Despite high employment rates in the agriculture sector³³, only 8% of all respondents reported primary household income from work in their farming and raising animals or seasonal work, i.e, cotton-picking³⁴. Regardless of the household income level, in most cases, the women were not the ones allocating household income on their own. In the endline assessment, fewer women respondents reported allocating household income independently, from 47% (baseline survey) to 32% (endline survey). Interestingly, there was no meaningful relationship between decision-making on income allocation and being the head of a household or having personal income.



One of the components of the project was providing training on financial literacy for women beneficiaries. IOM developed a financial education manual, “Tajikistan: Understanding the Relationship Between Migration, Gender, Climate Change and Agriculture,” which was adapted to the local context (conditions of severe water shortage, and addressing rural women left behind) and designed to guide trainers in conducting financial literacy training. Additionally, IOM and the National Bank arranged two “World Saving Day” activities in Kulob and Dusti. The implementing partners completed 18 financial education training courses using the manual. IOM also met regularly with a team from the Consumer Protection and Financial Services Department of the National Bank of Tajikistan (NBT) to present project activities related to financial education and discuss ways for cooperation. At the local level, the implementing partners organized meetings with banks in Kulob City and Dusti.

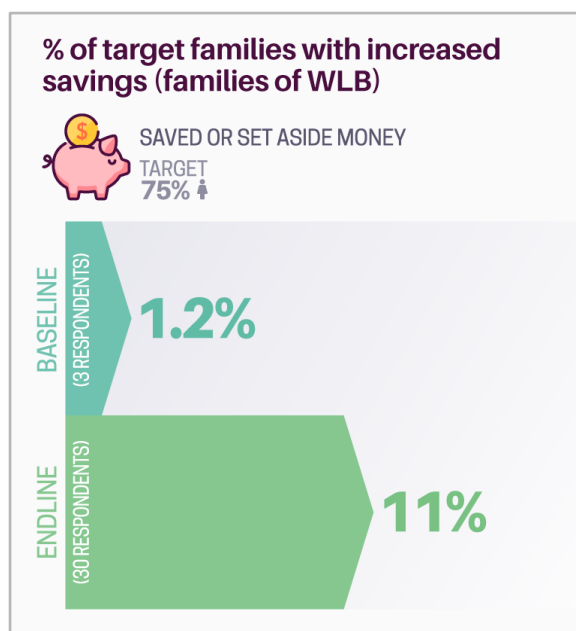
³² Please see the baseline and endline assessments of the project for more details.

³³ Vulnerability and Resilience Atlas for Tajikistan, 2019.

<https://unwfp.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Cascade/index.html?appid=1e262af203064241b087c64a7a399d35>

³⁴ The endline assessment report. This figure was 9% in the baseline survey.

The endline assessment revealed positive changes regarding financial literacy. The proportion of women who said that they do not have a (family) budget where they plan their monthly spending and saving decreased considerably from 95% (baseline assessment) to 64% (endline assessment). Another component of financial literacy is the ability to set some money aside. 10.8% of women respondents reported saving or setting aside money to start or grow a business or farm. This figure was 1.2% as only three women respondents (out of 253) reported savings at the baseline assessment. Most of those who reported having a savings account preferred to have their accounts at a bank, post office, credit union, or other financial institution. A key informant also shared anecdotal evidence on how the financial literacy training helped the beneficiaries. One woman beneficiary reported that after having an account at a bank, she could receive a credit to buy chickens to start a small business and could pay back her debt.

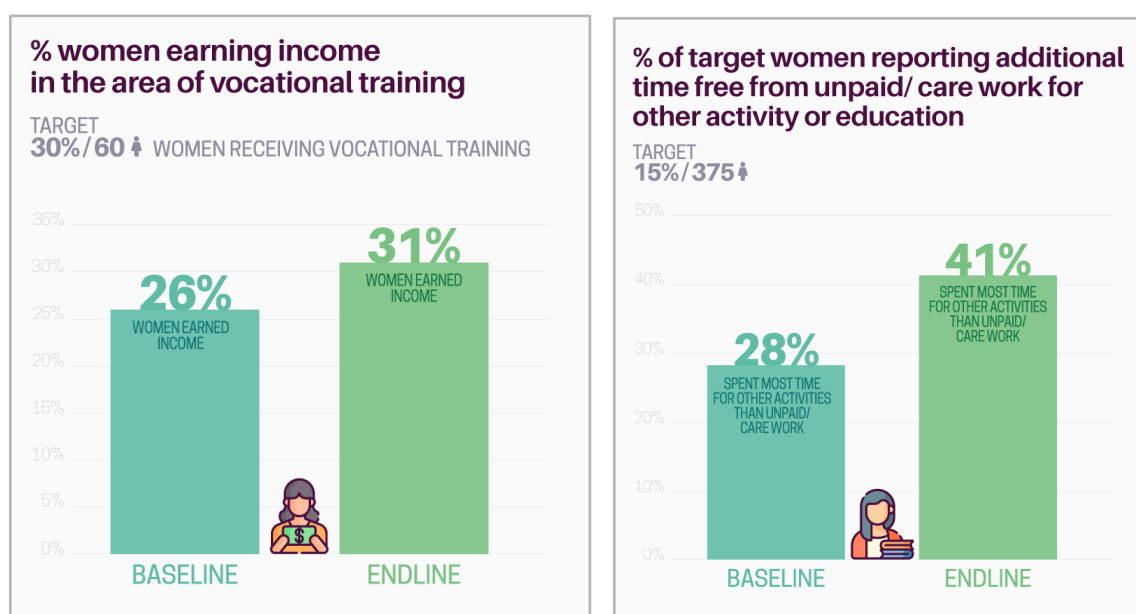


Despite indications of positive results, access to credit remains limited for those vulnerable women as they are considered high-risk by the banks, as reported by several informants. Only 23% of the endline survey respondents benefited from a loan from a bank. Almost 15%, reported accessing microcredit loans and 10% received loans from peer-to-peer lending in the last 12 months³⁵. Of those who received loans, almost all used the loan for funding costs associated with living or migration expenses, with only a few using it to invest in their ongoing business or start a new one.

The project initiated several interventions to support the economic inclusion of the women beneficiaries. In partnership with Good Neighbours Tajikistan, UNICEF signed an agreement with

³⁵ Endline Assessment Report. This question allowed multiple selections. 10 respondents reported using all three types of loans.

the Department of Labour, Migration, and Employment of People in Bokhtar to provide vocational training for women left behind by migrants in 2022. This initiative aimed to empower these women by offering vocational training programs to enable them to acquire skills for employment or entrepreneurship. The successful completion of vocational development and skill-building workshops by 45 women, with another 30 enrolled in various training courses (including tailoring, embroidery, gardening, carpet-weaving, sewing, confectionery, baking, and agriculture), highlights the positive impact on women's economic inclusion and self-sufficiency. All enrolled women were awarded diplomas, after completing their respective training cycles. Three hundred ten (310) women were trained under a peer training approach by UNICEF in cooperation with Adult Education Centers under the Ministry of Labor. In partnership with FAO, UN Women also conducted training sessions for 45 women, engaging them in two workshops for wool processing. The focus of the training was to provide them with alternative prospects for income generation, connect women with market opportunities, and provide design and other support. A comprehensive design catalog was also developed as a part of the training process.

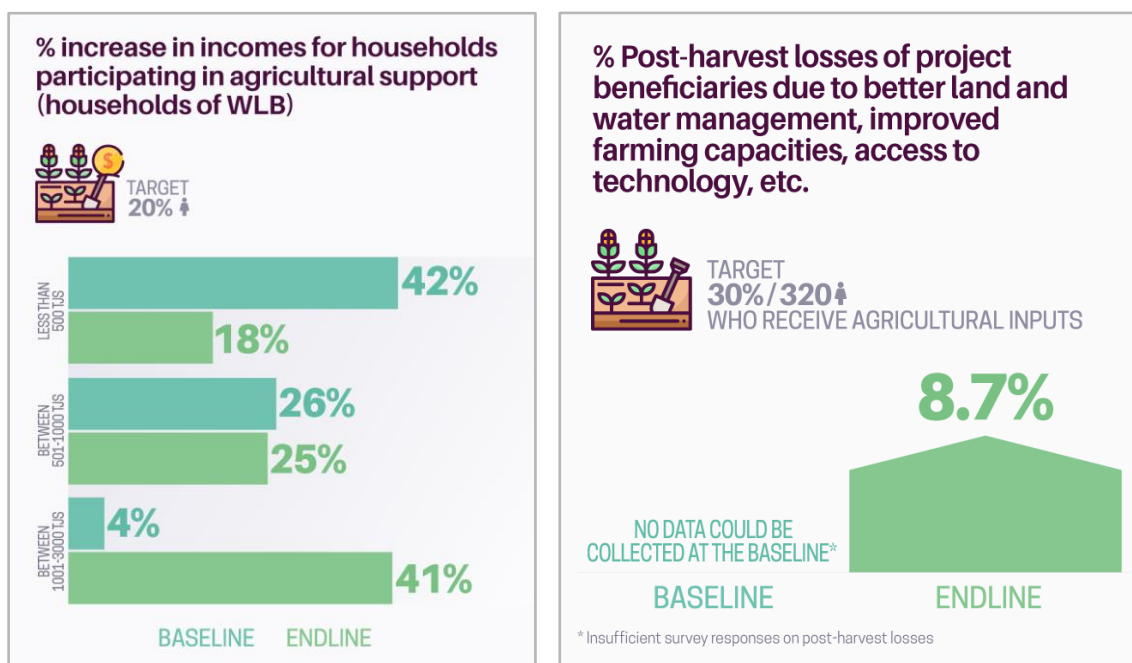


The recent endline assessment showed that the proportion of target beneficiaries with paid jobs increased slightly from 26% (baseline) to 31% (endline). One-third of them stated they do not have a job because they take care of their home and families. Out of those who have a paid job, half have a full-time job, one-third have seasonal work (i.e. cotton picking), and 16% have part-time jobs. Similar to the baseline assessment results, household responsibilities were conducted mainly by the women respondents or other women or girls from the family, especially the unpaid care work. They said they (including women and girls of the family) primarily spent most of their time cooking and serving meals. Other activities that almost all stated they and women and girls of the family spend most of their time on were cleaning, spending time with children, instructing,

teaching, training, and caring for children. Thus, this leaves little time in the day for the women to work in a paid position. Almost 60% of women reported in the endline survey that they spent the most time during a usual day conducting unpaid care work for their families, with one-third of them spending nine or more hours per day for unpaid care work. This figure was even higher in the baseline assessment with 72% of women spending most of their time during a typical day conducting unpaid care work for their families.

Another critical component of the project was enhancing the capacity of women beneficiaries to carry out farming activities. Most reported very small quantities of crop(s) produced, likely for family consumption and not for sale. One-third of the women respondents who grew and harvested crops in the past year reported an average monthly income of less than 500 TJS³⁶ (endline assessment).

Regarding the post-harvest loss, respondents reported the approximate quantity of crop(s) produced and lost during the post-harvesting activities, with 8.7% post-harvest loss³⁷. The approximate amount of crop(s) that was produced ranged from 4 to 18,000 kilos, whereas the respondents reported post-harvest losses ranging from 1 kilo to 500 kilos.



³⁶ Please note that most of the baseline respondents did not answer the question on income from the crops that they have cultivated.

³⁷ The respondents provided an approximate quantity of crop(s) that was produced and approximate quantity of crop(s) that was lost i.e. kilos of rice lost. Average production was 513 kilos and average loss was 45 kilos.

One noteworthy accomplishment was the introduction of mushroom cultivation under artificial conditions, an innovative venture that proved to be a successful cash crop. The distribution of mushroom spores, and the training provided generated excitement among women beneficiaries, offering them a new source of income that was not season-specific. In March and April 2023, 66 women leaders and representatives of women groups and 25 teachers were trained, and 2 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) were provided with mushroom blocks. Sixteen FFS were established. These schools enhanced the capacity of 619 women participants who were convened into 19 informal groups. Out of those trained, 68% (or 204) women beneficiaries reported implementing new techniques learned³⁸.

Between March and May 2023, a series of missions were conducted as a part of the project's objectives to establish mushroom cultivation in Dusti and Kulob. The first mission aimed to establish mushroom blocks for controlled cultivation in Dusti and provide training on mushroom cultivation to women's group leaders and teachers from 25 secondary schools in Kulob. At the end of the training, 66 leaders, representatives of 9 women groups, and 25 teachers were trained on the "Technology of mushroom cultivation under controlled artificial conditions," and three schools were selected to establish mushroom blocks. Subsequent missions involved establishing demonstration plots across the two districts. Two beneficiaries received 30 mushroom cultivation blocks in Kulob, and three women were trained on the use of rainwater.

Efforts were also made to ensure the sustainability of these outcomes. Brochures and informational material was prepared to be used by master trainers of FFS and women farmers to guide these beneficiaries even after the project ends. Manuals and guidelines for FFS were developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture.



The FAO team also made significant strides in enhancing agricultural education through the development of guidelines and training materials for Junior Farmer Schools (JFS) in collaboration with UNICEF and district offices. A total of 1,049 students from 50 secondary schools benefited from the JFS initiative, with practical training on innovative farming approaches, water-saving techniques, mushroom-

³⁸ Source is the key informant interviews.

breeding, and greenhouse management. The procurement and distribution of agricultural inputs to 12 JFS further supported these educational efforts. To ensure sustainability of the JFS and build capacity of teachers, the FAO team organized five training sessions, encompassing both theoretical and practical aspects, focusing on innovative farming methods, water conservation techniques and practical aspects, mushroom cultivation and greenhouse practices. These training sessions were attended by 451 students and teachers.

In addition to education, FAO contributed to income-generation in agriculture by initiating a call for proposals (CfP) aimed at promoting income-generating initiatives in agriculture in the target communities and fostering economic resilience and sustainability. Several other income-generating activities were implemented by FAO, including the establishment of a big yard nursery, distribution of solar vegetable and fruit dryers, and the delivery of greenhouses. The CfP received an overwhelming response with 500 applicants. 200 beneficiaries received maize and bean seeds, fertilizers, 20 greenhouses for women groups and 6 for JFS, as well as 20 solar dryers were distributed to 200 women of those who applied. The procurement of additional greenhouses for women's groups and JFS further expanded the reach of these agricultural initiatives. It was unfortunate that the equipment and tools procured for the income generating agricultural initiatives were only delivered in the end of the project, not allowing time to facilitate the production and marketing phases³⁹. The beneficiaries who received the equipment in November do not know how to use them and may require further assistance after the end of the project. UN Women introduced the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) in two districts. This empowering methodology led to positive changes in the mindset of beneficiaries, fostering self-reliance and confidence among women. A 9-day Training of Trainers (ToT) program was conducted with 22 participants, out of which 10 emerged as GALS champions. Significant transformations were observed in the participant's mindsets and perceptions throughout the training. Local authorities from Dusti and Kulob participated in these trainings, along with representatives from NGOs in the respective areas. At the end of the ToT training, 70 women and girls were identified as GALS champions. Of these, 22 trained larger groups of 35 women and girls in each district.

Guidelines for addressing unpaid care work and supporting initiatives to combat violence against women and girls among abandoned women were developed by UN Women. Two 3-day workshops, each attended by 20 community members in the target regions, were conducted to present information, prioritize initiatives, and launch a call for proposals supporting economic endeavors. Following the call, 50 applications were received from the project's target areas. A selection committee, prioritizing GALS champions, WLB, and women with disabilities, reviewed

³⁹ The delay in procurement was mainly caused by the Global Crisis. Please see efficiency section for further details.

the applications. Consequently 28 initiatives (14 each in Dusti and Kulob) were categorized into mini-projects focusing on unpaid care work and the eradication of violence against women and girls. Subsequently, a tender for equipment procurement was issued, and in early October 2022, all 28 applicants received equipment and technical support to initiate their projects. Training sessions for approximately 350-400 individuals in each target region were conducted to facilitate the implementation of these mini-projects.

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

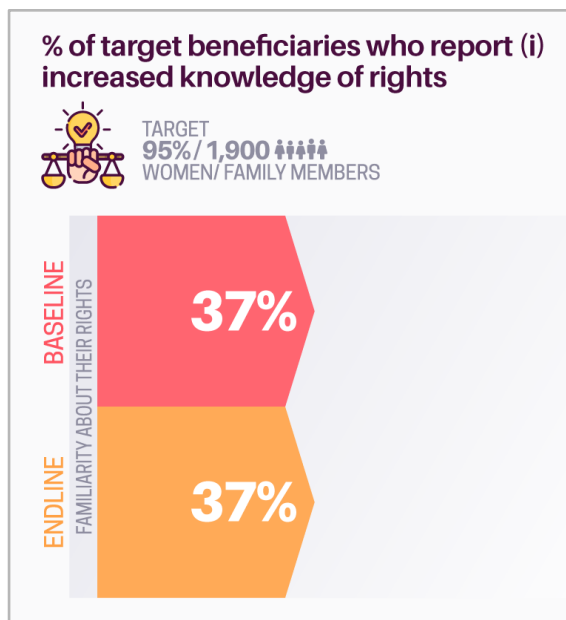
Under this outcome, the project partners intended to ensure that i) the government and NGO services will increase their capacity to provide access to information and legal services, ii) target women and girls will increase their individual and community support and knowledge of their rights, and iii) adolescents in target families will have support and knowledge of life competencies.

Increased intention to seek access to rights and access to psychosocial services,⁴⁰ although most of the project targets were not met

The relevant assessments conducted under the project indicated that the target beneficiaries are not well informed about their rights and not well aware of the available services. As reflected in the baseline assessment, women self-assessed that they were not very familiar with their overall rights, including women's rights, access to property and access to land, one of remuneration, right to a paid week off, pension fund, disability pension, social protection, and alimony⁴¹. The endline assessment result of the overall awareness of the rights was similar to the baseline. In both assessments, the average awareness of all the areas of rights (as listed above) remained the same at 37%.

⁴⁰ Based on the data of baseline and endline assessment.

⁴¹ Baseline Assessment Final Report: Empowering Families Left Behind for Improved Migration Outcomes in Khatlon, Tajikistan. Figure 23.

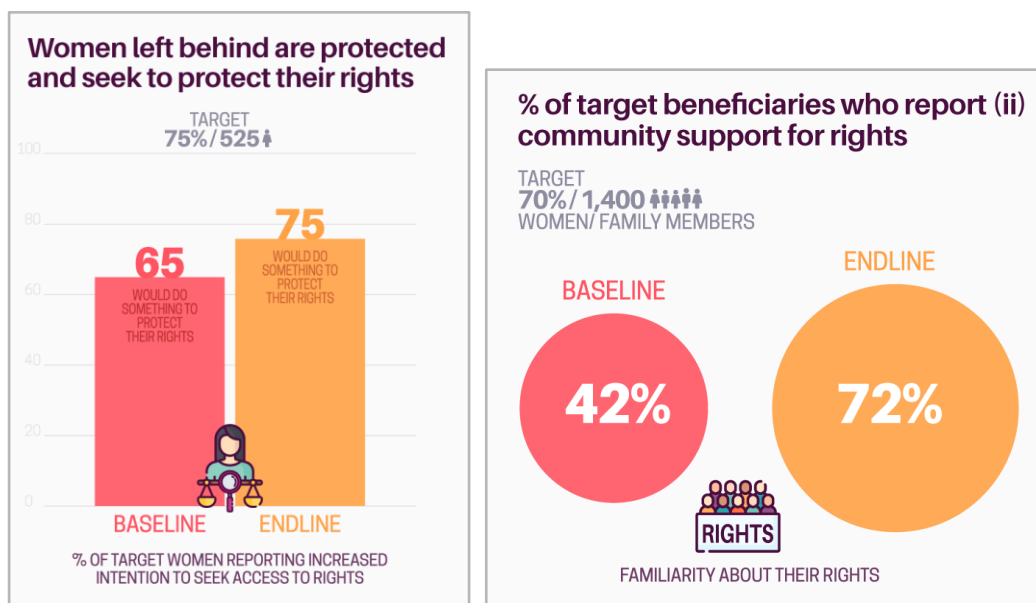


The women respondents reported low awareness of work-based rights such as remuneration, the right to paid week, and pension fund. Mainly, they reported higher awareness of rights related to women's rights (64%) and some familiarity with access to credit and access to land and property, compared to the baseline assessment. Unsurprisingly, they improved their awareness of the rights covered by the project initiatives, such as women's rights, access to credit, and access to land and property. The level of awareness of women's rights increased considerably from 40% of the women respondents reporting some level of awareness in the baseline assessment to 65% reporting the same in the online survey. The way women respondents perceived physical violence also changed compared to the baseline assessment. Before the project launch, respondents considered violence against women, especially physical violence, acceptable in many situations. In the recent endline survey, when asked questions about their perception of domestic violence against women - both physical and psychological - most respondents stated that someone in the family was not allowed to hit, beat, or insult a woman in certain situations.

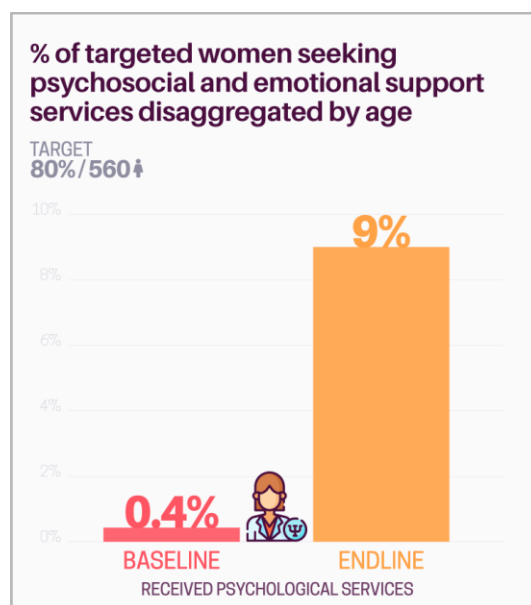
Although women's awareness of their overall rights is low,⁴²75% of women thought they would do something to protect their rights if their rights were personally violated, compared to 65% reporting the same in the baseline assessment.

The sense of community support was considered strong, as 72% of the respondents felt that their communities support them with access to and protection of their rights. This is a considerable increase since only 42% felt that their communities support them with access to and protection of their rights in the baseline assessment.

⁴² Women rights, access to property and access to land, one of remuneration, right to a paid week off, pension fund, disability pension, social protection and alimony



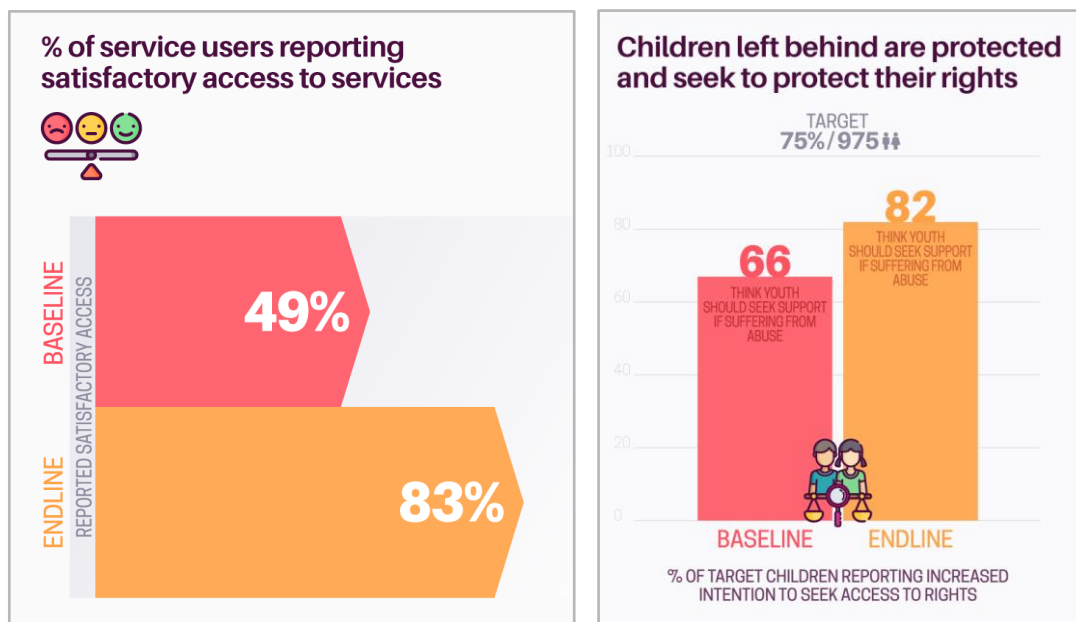
When asked where women suffering from violence should seek help, 46% of the respondents said family, followed by 17% indicating centers for women/men. Only 13% of the respondents mentioned civil society/ NGOs or community leaders, and 5% did not know where to seek help⁴³. Concerning their intention to seek emotional support, 9% of the women respondents reported receiving psychological services in the past 6 months, a considerable increase from the baseline assessment. However, similar to the responses given for women suffering from violence, the family was considered the primary source of support when women felt stressed or overwhelmed, followed by friends and neighbors⁴⁴.



⁴³ Endline Assessment: Empowering Families Left Behind for Improved Migration Outcomes in Khatlon

⁴⁴ Endline Assessment: Empowering Families Left Behind for Improved Migration Outcomes in Khatlon

Regarding services provided by an organization (and not family), more women respondents reported receiving services⁴⁵ compared to the baseline assessment, with a much higher satisfaction rate from 49% to 83% reporting satisfactory access to services.

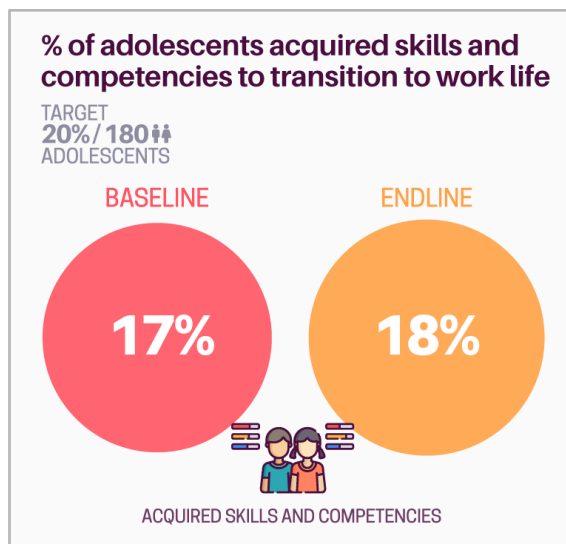


The majority of the adolescent respondents also reported solid intention to seek support if suffering from emotional or physical abuse. Most of them said that support should be sought from family. The majority of the women respondents reported that their preferred method to teach children the correct behavior was to explain why their child/children's behavior was wrong⁴⁶. Unlike the baseline assessment, most of them rejected the use of physically violent methods to teach their children the correct behavior or to address behavioral problems, indicating contributions of the project efforts on positive parenting organized by UNICEF.

Regarding the enhanced capacity of adolescents for work life, only 18% of the adolescents said they acquired skills and competencies to transition to work life, compared to 17% reporting the same in the baseline assessment. UNICEF and FAO provided capacity-building support to the adolescents, mainly through student councils and farmer schools established as extracurricular activities. The adolescents likely reported vocational training received outside of school, not considering the extracurricular activities provided under the project.

⁴⁵ The services included: financial, social care, social benefits/pensions, psychosocial, healthcare, childcare, housing support, business and/or agricultural support, protection services in case of violence, legal aid.

⁴⁶ The Endline Assessment Final Report. Table 24.



Several information sessions, advocacy events, and capacity building efforts contributed to improved knowledge of target beneficiaries' rights and local government and enhanced capacity to facilitate access to rights and services for the beneficiaries

IOM focused on building the capacity of local authorities through targeted training sessions on legal aspects, highlighting the importance of empowering local government officials with information they can subsequently disseminate to beneficiaries. In collaboration with the local implementing partners, IOM organized information sessions for women beneficiaries as well as local government representatives covering topics such as safe migration, labor migration, information about human trafficking and violence against women, and other related issues to migration. Three-day sessions were organized in Dusti and Kulob, and included 500 local government representatives from the two areas. In total, 30 information sessions with 20 participants were conducted in Kulab and Dusti, reaching 1200 beneficiaries⁴⁷. These information sessions played a key role in fostering openness among beneficiaries, encouraging them to seek assistance. It was reported by a few key informants working in the field that women beneficiaries became more open and willing to request assistance after the information sessions. Previously, the women beneficiaries had hesitated to voice their concerns and problems, but the sessions opened up avenues for legal support, such as filing financial claims after divorce.

⁴⁷ KIIs noted that around 1500 participants were reached. The figure of 1200 is from the project report.



Additionally, the judges of the Supreme Court of Tajikistan held a three-day seminar on legal issues for officials of local authorities including the Committee on Women and Family Affairs, Youth and Sports Committee, Civil Status Office, and Migration services. Fifty individuals were trained in each Dusti and Kulob, respectively. The effectiveness of these trainings is evident, as 660 beneficiaries reached out for legal assistance after the training.

UNICEF, with its implementing partner, facilitated the creation of the Local Response and Referral Meetings Mechanism (LRRM) in Kulob and Dusti to identify, enhance, protect, and assist vulnerable migrants facing challenges such as violence, exploitation, and abuse by involving existing service networks, relevant government agencies, and civil society at the local level. To address issues related to access to protection and other welfare services for children and FLB, five LRRM meetings brought together representatives from civil society organizations, schools, and community leaders. Local governments were also engaged in planning and providing health, education, and social care services. Another capacity building initiative was the training on child rights for justice professionals, child rights secretaries at local authorities, civil registration workers, and legal aid providers in Dusti and Kulo. These trainings were organized in close collaboration with the Institute of Retraining of Civil Servants under the Ministry of Justice. Through this initiative, the project extended support to the Ministry of Justice in implementation of the Justice Program.

UN Women facilitated establishment of the referral mechanism for sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) to help the service providers. Twenty-three state and non-state service providers and CSOs were trained in its use and provision of services. Around 520 women have applied to the local Department of the CoWFA and were referred. UN Women supported training of 23 state and non-state institutions on providing responses to violence against women and girls. It was noted that this referral mechanism was endorsed by the Committee of Women Affairs, and they

committed their departments from all districts of the country to establish similar instruments in their districts⁴⁸.

Additionally, in collaboration with IOM, UN Women organized a comprehensive media training session to enhance the capacity and knowledge of journalists, video bloggers, and social media influencers in the Khatlon region. The initiative successfully drew the attention of local media representatives to the pressing issues related to abandoned families, encouraging increased coverage and contributing to the collective efforts of the state and society in resolving these challenges. This included advancing the discourse on abandoned families in the media. The impact of the awareness campaigns extended to over 500,000 individuals, fostering awareness on crucial topics such as women's rights and protections, social inclusion, and the prevention of gender-based violence (SGBV).

As part of the efforts to raise awareness and increase knowledge of rights, UNICEF organized a summer camp with 269 children (196 boys and 73 girls) of FLB. The summer focused on children and women's rights and competencies, proper conduct, and the accurate approach to authorities as well as fundamental issues surrounding human rights. UNICEF also facilitated establishment of Student's Councils in 15 target schools to increase children's participation in decision making, reaching a total of 902 children (337 boys and 565 girls). Additionally, UNICEF trained 500 service providers on legal issues faced by women left behind.

Most of the adolescent respondents of the endline survey reported that they had not received any vocational training, with only 18% reporting training outside of school. However, 76% expressed interest in participating in vocational training/education to improve their skills and competencies for work life. In addition to the advocacy and awareness events in the target districts, the project facilitated the issuance of birth certificates to children of women beneficiaries, a requisite for accessing services or rights, including health and education services. The process was more challenging than envisioned as it took more time to collect the required documents from FLB in the absence of a migrant father and lack of official marriage in many cases. An additional challenge was navigating the process when the parents themselves did not have birth certificates, or had outdated passports, adding to delays and the difficulty of achieving project targets.

Outcome 4: National, regional, and local governments identify and plan to implement evidence-based responses to 'Families Left Behind'

Assessments and situation analyses conducted under the project provided data

⁴⁸ Source is KIIs

for evidence-based policy-making at national and local levels, mainly focusing on the beneficiaries and less on stakeholders' capacity and needs

The project provided extensive evidence and data on the families affected by the migration in the target areas. As outlined under the relevance section of this report, numerous research initiatives were undertaken to identify the needs and priorities of those beneficiaries, mainly focusing on the areas covered by the project, such as wellbeing, economic inclusion, and access to rights. The local authorities did not have reliable and up-to-date information on the number of families affected by the migration. The project facilitated the creation of the first beneficiary list, enabling the project partners and the authorities to identify vulnerable communities and provide them with the needed services.

The project assessments were primarily focused on the beneficiaries' situation, and needs. At the same time, a few studies were carried out to assess the capacity and willingness of the project stakeholders, including national and local authorities, as well as other actors such as financial institutions (formal and informal). This limited the ability of the project to propose realistic goals and targets well aligned with the stakeholders' capacity and needs.

National and local capacities on designing and implementing enabling policies and services addressing the vulnerabilities of the target beneficiaries improved through technical support, awareness raising, and training initiatives

As an important political initiative, the Government of Tajikistan, with support from UN Women, increased its commitments to gender equality and women's empowerment, evident in the National Migration Strategy 2030, where women's needs addressing protection, support, employment and economic activities are now integrated. The project teams engaged with the Deputy Minister of MoLMEP to contribute to the development of a section of the National Migration Concept addressing challenges faced by families left behind. The Deputy Minister welcomed the initiative, and conveyed that the MoLMEP was in the process of drafting its National Migration Strategy 2030, suggesting that the project's initiatives could be integrated into the strategy. While acknowledging the inclusion of FLB (Families left Behind) in the strategy, PUNOs noted that the draft did not sufficiently cover issues related to FLB, particularly in terms of social protection and gender considerations. The project teams provided assistance to the MoLMEP, involving national and international experts, to enhance the social protection and gender considerations in the National Strategy for 2030.

Furthermore, UN Women actively contributed to the development of the draft Law on the State Budget of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2024 and instructions on State Budget indicators for 2023-2025, working with the national working group at the Ministry of Finance.

Significant efforts were made for advocacy about migration, including Tajikistan's commitment to supporting the implementation of the Global Compact for Migration (GCM). The launch of a migration multimedia portal aimed to raise awareness about the impacts of migration, particularly on families, women and children left behind.

UN Women also contributed significantly to gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) initiatives, promoting GEWE. UN Women's commitment to GRB was evident in its support to the Ministry of Finance, offering training sessions in December 2022 and March 2023. The focus of these training sessions was on sharing international best practices to enhance GRB implementation in Tajikistan. The GRB component included the development of two products: a training module and trained GRB experts who could continue supporting future initiatives. Consequently, training modules were developed, and trainers trained, raising awareness among local/community leaders and key ministries. UN Women trained 94 individuals from targeted ministries on GRB in socio-economic aspects of migration. Notably, two key products were developed: (i) a comprehensive report on gender budget analysis focusing on socio-economic conditions and opportunities in the Republic of Tajikistan and the Khatlon region, with specific attention to vulnerable groups such as the wives of labor migrants and women returning from labor migration, and (ii) the development of an algorithm for collecting data and information for gender budget analysis.

UN Women achieved a significant milestone by joining the MoF's working group dedicated to mainstreaming GRB and SDG markers, thereby advancing GEWE in Tajikistan. Throughout the project's implementation period in 2022 and 2023, training sessions on the introduction and implementation of GRB were conducted with the active participation of international experts from the Republic of Albania and Turkey. These sessions delved into international experiences, best practices, and identified gaps, benefiting approximately 100 civil servants from line ministries at both local and national levels.

Evaluation Question: To what extent did the global crisis (including COVID-19 restrictions and Ukraine crisis) affect the effectiveness of the project?

The global crises increased the vulnerabilities of the beneficiaries and negatively affected their wellbeing and income

Notably, the key informants involved in the project implementation in the field felt that the global crisis had little effect on delivering the project results. They mentioned that the crisis mainly affected those migrant family members' situation and ability to send remittances to their families, increasing the vulnerabilities of the FLB. As said by one informant, "those who had labor migrants were affected by the Ukrainian crisis. Because the labor migrants in Russia faced some problems with their employment and could not send sufficient money to their households". Similar statements were made about the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the migrant family members' health and employment opportunities.

Reflecting on the baseline and endline assessment findings, the areas in which women felt the more significant impact of the COVID-19 pandemic were their wellbeing and personal/family income. 63% of the women respondents of the baseline assessment reported that their wellbeing was negatively affected, particularly by the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic. Although there is a considerable decrease in the number of women reporting the negative impact of the pandemic on their wellbeing, almost half of them said that their wellbeing was negatively affected (Endline Assessment). Unlike women respondents, in the recent endline assessment, most of the adolescents felt the pandemic did not change their wellbeing. Regarding their income, most of the respondents of the endline assessment still considered that their personal and household income decreased due to the pandemic⁴⁹.

For the other key areas of the project, most of the respondents considered that the COVID pandemic did not affect much their access to services, the number of hours devoted to unpaid or care work, and violence/negative treatment of them at home or violence/negative treatment of them outside the home (Endline assessment).

Evaluation Question: To what extent did the project's management arrangements enable or hinder the effective implementation and results achieved by the project?

The project management structures and processes enabled effective collaboration among the UN agencies and project stakeholders in delivering project outputs to address the complex issues of migration

The coordination meetings with the partner UN agencies played a crucial role in overcoming challenges, strengthening collaboration among UN agencies, and delivering project initiatives.

⁴⁹ Please see the endline and baseline assessment reports of the project for more details.

The convening role of IOM was well appreciated and facilitated closer cooperation among the agencies. Monthly meetings were also organized with the UN agencies, local government, all implementing agencies, beneficiaries, and other relevant stakeholders to facilitate the project implementation, share updates on the progress, discuss issues and obstacles, and find ways to address the challenges, in Kulob and Dusti. The key informants highlighted the importance of these meetings to address issues and receive support from the local authorities to deliver project outputs.

As the project utilized a top-down government approach, the key ministries and local government authorities were involved throughout its implementation. The programme steering committee meetings were also held to present the project progress and facilitate endorsement of the interventions and close collaboration.

Working with the implementing partners (NGOs) with a presence in the target districts was also an effective modality, leveraging their local knowledge, networks, and experiences working with the beneficiaries. Additional insights from KIIs emphasized the importance of proximity to beneficiaries, particularly in agriculture-related activities, advocating for the key team member's closeness to beneficiaries for adequate support. It was highlighted that the proximity ensured that the project teams were better informed about community needs, allowing for community-centered design and activities.



Staff retention within the UN agencies, implementing partners and government offices was an issue raised by several informants. The key informants commented that the short project period and low salaries were the key reasons for them to leave. Given the short duration of the project, it took time for the new staff to adapt and engage in the project implementation. This meant more work for the project team members, particularly those managing the overall coordination and MEAL (Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning) efforts. The monitoring data of the project was mostly incomplete, with limited information on the completed activities. Moreover, the internal approval process was considered lengthy for organizing events, putting an additional burden on the project team.

Despite the challenges, the project team, including the implementing partners, managed to deliver impressive results in a very short period.

The project team responded to changing needs and context

The adaptability and agility of the project teams were demonstrated in several instances, for example, UNICEF's challenge with reaching the set indicator for children in conflict with the law. Despite challenges in obtaining accurate figures, the project flexibly adjusted its approach by providing training and capacity building for representatives of child rights units and officers, recognizing the importance and relevance of targeting government officials in the absence of the precise number of children.

As an example, the two criteria for beneficiary selection were found to be too specific, making it difficult to identify beneficiaries, so two more criteria were added to include women whose migrant husbands had either returned with disabilities or had died. As another example, FAO identified women beneficiaries, but found them living in scattered communities. This not only added to logistical challenges but also made it economically impractical to conduct training. They quickly adapted their approach by grouping beneficiaries into unofficial women groups and appointing group leaders. These leaders could then facilitate training or activities by organizing their group members at a single location in each community.



Sustainability and Impact

Evaluation questions: To what extent was the project supported by relevant institutions and well-integrated into local social and cultural structures?

To what extent do the local partners have the capacity and commitment to ensure that the project benefits would continue after the project ends?

To what extent has the project generated longer-term change(s) or is likely to generate significant effects (positive or negative, intended or unintended) in the target regions?

To what extent has the project contributed to the improvement of the target group's situation in relation to the project's overall objective?

The project sought to create a shared awareness of the challenges of families left behind, foster a sense of national ownership and sustainability, aiming for a system-level response. Although the endline assessment indicated some improvements in the wellbeing of beneficiaries, measuring enduring changes and longer term impacts requires a number of years. Therefore, given the short timeframe for this project, the results captured in this evaluation can only point towards potential areas that could continue to build from project efforts and longer term impact.

The relevance of the project and its alignment with national goals will contribute to its sustainability

All those interviewed agreed that the project was very ambitious, given the limited time and constraints due to global crises (COVID-19 and the Ukraine crisis), but they also felt that it was



both necessary and viable. The dedication to enhancing local capacity for long-term impact is demonstrated by the project's support to policy making and national goals and initiatives.

For instance, because of the project, the Government of Tajikistan included commitments to gender equality in its National Migration Strategy 2030. In addition, as a participant of the national working group (WG) on mainstreaming the SDG marker and GRB, UN women assisted the Ministry of Finance (MoF) in creating the draft law "On the State Budget of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2024" as well as

providing guidelines for creating indicators for the State Budget 2023–2022. Furthermore, the government of Tajikistan included GRB as a key goal within its strategy for National Development 2030, the Strategy on Public Financial Management Reform 2030, the Mid-Term Development Programme 2025, and budget planning process reforms.

The project emphasis on capacity building for the local authorities highlights a commitment to leveraging existing structures for ongoing support. During financial literacy training, for example, local government representatives were invited to participate to ensure continuous application of learning.

Key stakeholder interviews revealed strong support from relevant institutions and integration into local social and cultural structures. UN Women's introduction of the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) in the two target districts, for example, demonstrates local endorsement, with positive outcomes indicating successful integration. The methodology facilitated women's confidence, independence, and career progression.

Regarding the establishment of the mechanism for reporting sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and the significant increase in reported cases, indicating greater awareness and utilization, stakeholder interviews indicated that the Committee on Women's Affairs endorsed

the instrument and committed its departments in all districts of Tajikistan to establishing similar instruments.

Stakeholder interviewees emphasized sustainability at the community level through collaboration with local authorities and efforts to address systemic issues like birth registration problems. The Ministry of Justice and UNICEF collaborated, forming an inter-agency working group to identify and address systemic issues.

Project efforts integrated into educational institutions may help to support on-going learning.

UNICEF and FAO, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, designed extracurricular activities, tools, and training materials for the Junior Farmer Field Schools and Student Councils in selected schools of Kulob and Dusti. The guiding tools and materials developed under the project and approved by the relevant authorities may provide a basis for ongoing learning for the selected schools beyond the project cycle. The continuation of these efforts is only possible with solid support from the schools, relevant authorities, teachers, or trained experts.

Potential knowledge sharing by direct beneficiaries is a key factor in sustainability

The strategy of “cascading”, or snowballing, information and involving beneficiaries as well as local government officials illustrated an understanding of, and integration into, local communication structures/spheres of influence. As an example, in the case of beneficiaries, the goal was to engage them in activities so they could pass on the knowledge to others in their families or social circles or refer to relevant institutions for services required. As another example, GALS champions were also expected to continue sharing their knowledge and train others while putting their learning into practice. NGO representatives included in GALS trainings, are expected to apply the acquired methodologies in their work and disseminate knowledge, eventually influencing social behaviors. In addition, observations that beneficiaries actively engage in addressing their challenges post-training showcases the possible endurance of positive impacts. Finally, the Training of Trainer Trainings (ToT) is expected to increase the overall efficiency of capacity building itself. All the knowledge and skills acquired by beneficiaries during the project are expected to contribute to sustainability. The government and direct beneficiaries are key agents of change for continuing the project’s impact after funding ends.

Recommendations from stakeholders interviewed further underscored an understanding of local efficiency and a need for community ownership - involving local experts highlighted the intent to integrate the project within existing community knowledge structures, showcasing comprehensive and long-lasting integration into local cultural and social contexts. As one

informant reported, “we explained to them from the beginning that it's your project. It's your project. It's your village. It's your district. That's why they understood that if they will contribute, if they will support us, we can achieve something for the migrant families. They understood, they felt like owners of this project.”

Lack of capacity (human and financial) within the local institutions hamper the the sustainability of the project efforts

The lack of capacity, including limited financial resources within the local institutions, both local authorities and NGOs, may not contribute to the continuation of the project benefits. The interviews revealed that while the project had made significant progress in a limited time, the weakness of capacity within local institutions still poses a challenge, necessitating the continuation or upscaling of the project or support from other initiatives of a similar nature. While sustainability at the community level was emphasized through local authority involvement, challenges were noted in ensuring continuity of certain activities requiring financial inputs such as Adult Training Centers, after project completion.



Cross-cutting Issues

Evaluation questions: To what extent were human rights, gender equality, vulnerabilities, and GCM guiding principles taken into consideration during the project design and implementation (monitoring, reporting, evaluation, management structure)?

What are the lessons learned or good practices that can be identified?

The project was designed and implemented to address vulnerabilities of women and children affected by migration in two target districts with a strong emphasis on gender aspects and child-sensitive approaches

In collaboration with the UN partner agencies, the project was developed to address the vulnerabilities of the target beneficiaries, integrating gender and child-sensitive approaches into the design and implementation processes. The planned activities were directly related to responding to issues faced by women and children beneficiaries, including access to rights, children's rights and participation in decision-making, supporting children with disabilities, unpaid care work, and economic inclusion of women. The project document also refers to the Global Compact for Migration (GCM) objectives, human rights, and people-centered approaches.

In this regard, the project emphasized different approaches in its design, including UN Women Gender Action Learning System, GRB methods, FAO Market for poor approach, gender-sensitive financial services, IOM vulnerability, and resilience frameworks, and the 'do no harm' principle to ensure integration of cross-cutting perspectives in project implementation. As part of the whole-of-government approach, the Committee on Women and Family Affairs (CoWFA) was involved, given their strong engagement on gender and network in the field.



Moreover, it was planned to involve activists and women's self-help groups to provide ongoing feedback and contribute to project implementation. The project assessments and monitoring documents particularly integrated gender and child-responsive perspectives, although gender-disaggregated information was unavailable for some data. For example, the child sensitivity marker report needed to be submitted with the project reports. The project contributions to address vulnerabilities are outlined in the effectiveness section of this report, including improvement in well-being, economic inclusion, and access to rights.

Engagement of beneficiaries in the project implementation as well as in appropriate decision-making processes contributed to sustainability and more effective project implementation

The beneficiaries were active participants in the project activities and, in some cases, were involved in making decisions on the direction of the interventions. FAO supported establishing 19 informal women beneficiary groups that selected their leader to facilitate collaboration with the project team. This approach enabled the project to engage with the beneficiaries living in remote locations. These groups also contributed to peer-to-peer support among those women suffering from similar vulnerabilities. Several informants reported consulting with the

beneficiaries throughout the implementation processes to tailor activities and adapt to changing needs. Following the vocational training on wool processing, the beneficiaries decided where to establish the workshops in their respective districts and expressed their commitment to continue collaborating as a group to create their small businesses in Kulob and Dusti.

LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICES

These lessons learned are based on the evaluation findings and a workshop discussion with UN partners..

1. The term “left behind” perpetuates the existing stigma in the communities, causes discomfort among target beneficiaries, and does not sufficiently describe the intended beneficiary group.
2. A synergistic, multi-sectoral strategy coordinated among UN agencies leads to a stronger, holistic response.
3. Engaging relevant ministries, local authorities and local partners is key for ensuring smooth implementation, local ownership, and sustainability.
4. Overly ambitious goals and unrealistic targets that are not aligned with the local context, scope and duration of the project can cause significant challenges in implementation.
5. Integrating vulnerable families affected by migration into the process beyond their role as recipient (similar to the FAO beneficiary groups with a leader or women beneficiaries deciding where to host the workshops) will offer experiential opportunities to reinforce participants’ skills that will enhance their autonomy, self-esteem, and wellbeing.
6. One training or piece of equipment is not sufficient without support over time to practice applying learnings and utilizing tools.
7. Flexibility and adaptability are crucial when facing unexpected challenges, particularly when they significantly impact procurement and budget constraints.

CONCLUSIONS

The project was well aligned with the beneficiaries' needs, government priorities, and the UN development agenda in Tajikistan. Close collaboration among the UN agencies with relevant mandates and expertise was effective in addressing complex migration issues through multi-sectoral and holistic approaches. The challenges related to ensuring government approvals, staff retention, and contracting service providers caused delays in project implementation. The global crises also affected the timely delivery, requiring the project teams to achieve maximum results in a short implementation period.

The project achieved impressive results, although some of its targets were not fully accomplished as envisioned. The project was well received by beneficiaries, particularly since it was one of the key initiatives supporting the vulnerable target families in those two districts. The women beneficiaries' assessed themselves with a higher level of well-being and self-esteem, while even more reported receiving psychosocial and emotional support. The adolescent respondents felt happier with increased self-esteem but considered their overall wellbeing lower than before the intervention. The project also contributed to improved economic inclusion through enhanced vocational skills, improved income, an increase in paid work, and a better balance between the time invested in unpaid work and other activities for women. Their awareness of women's rights and willingness to seek access to their rights increased considerably. Similar to women beneficiaries, more adolescents expressed their intention to ask for support in case of abuse.

The project's sustainability is underscored by its alignment with national and local policy and planning processes, and the enhanced capacity of service providers and beneficiaries. Challenges to the likely continuation of project benefits relate to limited financial resources, lack of needed follow-up support to beneficiaries and service providers, and engagement of key stakeholders (i.e., financial institutions). The vulnerable families would benefit from a follow-up initiative.

The project produced critical research and activities that laid the groundwork from which continued holistic support can be built to meaningfully improve the lives of vulnerable families most affected by migration.



RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are based on the evaluation results. They have been drafted with the intention of inspiring discussion during the workshop.

1. **UN agencies should continue collaboration to address migration issues through multi-sectoral, holistic approaches.** The project created an important base that began to address a complex, chronic and critical issue in Tajikistan. PUNOs involved in this project are well placed to continue building on the relationships and efforts created through this project. Continued coordinated implementation across the PUNOs will deepen its impact.
2. **Project partners and donors should commit to a longer term investment.** The short project cycle limited the project team's ability to be nimble in response to major challenges. Therefore, the project cycle should be no less than 3 years. and possibly expanding to include other districts where concentrated groups of target beneficiaries reside.
 - a. Agricultural activities have seasonalities, and planning should account for these cycles
 - b. Strengthening local institutional capacity
 - c. Providing financial support for those women beneficiaries who were trained, provide equipment to initiate their business, given that they don't have access to credit
 - d. Provide grants/Help the beneficiaries to apply for grants (proposal writing), funding opportunities
 - e. Further training on how to start and manage a business
 - f. Psychosocial specialists to address mental health issues among beneficiaries
 - g. Strengthening social service workforce
 - h. Training events not only for a short duration. Continue with the vocational training, but consider assessing capacity prior to the training, adding new types of skills: different set of skills, especially digital, to enhance their capacity and open up more avenues for professions going forward, Language classes
 - i. Building on existing national efforts: i.e. GRB initiated at the national level, through the project it was localized.
 - j. Provide childcare facilities to support women's participation in economic activities
3. **Government involvement should be expanded by linking project efforts with government actions.** UN efforts are not sufficient for addressing these long-standing, complex issues. As mentioned by some partners, by expanding the specific roles and responsibilities of the government in policy and implementation efforts, stakeholders will

have a vehicle to advocate for systemic changes to tackle the underlying causes of these issues, as well as improve the project's impact and sustainability.

Suggested activities that might be included in future projects:

- a. Create a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder working group that focuses on reflections and recommendations to improve key policy and its implementation.
- b. Project activities conducted in the communities should directly involve local authorities with the intention of building the capacity and commitment by local authorities to continue those efforts as the project is phased out.

4. **Project management should be streamlined, consistent and locally based and include a strong monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) plan.** Coordinating multi-agency, multi-location projects can be complex. Streamlined and appropriately resourced staffing and systems will facilitate smooth, high quality implementation. In addition, MEAL efforts should be streamlined across the agencies to ensure data is easily available for all stakeholders. A meaningful, well aligned MEAL plan will support evidence-based decision-making, planning, and communications.

Suggestions that might be included in future efforts:

- a. Implementing partners and key expertise should be based in the target regions.
 - b. Enhance local staff retention by offering competitive salaries and longer-term employment aligned with the recommended longer project cycle.
 - c. Allocate sufficient time for their related project responsibilities to communications and evaluation staff based in each PUNO.
 - d. Streamline reporting process to reduce burden on the partners and project staff
 - e. Create one beneficiary list for all PUNOs
 - f. Involve the beneficiaries in decision-making processes, designing and implementing activities to strengthen relevance and sustainability
 - g. Ensure sufficient time during the design phase to develop SMART indicators with realistic goals, targets and assumptions, so that the results reflect the change the project is expecting to demonstrate.
5. **The criteria for those included in this project should be expanded to better include those families most vulnerable due to migrant family members.** Family contexts are fluid, including the location and behavior of migrants. Target migrant groups exist across the country. Therefore the criteria should be revised to be more inclusive of both the makeup of the family and where they reside. As part of the new

criteria, new terminology should be developed to describe the new target beneficiary group in a way that is sensitive to their understanding.



Annex I: Summary of Progress of Key Project Indicators

Outcome	Indicator	Baseline	Endline	Target	
				%	#
1. Families left behind enjoy improved wellbeing	1a. % of targeted women left behind who report improved wellbeing as a result of receiving psychosocial support	58.1 (mean out of 100) ⁵⁰	64.8 (mean out of 100) ⁵¹	50%	100 women
	1b. % of targeted children left behind who report improved wellbeing as a result of receiving psychosocial support	68.3 (mean out of 100) ⁵² 69.4 PWI (mean out of 100) ⁵³	83.2 (mean out of 100) ⁵⁴ 34.2 PWI (mean out of 100) ⁵⁵	50%	100 children
Output 1.1	1.1a. # of women who have received social services	80 women received services	201 women received services		200 women
	1.1b. # of children who have received social services	23% (17 out of 74) adolescents received services	30% (17 out of 56) adolescents received services		200 children
2. Families left behind have increased economic resilience and	2a. % of target families with increased savings (families of WLB)	1.2% (3 respondents) saved or set aside money	11% (30 respondents) saved or set aside money	75%	525 women

⁵⁰ Response range: 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied)

⁵¹ Response range: 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied)

⁵² Response range: 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied). Mean of all the response given to the question: How happy are you with your life as a whole?

⁵³ Response range: 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied). Overall mean score of the adolescents for the seven wellbeing related questions

⁵⁴ Response range: 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied). Mean of all the response given to the question: How happy are you with your life as a whole?

⁵⁵ Response range: 0 (not at all satisfied) to 10 (completely satisfied). Overall mean score of the adolescents for the seven wellbeing related questions

address gender related barriers to economic inclusion	2b. % increase in incomes for households participating in agricultural support (households of WLB)	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>42%</td> <td>less than 500 TJS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>26%</td> <td>between 501-1000 TJS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4%</td> <td>between 1001-3000 TJS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	42%	less than 500 TJS	26%	between 501-1000 TJS	4%	between 1001-3000 TJS	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>18%</td> <td>less than 500 TJS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25%</td> <td>between 501-1000 TJS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>41%</td> <td>between 1001-3000 TJS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	18%	less than 500 TJS	25%	between 501-1000 TJS	41%	between 1001-3000 TJS	20%	96 women
	42%	less than 500 TJS															
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	4%	between 1001-3000 TJS															
18%	less than 500 TJS																
25%	between 501-1000 TJS																
41%	between 1001-3000 TJS																
2c. % Post-harvest losses of project beneficiaries due to better land and water management, improved farming capacities, access to technology, etc.	No data could be collected at the baseline ⁵⁶	8.7%	30%	320 who receive agricultural inputs													
2d. % women earning income in the area of vocational training	26% women earned income	31% women earned income	30%	60 women receiving vocational training													
2e. % of target women reporting additional time free from unpaid/ care work for other activity or education	28% spent most time for other activities than unpaid/care work	41% spent most time for other activities than unpaid/care work	15%	375 women													
3. Women and children left behind are protected and seek to protect their rights	3a. % of target women reporting increased intention to seek access to rights	65% would do something to protect their rights	75% would do something to protect their rights	75%	525 women												
	3b. % of target children reporting increased intention to seek access to rights	66% think youth should seek support if suffering from abuse	82% think youth should seek support if suffering from abuse	75%	975 children												
	3c. % of service users reporting satisfactory access to services	49% of reported satisfactory access	83% of reported satisfactory access	-	-												
	3d. % of target beneficiaries who report (i) increased knowledge of rights	37% familiarity about their rights	37% familiarity about their rights	95%	1900 women/ family members												

⁵⁶ Insufficient survey responses on post-harvest losses

	3e. % of target beneficiaries who report (ii) community support for rights	42% women report community support	72% women report community support	70%	1400 women/ family members
	3f. % of adolescents acquired skills and competencies to transition to work life	17% acquired skills and competencies	18% acquired skills and competencies	20%	180 adolescents
	3g. % of targeted women seeking psychosocial and emotional support services disaggregated by age	0.4% received psychological services	9% received psychological services	80%	560 women

Annex II: Draft Interview Guide

Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) will be guided by, but not limited to, the following questions. This semi-structured approach will allow for exploration of experiences that, in total, will provide a depth of understanding regarding the evaluation questions. Interview questions will be adapted for different groups of stakeholders, once this inception report is approved.

Prior to the interview, the key informants will be briefed about the evaluation process and purpose of the KIIs. They will be asked to provide their consent before the interview commences. All the information and data will be kept strictly confidential and will only be shared with the Kallick Consulting team. Responses will not be attributed to any one person. The responses will be analyzed and results shared in aggregate.

Interview Protocol

Date:	
Interviewee:	
Position:	
Organization:	
Location:	
Interviewer:	

Introduction and Interview Objectives:

Hello (name of the interviewee),

Thank you again for taking the time to talk with us. I am a member of the Kallick Consulting team that was selected to conduct the final project evaluation of the project “Empowerment of Families left behind for Improved Migration Outcomes in Khatlon, Tajikistan. This interview is an opportunity to reflect on the work you have done to contribute to the project.

The final project evaluation, commissioned by the project partners, aims to:

- + determine extent to which the objectives of the project have been met and assess the likelihood of sustainability upon project completion
- + identify causes for any achievement of results or any unsatisfactory results, including UN agencies’ institutional strengths and weaknesses in implementing the project
- + identify needs for further support for families left behind in Tajikistan.

We have selected a sample of the UN partner agencies’ staff, Government officials involved in the project, implementing partners and the beneficiaries to interview as key informants for this

evaluation. Your responses to the interview questions are entirely voluntary and will be confidential. Your responses will only be shared as part of a combined analysis with data from all interviews. No responses will be identifiable to a particular organization or individual and your name will not appear anywhere.

To facilitate our note-taking and ensure accuracy in our understanding, I would like to record our conversations today. The recording will only be available to our team to ensure accuracy in your comments. If you agree, I will start recording and ask you to verbally confirm.

Do you have any questions about the project or this evaluation before we start the interview?

Background Questions

1. What was your role and responsibilities in the project?
 - a. How long have you been involved with the project?
 - b. Were you involved in the project design process? In what ways?
 - c. Have you been involved in implementing the project in the field? In what ways?

Relevance

2. How did you/the project team identify the needs and priorities of the beneficiaries to design the project activities, and results?
3. Given that what's planned is never exactly how things go, can you describe how the project adapted to the changing needs and priorities of the beneficiaries?
4. How is the project aligned with the Government's policies and priorities of Tajikistan?
5. How is the project aligned with your [name of the UN agency/stakeholder] agencies' strategies, programs and overall UN development priorities, SDGs in Tajikistan?

Coherence

6. Were there other initiatives that complemented this project?
 - a. Maybe related to empowerment, resilience building and improved access to services of vulnerable women and children in Tajikistan?
 - b. If any, can you please describe any complementary activities or collaborations to enhance synergies and avoid overlaps?

Effectiveness and Impact

7. What would you highlight as the most significant outcomes of the project? What evidence and/or examples would demonstrate that?

Probes:

- a. Improving the wellbeing of families left behind
 - b. Increasing the economic resilience of families left behind and addressing gender related barriers
 - c. Protecting and empowering families left behind to seek their rights
 - d. Anything else we haven't already talked about?
8. What are the main challenges you came across in implementing the project?
- a. Were there unexpected or unintended successes or challenges because of that were the unintended positive or negative effects of the project?
9. Was the implementation arrangements and project management adequate to achieve the project results?
- a. Any challenges faced by the project management arrangements? (including securing endorsement from authorities, procurement processes etc)
 - b. Any lessons learned, or good practices related to the project management and implementation?
10. How would you describe the impacts, if any, of global crises on the project?

Probes:

- a. COVID?
- b. Ukrainian crisis?
- c. Something else?

Efficiency

11. How would you describe the coordination among UN agencies?

Probes:

- a. Budgeting and resources
 - i. How well would you say the resources were utilized related to the impact they had?
- b. Procurement
- c. Activities - To what extent did the project deliver its activities on time?
 - i. Were the project results consistent with the project duration?
 - ii. Were the corrective actions taken for timely completion, if needed?

Cross-cutting issues

12. Given the nature of this project working with mostly women and children living in vulnerable situations, we're wondering about the ways the project may have had a specific approach, design or way of implementing related to

- a. Gender aspects
- b. Human-rights principles
- c. Child-responsive approaches

13. In what ways were women, children and vulnerable groups engaged in the project?

Probes:

- a. needs assessment
- b. project design
- c. Implementation
- d. decision making
- e. any other?
- f. Any evidence of their engagement?

Sustainability

14. Are there ways that you see the results of the project continuing after the current funding ends?

Probes:

- a. To what extent has the project built partnerships with local and national institutions, authorities and beneficiaries?
 - i. National ownership of the project?
 - ii. Capacity (including financial resources) to sustain project efforts?

Lessons Learned and Recommendations

15. If someone was creating a similar project, what would be your key pieces of advice?

Probes:

- a. Good practices?
- b. What could have been done differently?
- c. Anything specific to human rights? gender aspects? child-responsive approaches?

Final Comments

16. Anything else you feel is important to share about the project that we haven't covered?

Annex III: List of Interviewees

No	NAME	POSITION
		IOM
1	Azizova Mavjuda	Project Assistant/Legal issues MMPTF mazizova@iom.int
2	Hikmatov Davron	Project Assistant MMPTF dhikmatov@iom.int
3	Shonazarova Mohiniso	Head of NGO “Akhtari baht” of the district of Dusti shonazarova59@inbox.ru
4	Ibrohimzoda Shoira	Lawyer of NGO “Akhtari baht” of the district of Dusti shoiraibrohimzoda5151@gmail.com
5	Sharipova Mahbuba	Head of NGO “Maryam” of the city of Kulyab mahbubango@mail.ru
6	Nozimova Rukhshona	Lawyer of NGO “Maryam” of the city of Kulyab shtaha2010@mail.ru
7	Valieva Sabagul	Assistant to the Chairman of Hukumat Kulyab mahbubango@mail.ru
		UN-WOMEN
1	Zarrina Juraeva	FP zarrina.juraeva@unwomen.org
2	Durakhshon Khairullozoda	PO “Gender and Development” durakhshon.khayrullozoda@gender.tj
3	Nazira Kurbanova	Consultant nazira_kurbonova@mail.ru
4	Manuchehra Madjon	GRB Expert mmadjonova@gmail.com
		UNICEF
1	Farogat Mirzoeva	Country director International NGO “Good Neighbors Tajikistan” farogat.mirzoeva@goodneighbors.org
2	Jamshed Nazirov	Program Officer International NGO “Good Neighbors Tajikistan” jamshed.nazirov@goodneighbors.org
3	Dadoboeva Nuriniso	FP ndadoboeva@unicef.org
4	Mastura Negmatova	Project Assistant in Dusti district NGO “Good Neighbors Tajikistan” masturanegmatova1971@gmail.com
		FAO
1	Mar Polo	Lead Technical Officer, mar.polo@fao.org
2	Daler Domullodzhanov	National Technical Coordinator, Climate Change, Land and Water, daler.domullodzhanov@fao.org ;
3	Guljahon Arbobova	Project Coordinator, guljahon.arbobova@fao.org
4	Firuza Asoeva	Mobilizer, firuza_asoeva@mail.ru ;
5	Latofat Abdulaliev	Leading Expert, Ministry of Agriculture, latish26-66@mail.ru NOT ATTENDED
6	Nigina Ikromi	Chairman of Public Organization Creative Development of Tajikistan, ikrominigina@gmail.com
	TOTAL	21

Annex IV: Draft Evaluation Matrix

Relevance

Consolidated Evaluation Questions	Measures or Evidence	Sources and Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + To what extent did the project design (results, indicators, assumptions) and implementation respond to the needs and priorities of the beneficiaries (the families left behind, affected local communities, NGOs)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o To what extent the intervention remained relevant for the beneficiaries? + To what extent was the project aligned with the priorities and policies of the Government of Tajikistan? + To what extent was the project aligned with the UN partner priorities, Global Compact on Migration and UN development agenda (SDGs) in Tajikistan? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Evidence of needs assessment, situation analysis, stakeholders assessments (relevant reports, meeting minutes, workshops etc) + M&E reports with information on progress, project adaptation and adjustments to changing context, and needs. + Reference to the project or women and families left behind in official documents, and policies. + Reference to the project or women and families left behind in UN reports, and relevant documents. + Reference to SDGs, GCM and UN partner priorities in the project document. + Opinion of stakeholders including the beneficiaries, the project team, relevant Government officials, CSOs, donor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Desk review: Covering all related needs assessment, situational analysis, project document, M&E reports, country assessments, relevant UN and Government documents, meeting minutes. + Endline Assessment: Engagement of the beneficiaries in the project activities. + Key Informant Interviews: UN team, Government officials, selected beneficiaries and implementing partners. .

Coherence

Consolidated Evaluation Questions	Measures or Evidence	Sources and Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + To what extent did the intervention complement other initiatives on empowerment, resilience building and improved access to services of vulnerable women and children in Tajikistan? + To what extent does the intervention add value/avoid duplication in the given context? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Evidence of collaboration with key stakeholders (UN, Government entities, local authorities, CSOs) on empowerment, resilience building and improved access to services of vulnerable women and children in Tajikistan + Evidence of synergies with UN partner organizations, joint activities, no overlaps + Integration of the project into stakeholders workplans, and program documents + Opinion of the stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Desk Review: All the relevant documentation with evidence of collaboration and synergies including project documents, workplans, reports + Key Informant Interviews: UN team, Government officials, selected beneficiaries and implementing partners.

Effectiveness

Consolidated Evaluation Questions	Measures or Evidence	Sources and Methods
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + To what extent did the intervention achieve its intended results (outcome and outputs)? + To what extent did the global crisis (including COVID-19 restrictions and Ukraine crisis) affect the effectiveness of the project? + To what extent were the project's management arrangements enabled or hindered the effective implementation and results achievement of the project? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Evidence of progress, completed activities, and outputs. + Evidence of achievement of targets, output and outcome level indicators, + References of project achievements in UN agencies reports, SDG or country related reports + Reported intermediate changes observed in the target communities + Evidence of project implementation arrangements, monitoring meetings, meetings/collaboration with the Government agencies + Evidence of project adjustments in the course of project implementation. + Opinions and perceptions of the project team and other stakeholders + Evidence of impact of the global crisis on the project in the target communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Desk Review: All M&E related documentation, meeting minutes with the Government officials, CSO partners, related implementing partners (banks, local authorities and partners), related UN reports; reports and assessment of impact of the global crisis in the target districts/communities, M&E reports on adjustments + Endline Assessment: Assessment of the specific outcome and output level indicators. + Key Informant Interviews: UN team, Government officials, donor, selected beneficiaries and implementing partners.
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Efficiency

Consolidated Evaluation Questions	Measures or Evidence	Sources and Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + To what extent were the project activities undertaken, and outputs delivered on time? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Was timely corrective action taken where necessary? + To what extent were the project's management arrangements (including budget, procurement, endorsement from the Government, etc) enabled or hindered the efficient implementation and results achievement of the project? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Evidence of time taken to deliver the project outputs, evidence of delays + Evidence of project adjustments in the course of project implementation, ensuring timely implementation. + Evidence of budget allocations, procurement procedures, approval processes, management arrangements, enabling/hindering efficient implementation + Opinions and perceptions of the project team and other stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Desk review: All M&E related documentation, meeting minutes with the Government officials, CSO partners, related implementing partners; related UN reports + Endline Assessment: Data related to the progress on delivering planned outputs and outcomes + Key Informant Interviews: UN team, Government officials, donors, selected beneficiaries and implementing partners.

Sustainability

Consolidated Evaluation Questions	Measures or Evidence	Sources and Methods
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + To what extent was the project supported by relevant institutions and well-integrated into local social and cultural structures? + To what extent do the local partners have the capacity and commitment to ensure that the project benefits would continue after the project ends? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Evidence of local and national level uptake and institutionalization of project interventions by the local and national level institutions (Government, local authorities, CSOs, other stakeholders including private sector) + Evidence of policy adoption, funding, partnership building and capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Desk review: All M&E related documentation, meeting minutes with the Government officials, CSO partners, related implementing partners; related UN reports; Relevant policy documents, budget allocations of relevant stakeholders (Government, implementing partners, UN agencies, other stakeholders)

	strengthening to scale up and/or sustain the project benefits + Government, implementing partners and other relevant stakeholders perception of capacity and commitment to ensure sustainability of the project benefits	+ Key Informant Interviews: UN team, Government officials, donors, selected beneficiaries and implementing partners.
Impact		
Consolidated Evaluation Questions	Measures or Evidence	Sources and Methods
+ To what extent has the project generated longer-term change(s) or is likely to generate significant effects (positive or negative, intended or unintended) in the target regions? + To what extent has the project contributed to the improvement of the target group's situation in relation to the project's overall objective?	+ Project stakeholders' perception of longer-term changes or likely impact + Reported contributions made through the project towards impact in the project outcome areas + Evidence of project contribution to the target group's situation (i.e. wellbeing, economic inclusion) + Opinions and perceptions of the project team and other stakeholders	+ Desk review: Relevant evaluation and assessment reports of the UN agencies, government or other stakeholders. + Key Informant Interviews: UN team, Government officials, donors, selected beneficiaries and implementing partners. + Endline Assessment: Data related to the progress on delivering planned outputs and outcomes
Cross-cutting Issues		
Consolidated Evaluation Questions	Measures or Evidence	Sources and Methods
+ To what extent were human rights, gender equality, vulnerabilities, and GCM guiding principles taken into consideration during the project design and implementation (monitoring, reporting, evaluation, management structure)? + What are the lessons learned or good practices that can be identified?	+ Evidence of the project outputs mainstreaming human-rights principles, GCM, gender aspects and child responsive approaches. + M&E efforts provide gender disaggregated and child responsive data + Evidence of vulnerable groups (including WLB and CLB) or their representative organizations involved in project implementation and monitoring. + Reported lessons learned, and good practices + Opinions and perceptions of the project team and other stakeholders	+ Desk review: Covering all related needs assessment, situational analysis, project document, M&E reports, country assessments, relevant UN and Government documents, meeting minutes. + Key Informant Interviews: UN team, Government officials, donors, selected beneficiaries and implementing partners. + Endline Assessment: Data related to human rights, gender equality, vulnerabilities and children.

Annex V: List of Reviewed Documents

Becoming Visible: How EU and UNICEF are helping children in Tajikistan to access basic services <https://www.unicef.org/tajikistan/stories/becoming-visible>

BTOR March 15-18

BTOR March 30 - April 1

BTOR March 30 - April 2

BTOR May 5 - 12

BTOR May 19 - 21

Children of migrants: Children of labour migrants who are left behind with relatives or put into institutions are extremely vulnerable to abuse and violence
<https://www.unicef.org/tajikistan/children-migrants>

Developing Capacity for Strengthening Food Security and Nutrition (FAO)
<https://www.fao.org/in-action/fsn-caucasus-asia/areas-of-work/migration/en/>

DVV International Tajikistan <https://www.dvv-international.de/en/worldwide/asia/central-asia/tajikistan>

Empowering Women in the Power Sector in Tajikistan (ADB sub-project)
<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/53315/53315-001-tar-en.pdf>

Empowerment of Families Left Behind for Improved Migration Outcomes in Khatlon, Tajikistan
<https://tajikistan.un.org/en/141419-empowerment-families-left-behind-improved-migration-outcomes-khatlon-tajikistan>

FAO Farmer Field Schools Overview
<https://www.fao.org/farmer-field-schools/ffs-overview/en/>

FAO tables (shared by IOM)

FAO in Tajikistan <https://www.fao.org/aquastat/en/activities/>

FAO's inputs for the UN Secretary-General's report on the progress made in the implementation of the General Assembly resolution "Women in Development" (A/RES/74/235)
<https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2022-12/a-77-243-submission-fao-en.pdf>

FAO Harness the potential of migrant remittances in Tajikistan
<https://www.fao.org/agrifood-economics/news/detail-events/en/c/1158443/>

Final Evaluation of the CfP

Guidance note on Child Sensitivity Markers :
<https://migrationnetwork.un.org/system/files/docs/MMPTF%20GN%20Child-Sensitivity%20Marker.pdf>

Inclusive junior field schools leave no one behind

<https://www.fao.org/europe/news/detail/inclusive-junior-field-schools-leave-no-one-behind/en>

Integrated Socioeconomic Response Framework to Covid 19 in Tajikistan

https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-08/TAJ_Socioeconomic-Response-Plan_2020.pdf

IOM Financial Literacy Training Schedule

IOM Manual for Trainers: Financial Literacy for Rural Women from Labor Migrant Families
Adapted to Drought and Severe Water Scarcity

IOM Tajikistan: <https://rovienna.iom.int/tajikistan>

IOM Statement on Migrant Protection and Assistance <https://tajikistan.iom.int/migrant-protection-and-assistance>

Integrated Socioeconomic Response Framework to COVID 19 in Tajikistan

https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-08/TAJ_Socioeconomic-Response-Plan_2020.pdf

JICA Project for Improving Maternal and Child Health Care System in Khatlon Oblast (Phase II)

<https://www.jica.go.jp/Resource/project/english/tajikistan/004/outline/index.html>

Migration, Sustainable Development and the 2030 Agenda <https://www.iom.int/migration-sustainable-development-and-2030-agenda>

Migration MPTF Joint Programme Document

Migration MPTF Annual/Final Report (shared by IOM)

Ministry of Labor, Migration, and Employment of Population of the Republic of Tajikistan website

<https://www.mehnat.tj/en/cooperation/currentprojects>

[MMPTF Child Sensitivity Marker Guidance Note](#)

[MMPTF Child Sensitivity Marker Self-Assessment Matrix](#)

[MMPTF Guidance Notes](#)

MMTF Terms of Reference 2019

<https://mptf.undp.org/sites/default/files/documents/30000/26671>

MMPTF Operations Manual

MMPTF Situation Analysis

National Bank of Tajikistan <https://www.nbt.tj/en/news/537332/>

Project Brief and Factsheet on UN Network on Migration

<https://migrationnetwork.un.org/projects/empowerment-families-left-behind-improved-migration-outcomes-khatlon-tajikistan>

Preparing the Financial Sector and Fiscal Management Improvement Program (ADB Project)

<https://www.adb.org/projects/51066-002/main>

[Rapid Training Needs Analysis of the Social Workers in Kulob and Dusti District](#)

Reducing Global Inequalities <https://www.iom.int/reducing-global-inequalities>

Report Analyses on Provided Rapid Care Analyses on Care Work/Gender-Responsive Services and Care Solutions

Social Inclusion in IOM programming: <https://www.iom.int/social-inclusion-iom-programming>

Spotlight Initiative Tajikistan

https://mptf.undp.org/sites/default/files/documents/40000/spotlight_initiative_tajikistan_country_programme_document.pdf

Tajikistan and FAO <https://www.fao.org/3/av025e/AV025E.pdf>

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>

UN Tajikistan [UN Tajikistan](#)

UNDP Strengthening Communities: Civil Registration Reform II

<https://open.undp.org/projects/00085270>

UNDP Strengthening Communities: Health Systems Strengthening in Tajikistan

<https://open.undp.org/projects/00104446>

UNDP Strengthening Communities: Strengthening Communities in Khatlon region, and Rasht

VA <https://open.undp.org/projects/00118834>

UNDP Strengthening Communities: Access to Justice Phase III

<https://open.undp.org/projects/00121211>

UNDP Strengthening Communities: Spotlight Initiative in Tajikistan

<https://open.undp.org/projects/00123100>

UNICEF Tajikistan: <https://www.unicef.org/tajikistan/what-we-do>

UNICEF Tajikistan Country Office Annual Report 2022 :

<https://www.unicef.org/media/136426/file/Tajikistan-2022-COAR.pdf>

UN Women Tajikistan <https://eca.unwomen.org/en/where-we-are/tajikistan>

UN Women: GBV prevention and response project launched in Tajikistan
<https://eca.unwomen.org/en/stories/news/2022/12/gender-based-violence-prevention-and-response-project-launched-in-tajikistan>

Annex VI: Results Framework

RESULTS REPORTING	INDICATORS*	Data Source and Collection Method	Base line	Targets	PROGRESS
Overall Objective Statement: <i>to reduce the vulnerability of families adversely affected by migration</i>					
Outcome 1 Families left behind enjoy improved wellbeing	Outcome 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.	Baseline	0	50%	Pls. see annex 1
	Outcome Indicator 1b: % of children at risk of being placed in Residential childcare institutions found alternative family-based solutions and were prevented from institutionalization	Rapid needs assessment of families	NA	15%	
Output 1.1 Service providers at local level have enhanced capacity to provide continuum of psychosocial services for women and children left behind	Output Indicator 1.1a: # of women and children who have received social services, disaggregated by sex and age	Baseline	0	400 200 women 200 children	200 children 290 women
	Output Indicator 1.1b: # of training participants sensitized on issues of women and children left behind during advocacy events, disaggregated by sex	Training Records, pre- and post-event assessment	0	25	101 caregivers and 60 children
	Output 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)	Rapid assessment	0	3 points	2 points
	Output 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	Service providers records, case management records	0	100	104 (101 women and 3 men)

	Output Indicator 1.1e: # of para-social workers trained who demonstrate increased knowledge on modern methods and techniques of social services, disaggregated by sex	Training Records, pre- and post-training test (including follow up checks)	0	50	80 (60 women and 20 men)
	Output Indicator 1.1f: # of participants at advocacy events, disaggregated by sex	Attendance Records	0	120	150

List activities under Output 1.1

- 1.1.1 Undertake a situation analysis on health of families left behind with a special focus on psychosocial health (IOM/UNICEF)
- 1.1.2 Host two advocacy/dialogue events to advocate for the health of families left behind in national health policy and provision
- 1.1.3 Host monthly capacity building events and coordination workshops for MoHSP, MoLMEP, MoWFA and local government on Women left behind. (IOM/UNICEF)
- 1.1.4 Train maternity ward staff on preventing of child abandonment and relinquishment and prevention of referral of children to Residential Childcare Institutions through family counseling and family support (UNICEF)
- 1.1.5 Build the capacity of para-social workers to provide outreach services through provision of equipment and training and mentoring on case management and referral, including a rapid assessment of capacity and development of a training plan. (UNICEF)
- 1.1.6 Provide counselling and emotional support to distressed caregivers and children (UNICEF)

Outcome 2: Families left behind have increased economic resilience and address gender related barriers to economic inclusion	Outcome Indicator 2a: % of target families with increased savings	Baseline/Endline	NA	75%	70%
	Outcome Indicator 2b: % increase in incomes for households participating in agricultural support	Baseline/ Endline TBD Note: Per family income (TJS) will be measured at baseline and compared with end line	TBD	20%	15%
	Outcome Indicator 2c: % Post-harvest losses of projects beneficiaries due to better land and water management, improved farming capacities, access to technology, etc	Baseline/ Endline	42%	30%	30%
	Outcome Indicator 2d: % of trained women earning income in the area of vocational training	Baseline/ Endline	0	30%	
	Outcome Indicator 2e: % of target women reporting additional time free from unpaid/care work for other activity or education	Baseline/ Endline	0	15%	
	Outcome Indicator 2f: # of financial providers offering new tailored products for 'families left behind or families of migrants'.	Project Reports	0	3	3

Output 2.1: Families left behind have increased capacity to utilize their land and water resources	Output Indicator 2.1a: # women farmers trained	Project reports and surveys M&E System	0	300	619
	Output Indicator 2.1b: % trained women farmers reporting implementing learnt techniques	Extension visits	NA	75%	68% (204 beneficiaries)
	Output Indicator 2.1c # of children trained, disaggregated by sex	Project reports and surveys M&E System	0	1000	1015
<p>2.1.1. Develop the capacity of women left behind to carry out farming activities: Contract and train Farmers Field Facilitators (FFFs) (extension service providers) to conduct the training; Establish 8 FFS/year (including equipment, material and seeds for demonstration plots) and train 500 farmers (around 25-30 members per group = 16 FFS * 10 training days = 160 training days (FAO)</p> <p>2.1.2. Build interest in agriculture and in nutrition of schoolchildren including kids from families left behind: Establish 50 Junior Farmers Field Schools (JFFS) at the backyards of secondary schools (including training materials and service 2 sets) and train a total 1000 kids per school in two years (FAO)</p>					
Output 2.2: Families left behind have access to increased/improved local value chains (VC) through farming, small-scale processing initiatives, retail and marketing	Output Indicator 2.2a: # of small plots established	Project reports and surveys M&E System	0	320	315
	Output Indicator 2.2b: # of farmers and families benefitting from processing activities	Project reports and surveys M&E System	0	250 (200 farmers / 50 families)	255
	Output Indicator 2.2c: # of person reached with awareness raising of best practices	Project reports and surveys M&E System	0	1000	2000
<p><i>List activities under Output 2.2</i></p> <p>2.2.1 Implement small plot agricultural production and small-scale models of self-sufficient farming. Establish small-plots by selection criteria and competitive processes, including procurement of seeds and fertilizers for farmers (200 packages), materials for establishment of 80 rain water harvesting, small-scale irrigation, materials for establishment 20 backyard nursery, 20 sets greenhouses). Arrange 8 cross visits within women farmers groups and members of families left behind (FAO)</p> <p>2.2.2 Enhance home-based processing activities and farming value addition: Launch a competitive call for distribution of materials and equipment to promote processing and value added, solar driers, preserving vegetables; labeling and packaging, etc, within 8 women groups of processing activities (20-25 member/groups) and 50 home-based smallholders. Arrange 8 cross visits for champions farmers and farmers groups (rent car, catering) (FAO)</p> <p>2.2.3 Disseminate best practices through fairs and awareness raising campaigns. Contract an extension service provider to arrange the community-based events and conduct 2 awareness raising campaigns (FAO)</p>					
Output 2.3 Women left behind have improved vocational skills to better access alternative employment	Output Indicator 2.2a: # of women trained and acquired vocational skills	Copies of certificate on completing VET programmes	0	200	
<p><i>List activities under Output 2.3</i></p> <p>2.3.1 Train women on vocational skills (UNICEF)</p>					
Indicator 2.3a: # of women trained and acquired vocational skills		310 women			
Output 2.4 A government engaged gender assessment	Output Indicator 2.4a: # of community mobilizers trained	Project reports	0	20	22 community mobilizers

and mobilization process supports women to plan for livelihoods and dedicate more time to economic activity and community projects (UNWomen)	Output Indicator 2.4b: % of mobilizers with increased knowledge	Training Records	NA	85%	85% GALS Champs increased their knowledge
	Output Indicator 2.4c: # of self-help group participants	Project reports	0	280 individual s)	350 participants
	Output indicator 2.4.d: # of families benefited from micro-projects and Community actions on the economy of care/unpaid work	Project reports	0	500	14 initiatives supported (approx.350-400 family members will benefit)

List activities under Output 2.4

2.4.1 Implement GALS (Gender Action Learning System), including reflection workshops for community members, training of community mobilisers/ local WROs and CSOs, and community projects on redistribution of care work

2.4.2 Create and support self-help women's groups to develop pilot models for government supported/community-based care services, including pilot implementation and national sharing of lessons learned.

Output 2.5 Families left behind have improved financial inclusion and increased skills and knowledge to manage debt.	Output Indicator 2.2a: # of beneficiaries trained	Training Report	0	700	
	Output Indicator 2.2a: % of trainees improving their financial literacy (knowledge)	Pre/Post Test	0	85%	
	Output Indicator 2.2c: # of financial providers (participants) attending workshops	Attendance records	0	60	

List activities under Output 2.5

2.5.1 Train families left behind on financial literacy, cost benefit of agricultural/non-agricultural investments, debt management and trial digital access to banking and skills for money management (IOM and FAO)

2.5.2 Implement community workshops with finance providers, community leaders and AF on debt and debt management (IOM)

2.5.3 Host community consultations and consultations with financial providers on financial products for families left behind and access to credit (IOM)

2.5.4 Utilise messaging services to provide financial literacy advice in line with National Strategy on Financial Literacy. (IOM)

<p>Outcome 3 Women and children left behind are protected and seek to protect their rights</p>	<p>Outcome Indicator 3a: % of target women and children reporting increased intention to seek access to rights</p>	Baseline / Endline	TBD	75%	
	<p>Outcome Indicator 3b: % of service users reporting satisfactory access to services</p>	Baseline / Endline	TBD	<p>% TBD baseline [by service] Legal Social welfare/Car e Vocational Training Psychosoci al services SGBV Referral/Case Manageme nt</p>	
	<p>Outcome Indicator 3c: % of target beneficiaries who report (i) increased knowledge of rights and (ii) community support for rights</p>	Baseline / Endline	0	95% (i) 70% (ii)	
	<p>Outcome Indicator 3d: % of adolescents acquired skills and competencies to transition to work life</p>	NA	0	20%	
	<p>Outcome Indicator 3e: % of targeted women seeking psychosocial and emotional support services disaggregated by age.</p>	Baseline/Endline	0	80%	
	<p>Output 3.1 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. (ALL)</p>	<p>Output Indicator 3.1a: # of women and children who received legal, social and protection support service /referrals, including birth registration</p>	Copies of records, copies of birth certificates, decisions of courts, SGBV CSO reports	0	2000
<p>Output Indicator 3.1b: # of women and girls who received integrated community based SGBV services</p>		Gov records	0	200	
<p>Output Indicator 3.1c: # of service providers who are aware of legal issues faced by women left behind</p>		Training Records, pre and post event questionnaires	0	100	500

		(including follow up checks)			
<p><i>List activities under Output 3.1</i></p> <p>3.1.1 Develop 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. (IOM/FAO/UNWomen)</p> <p>3.1.2 Provide access to information and service referral through case management systems of CoWFA phone and monthly community information access points. (IOM/FAO/UNICEF)</p> <p>3.1.3 Provide access to legal and support services on civil status, migration and family tracing, access to birth registration and preventing the placement of children into institutions (IOM/FAO/UNICEF)</p>					
<p>Output 3.2 Women and girls left behind have increased individual and community support and knowledge of their rights</p>	Output Indicator 3.2a: # of people reached through awareness campaigns on [rights and protections, social inclusion, SGBV]	Project reports	0	102,000	PUNOs jointly conducted advocacy and awareness campaigns (exceeded)
	Output Indicator 3.2b: # of activists/advocates active, disaggregated by sex.	Project reports	0	20	
	Output indicator 3.2.c: # of CSOs capacitated	Project reports	0	20	23 CSOs capacitated by UNW
	Output indicator 3.2.e: # of individuals benefited from micro-projects and community activities on EAW	Project reports	0	600 (each activity affects at least 100 inhabitants)	14 initiatives supported (approx.350-400 family members will benefit)
<p><i>List activities under Output 3.2</i></p> <p>3.2.1 Design and conduct advocacy campaigns to empower women and girls to claim for their rights, access to services for registration of land, business and property, and child support in target districts (IOM/UNICEF/FAO)</p> <p>3.2.2 Host community consultations (thematic fairs) and meetings on the rights of women and children left behind, including those with disabilities. (UN Women/UNICEF)</p> <p>3.2.3 Develop a local male network of He-for-She advocates to have in place a visible and vocal force for advocacy on women's and children's rights in the context of labour migration (UNWOMEN)</p> <p>3.2.4 Deliver capacity-building and support the networking of women activists representing different vulnerable groups (left behind) to voice their needs and priorities and to contribute meaningfully to local development planning and processes (UNWOMEN)</p> <p>3.2.5 Support women in accessing district level referral case management for SGBV, utilizing GALS process and community dialogue on gender relations (UN Women)</p>					
<p>Output 3.3 Adolescents left behind have support and knowledge of life competencies</p>	Output Indicator 3.3a: # of female caregivers trained on parenting, psychosocial and emotional support	Training records, list of participants, photos	0	200 direct 400 indirect	266 (254 women, 12 men)
	Output Indicator 3.3b: # of adolescents from the grade 8 to 11 from targeted schools will participate in life skills/competencies programme	Photos, pre and post-tests	0	900 (in 15 schools)	902
	Output Indicator 3.3c: # of adolescents to participate in	Training records, list of	0	240 (in 3 camps)	269 adolescents (196 boys and 73 girls)

competency-based education for outdoor learning	participants, photos			
Output Indicator 3.3d: # of adolescents supported with psychosocial support, community-based rehabilitation and diverted from justice processes	Training records, list of participants, case management records	0	80	45
Output Indicator 3.3e: % increase in perceptions and attitudes of adolescents who took part in 20% increase among targeted group 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)	Pre- and post-assessments, project reports	NA	20% increase among targeted group	

List activities under Output 3.3

3.3.1 Train female caregivers on parenting skills (UNICEF)

3.3.2 Disseminate a competence-based resource pack to teachers and education staff to support the development of competencies of adolescents for transition to life and work (UNICEF)

3.3.3 Support the development of competencies of adolescents for transition to life and work and their application in practice through various platforms, such as student councils in schools, non-formal education in Centres for Additional Education and summer camps (UNICEF)

3.3.4 Establish Juvenile Support Services to provide psycho-social support and community-based rehabilitation for children left behind diverted from formal justice processes. (UNICEF)

Outcome 4 National and regional and local government identify and plan to implement evidence-based responses to 'Families left Behind'	Outcome 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]	Project reports	0	2	
	Outcome 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.]	Local Development Plans, District Reports.	0	2	
Output 4.1 Evidence on 'Families left behind' is available to guide policy planning	Output Indicator 4.1a: # of assessment/ research reports disseminated	Reports on related assessment /research	0	3	
	Output 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	Project reports	0	20 staff of 3 ministries (MoF, MEDT, MoLEM)	4 (average 77 staff supported by knowledge)
	Output indicator 4.1c : # of knowledge products introduced to the officials of MoF, MoLE, MEDT.	Knowledge products in place (Practical guide and Training Program)	0	2	2 (gender budget analysis, algorithm for collecting data and information)
<i>List activities under Output 4.1</i>					
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake a baseline and end line assessment of the situation of families left behind in 3 districts (IOM with participation of all RUNOs) Assess the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the families of migrants in 2 target districts, including impact on the external and domestic processes (care work/ access to services and social protections for women, impact on female relatives of migrants and dependence of labour migrants in general) (UNWomen) Undertake research on Tajik labour migrants who abandon their families to better understand the conditions, motivations and patterns of behaviour that lead to abandonment (IOM) Undertake Gender sectorial analysis on Gender Responsive Budgeting (migration / socio-economic sector), including consultations with the MoF, MEDT and MoLE and development of a GRB implementation guide (UN Women) 					
Output 4.2 Fora are available to facilitate policy and implementation on planning at National and district levels	Output Indicator 4.2a: # of District Task Force meetings held	DTF minutes	0	7 (quarterly after trainings)	
	Output Indicator 4.2b: # of senior officials participating in consultation and learning visits [Deputy Minister or above]	Mission reports	0	45 (25 on GRB)	25 capacitated on GRB
	Output indicator 4.2c: # of District Task Forces capacitated on GRB, with focus on migration sector.	Project reports	0	2	2 (total 17 meetings held)
<i>List activities under Output 4.2</i>					
<p>4.2.1 Provide technical support to national and district level actors on gender mainstreaming and provide training and support to activate District Task Forces and cooperation with CoWFA's Information Consultative Centers (ICCs) and local NGOs</p> <p>4.2.2 Host a governmental consultation and a government-civil society study process centred on pilot interventions (IOM)</p> <p>4.2.3 Host national Government capacity building workshops and meetings on the needs of families left behind and provide support for engagement in international fora. (IOM/UNICEF/UN Women)</p>					

Output 4.3 Policy guidance on families left behind is available	Output Indicator 1.1a: # of stakeholders [orgs/departments] participating in development and review of policy input	Attendance Records	0	20	
<i>List activities under Output 4.3</i> 4.3.1 Develop a section of the National Migration Concept for responding to the situation of families left behind, including initial support implementation of a National referral mechanism for Families left behind, including capacity building for the Agency on Social Protection and referral service providers, working group reviews, advocacy for government wide engagement, and advocacy for the establishment of an assistance package for families left behind (IOM/UNICEF)					

*Outcome indicators in bold, represent primary indicators for measuring overall impact evaluation.



Kallick Consulting is a woman-owned business committed to supporting inclusive sustainable development and social change through participatory and collaborative approaches to design, evaluation, learning and planning.

Our work is aligned with people-centered development, focusing on the core values of sustainability, participation, and justice. We employ a trauma-informed, culturally responsive lens with all of our work. We believe that evaluations are an opportunity to bring a rigorous, systematic lens gathering evidence that informs collective reflection, insight, and improvement.

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