



Migration MPTF JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT TEMPLATE

PROJECT INFORMATION	
Joint Programme Title:	Empowerment of 'Families left behind' for improved Migration Outcomes in Khatlon, Tajikistan
Country(ies)/Region	2 Districts of Khatlon, Tajikistan
Convening UN Organization:	IOM
Participating UN Organization(s):	FAO, IOM, UNICEF, UN Women
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population (MoLMEP), 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). College on Disabilities, Local Authorities, Media Partners, National Association of Small and Medium Business, Selected Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
Migration MPTF Thematic Area (choose one)	Thematic Area 2: Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration
Primary GCM objectives	Obj 2: Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin Obj 7: Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration
Relevant SDG Target ¹	<i>SDG 1.1,1.2,1.3,1.4,1.5, 3.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.4,5.5,5.A,5.C (2.1, 2.3,2.4, 8.10, 10.2,10.4 also)</i>
Expected Project Commencement Date ² Period of Implementation (in months):	24 Months, October 1 st 2020.
Requested Budget: Indicate budget per PUNO and total	USD 2,200,000 (FAO 600,000, IOM 600,000, UNICEF 500,000, UN Women 500,000)
Project Description	The 'left behind' families of absent migrants are a vulnerable and under-served population. A

¹ Please refer to Annex D5: List of Global Compact Objectives per Thematic area and Key SDG Targets.

² Note: actual commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.



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(Max 400 characters, including blank space)	comprehensive approach of top-down protections and policy, with bottom up empowerment, will aim for long-term sustainability through government learning. The project will address key vulnerabilities of families left behind, including wellbeing, economic resilience, protections, empowerment and policy development.
Project Gender Marker Score (1, 2, 3 or N/A):³	3

Table of Beneficiaries

Given the geographical target and the various targeted interventions, including awareness raising via different media, it is difficult to specifically identify overlaps in the direct and indirect beneficiaries. The following table is for reference and shows the approximate number of unique beneficiaries.

	Women left behind	Family members	Community Members	Details
Outcome 1	200	220		# 200 women receive psychosocial assistance, # 200 children receive psychosocial assistance # 50 parasocial Workers are trained. # 100 Maternity staff/health workers are trained # 43 government officials engaged (approx)
Outcome 2	700	250	1750	# 500 women are trained in agricultural skills, # 320 receive agricultural inputs, # 160 women are involved in processing, # 50 small-holder demonstrators, # 1000 community members attending agri fairs, # 700 women receive financial literacy training, # 1000 children participate in junior farmer field schools (25% from families left behind), # 200 women receive vocational training, # 280 women participate in self-help groups # 500 families benefit from GALS micro- projects
Outcome 3	700	1500	102,000	# up to 102,000 community members reached by mass media., # up to 3000 community women face to face, including 700 direct beneficiaries., # 2000 women/ family members receiving legal, social and protection support services., # 100 stakeholders trained on legal issues affecting WLB, # 900 adolescents participating in life skills, # 240 adolescents participating in education for outdoor learning, # 80 adolescents receive psychosocial support, rehabilitation and diversion, # 200 female caregivers trained on parenting, psychosocial support (400 indirect), # 200 women receiving EAW services, # 600 women receiving support from GALS EAW outcomes, # up to 2500 women and community members attending thematic fairs on gender issues., # up to 20 activists/advocates capacitated, # 20 CSOs capacitated, # 80 stakeholders capacitated on EAW
Outcome 4	10	10	24	# 20 government officials from 3 ministries supported on Gender Responsive Budgeting and Migration, # 45 senior government officials involved in learning visits from 20 government units, # 200 stakeholders supporting capacity building and the development of policy around Families Left Behind
Total (Unique)	700	1500	102,000	

³ Please score 1, 2, 3 (or N/A) as below:

Score 3 for projects that have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as the primary or principal objective;
Score 2 for projects that have gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls as a significant objective;
Score 1 for projects that contribute in some way to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls, but not significantly (less than 15% of budget)

Score N/A for projects that do not contribute to gender equality and/or the empowerment of women and girls

Reference: United Nations Development Group: "Gender Equality Marker Guidance Note September 2013"

<https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/UNDG-Gender-Equality-Marker-Guidance-Note-Final-Sep-2013.pdf>



SIGNATURE PAGE	
UN Resident Coordinator⁴	Representative of the National Authority⁵
Country Tajikistan Name Ms Sinanoglu Sezin Date 30/07/2020 Signature	Name of institution Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population (MoLMEP) Name of representative Date Signature and seal
Participating UN Organizations (PUNO)	
Name of Convening UN Organization International Organization for Migration (IOM) Name of Representative Ms Cristina Tranca Chief of Mission, IOM Tajikistan Date 30-7-2020 Signature	Name of Participating UN Organization United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) Name of Representative Ms. Alia El-Yassir Regional Director of UN Women Office for Europe and Central Asia Date: 30 July 2020 Signature
Name of Participating UN Organization United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Name of Representative Mr Osama Makkawi Representative, UNICEF Tajikistan Date 30.7.2020 Signature	Name of Participating UN Organization Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Name of Representative Mr Oleg Guchgeldiev, FAO Representative in Tajikistan Date 30-07-2020 Signature
Chair of the Migration MPTF Steering Committee	
Name Date Signature	

⁴ Not applicable for regional or global initiatives.

⁵ Not applicable for regional or global initiatives.



JOINT PROGRAMME PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

1. Migration Context and Rationale

About 85 per cent of Tajik labour migrants are male and 20 per cent migrate with their wives.⁶ In 2016, 50 per cent of households in Tajikistan were female headed⁷, with 87 per cent of children remaining behind with a single parent⁸. Many Tajik men working abroad gradually cease contact with their families and stop sending remittances, opting to build a new life in Russia. This has led to the existence of an extremely vulnerable and marginalized group in Tajik society, the so-called ‘abandoned families’ or ‘families left behind’ of migrant workers. *Women and children left behind suffer from poor wellbeing*, including mental health, with women and children experiencing negative mental health outcomes, compounded by limited services and support. Women often remain with the parents of their husband, and it is common for them to suffer both mental and physical abuse at the hands of their in-laws.⁹ Both mothers and children report unhappiness, stress and social exclusion¹⁰, are more prone to experiencing depression and at a higher risk of attempting suicide.¹¹ Further, few primary caregivers have knowledge of support services to meet the needs of their children, and only 16.4 per cent receive any form of support¹². Mental health is not well understood, and services have limited acceptance and remain undertrained and underfunded.

Families left behind have poor economic resilience and inclusion, deprived of remittance income, facing extreme poverty and struggling to purchase food.¹³ 78 per cent of these families do not have adequate income for living costs, with food being the most unmet need for 93 per cent¹⁴. Agriculture remains the main source of livelihoods¹⁵ with up to 80 per cent of women in agriculture in rural areas¹⁶. Due to the exodus of men abroad, agriculture has become much more important for female-headed households. Although rural agriculture and non-farming activities can improve livelihoods and food security, there is (i) a decline in overall educational levels and interest in agricultural education, (ii) water stress and lack of irrigation maintenance limit possible production and value chain diversification and development, (iii) women are generally disadvantaged in access to, and control over, farm machinery, fertilizers and water for irrigation, (iv) they have limited access to value chains, tools, services, and skills, and (v) poor financial inclusion hampers access to credit, effective financial decision making, or understanding of risks, cost/benefits and investments. Further, limited social acceptance of women managing households in the absence of their husband means that confidence-building measures and training are essential for effective financial management.

Livelihood opportunities and building skills are fundamental determinants in economic participation and societal inclusion. Over 59.0 per cent of rural women are unemployed¹⁷. A lack of professional skills and

⁶ European Training foundation, Migration survey: migration and skills in Tajikistan, 2010

⁷ Tajikistan Country Gender Assessment, Asian Development Bank, 2016

⁸ Martin, F.S. Zulaika, G. Who Cares for Children? A Descriptive Study of Care-Related Data Available Through Global Household Surveys and How These Could Be Better Mined to Inform Policies and Services to Strengthen Family Care. Global Social Welfare, Volume 3, June 2016.

⁹ IOM, ‘Abandoned Wives Of Tajik Labor Migrants’, 2009

¹⁰ Research commissioned by Save the Children and funded by the European Union Delegation in Tajikistan)

¹¹ OSCE ‘Social and Economic Inclusion of Women From Migrant Households In Tajikistan’, 2012, p.5

¹² Children Left Behind: The Impact of Labour Migration on Children Left Behind in Tajikistan, Samuel Hall Consulting, 2014.

¹³ OSCE ‘Social And Economic Inclusion Of Women From Migrant Households In Tajikistan’, 2012, p. 25

¹⁴ Protecting Children Affected by Migration in Southeast, South and Central Asia: Baseline Assessment (2018).

¹⁵ http://stat.www.tj/publications/July2019/macmua_i_sumora_aholi_to_1_anvari_soli_2019.pdf

¹⁶ Shahriari and Danzer 2009.

¹⁷ Labour Force Survey, 2016



low educational levels, overwhelming household and care activities; and the inaccessibility and inequity of locally available skills training prevents women from income generating opportunities. Developing skills can mitigate vulnerability and increase self-reliance, economic independence and control over their lives.

Families left behind often struggle to access rights and protections, including limited access to legal remedies and discrimination in the application of law. They may be unable to divorce their absent husbands or obtain court ordered alimony and child support. There are no functioning systems to identify and register families left behind and a limited awareness of available services. Rural women left behind lack equal access to property, land, and credit making them dependent on the men in their families and increasing their vulnerability to poverty.¹⁸ Traditionally, wives live with their in-laws, and legally claiming a domicile after divorce or abandonment is difficult. Women may lack money for documents and lawyers or be unaware of legal protections, limiting access to justice¹⁹. They may need to migrate, leaving their children with family members²⁰, are less likely to afford enrolling their children in a kindergarten²¹, and children may discontinue their education after the 9th grade²². Those in school may have limited attendance²³ and struggle to cope with life challenges. A Competency Based Education (CBE) is responsive to differing needs, empowering adolescents as drivers of development.

*Data on families left behind is lacking and to date, they are outside active and coordinated policy response. The current repository of socioeconomic data is barely gender-disaggregated and national capacity to collect and analyze sex-desegregated data requires development. Further, the impact of COVID-19 on the vulnerability of these families requires assessment. No initiative targets 'families left behind. The project adopts recommendations from a 2013 United Nation Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) project, including a more *comprehensive* approach, attention to good governance and capacity of local systems, a need to build awareness, knowledge and attitudes of the local population and a focus on longer term transformative gender investments.*

The Project was jointly developed and selected on behalf of the UNCT forum for submission to the MPTF on Migration, with feedback provided by the resident Coordinator's office, a civil society reference group created for the project, the MoLMEP, and from representatives of the target beneficiary group through a survey on needed interventions. Common Country Analysis (CCA) pre-planning has identified migration as a key issue for the United Nations Country Team (UNCT). The project aligns with the government's migration strategy and COVID response planning. It contributes to SDG 1.4, SDG 3.4, SDG 5.2 and the National Plan of Action on implementation of recommendations of the UN Committee for Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) for 2019-2022. The project will build national ownership and sustainability through a strong focus on capacity building of government structures, establishing a common awareness of families left behind and aiming for a system-level response. Strong community consultation, awareness raising and support for activism will create ground-level demand

¹⁸ Women in Europe for a Common Future, 'Women and Farming – Gender Analysis in Agriculture of Republic of Tajikistan 2014, p.11

¹⁹ Final evaluation findings of the IOM project (2014-2016) "Addressing Negative Economic and Social Consequences of Labour Migration through Enhancement of Protection Services of Families and Children of Migrants Left Behind in Tajikistan".

²⁰ IOM, Regional field assessment in central Asia, 2016, p. 30

²¹ OSCE 'Social And Economic Inclusion Of Women From Migrant Households In Tajikistan', p.49

²² UNICEF, Impact of Labour Migration on Children left behind in Tajikistan, 2011, p.78

²³ Children Left Behind: The Impact of Labour Migration on Children Left Behind in Tajikistan, Samuel Hall Consulting, 2014.



services and a shift in gender norms. National engagement in steering and learning will support alignment at all levels of government and keep the issue in profile.

2. Results Framework and Theory of Change

The project objective is to reduce the vulnerability of families adversely affected by migration in 2 districts, through the achievement of the following four outcomes:

Outcome 1: Families left behind enjoy improved wellbeing. IOM and UNICEF will ensure that *women and children left behind have access to capacitated and coordinated psychosocial services (Output 1.1)* by supporting research into mental health within families left behind, hosting advocacy and capacity building events and activities to encourage government to commit to service provision, and working with field level para-social workers, maternity workers and local MoLMEP units²⁴ to address the impacts of poor mental health on child abandonment. The project will extend psychosocial support to up to **400** individuals, including 200 women and 200 children, reducing some of the emotional pressures experienced by women and children left behind. This will allow for more opportunities for empowerment and economic inclusion (Outcome 2).

Outcome 2: Families left behind have increased economic resilience and address gender related barriers to economic inclusion. *Families left behind [will] have increased capacity to utilize their land and water resources (output 2.1) and have access to increased/improved value chains through farming, small scale processing initiatives, retail and marketing (output 2.2).* FAO will implement Farmers Field Schools (FFSs), Junior FFS, Values Chain Analysis (VCA) and a “Market for Poor” approach, aiming for **500** women smallholder farmers to increase their income through improved skills in farming and climate-smart agriculture, business management, inclusion and linkages and enhanced collective capacity. For those women unable or unwilling to focus their efforts in agriculture, FAO and UNICEF will ensure that **200** *have improved vocational skills to better access alternative employment (output 2.3).* Skills development and vocational training programmes, including learnership courses, will upskill unemployed or under-skilled women to access existing opportunities and sustain long-term employment.

*To give women more control over their time and labour, UN Women will encourage **Recognition of unpaid care work, Reduction of difficult care work and inefficient tasks and Redistribution of unpaid care work.** Over **500** families will benefit from selected community ‘mini-projects’ modelling care work recognition and redistribution. A *participatory gender assessment and mobilization process [will] support women to plan for livelihoods and dedicate more time to economic activity and community projects (Output 2.4)* through implementation of an adapted Gender Action Learning System (GALS). Over **5,000** individuals will benefit from lessons and best practices shared during awareness raising on the protection of rights. *Families left behind [will] have improved financial inclusion and increased skills and knowledge to manage debt (Output 2.5).* By integrating financial literacy training with FAO’s agricultural training, IOM and FAO will equip **700** women with the skills to manage money earned, recognize cost/benefit in assets and manage debt. Advocacy to national financial providers through community consultation, and support of the National Bank, will enable families to contribute to the development of appropriate financial products, including access to credit and the use of digital transfer, where appropriate.*

²⁴ Including increasing access to the College on Disability



Outcome 3: Women and children left behind are protected and seek to protect their rights. PUNOs will ensure *Government and NGO services have increased capacity to provide access to information and legal services on issues of family violence, access to land, civil status, migration and family tracing (Output 3.1)* by supporting CoWFA and district and jamoat mechanisms on EAW and legal services with technical expertise in their areas of mandate and supporting **2000** individuals to access legal aid services. About **200** women and girls will directly access a strengthened Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) referral mechanism and about **25** service providers and CSOs will be strengthened. PUNOs will collaborate on joint advocacy and awareness campaigns to reach up to **102,000**²⁵ individuals and ensure *women and girls left behind have increased individual and community support and knowledge of their rights (Output 3.2)*. Campaigns will include Public Thematic Fairs on Migration, inclusion, Women's Rights and EAW issues and HeforShe Campaign²⁶ events. **20** CSOs will benefit from exchange visits with partners in Dushanbe (Days-of-Open Doors) on migration & protection of women's rights. The project will capacitate community gender activists and **600** individuals will benefit from support of mahalla developed micro-activities to prevent VAWG²⁷ and shift gender-based stereotypes. Finally, the project will ensure *Adolescents in families left behind have support and knowledge of life competencies (Output 3.3)*. UNICEF will reduce inter-family stress and build adolescent confidence through the training of **200** women in effective and positive parenting. Teachers will be equipped to develop foundational and transferrable (life) skills for **1140** adolescents through multiple learning pathways and events to support a smooth transition to work. **80** struggling adolescents will be assisted and diverted from juvenile system through programming, supervision, and supports services towards community-based rehabilitation and support options.

Outcome 4: National and regional and local government identify and plan to implement evidence-based responses to 'families left behind'. All PUNOs will support comprehensive government engagement as a learning opportunity for both PUNOs and government stakeholders at all levels. Ensuring that *Evidence on 'Families left behind' is available to guide policy planning (Output 4.1)* in the form of project data, coronavirus impacts research, research on factors contributing to abandonment, and implementation of Gender Responsive Budgeting, will be the basis for **MoF, MEDT, MoMLEP and national and district level actors** to increase their capacity to implement gender responsive policies, district action plans and allocated budgets. The project will *facilitate policy and implementation planning at National and district levels (Output 4.2)* by increasing awareness of families left behind amongst policy makers, through capacity building and technical support, consultation and study processes, and national events with senior officials. Finally, the project will ensure *Policy guidance on families left behind is available through the development of a 'families left behind' section of the National Migration Concept (Output 4.3)* through technical and drafting support.

Theory of change: IF families of absent migrant workers receive protection and emotional support to face their challenges, AND can utilize opportunities, skills, resources and support to secure their economic inclusion, AND are able to mobilize around gender and community issues with improved access to, and awareness of, basic services and protections; **AND IF** government at national, district and community level has evidence to guide planning, is engaged in dialogue and monitoring, improves capacity to respond to gender and protections, and utilizes results for comprehensive capacity building and national policy

²⁵ Up to 50% of Rural Kulyab (Approximately 50,000) and 50% of Dusti (Approximately 52,000) by mass media, depending on selected media.

²⁶ <https://www.heforshe.org/en/action-kits>

²⁷ Violence against women and girls



planning, **ASSUMING** capacitated stakeholders remain in place and budgets for services remain the same or improve; **THEN** the wellbeing of families left behind will be improved, **AND** they will have increased economic inclusion **AND** be empowered to seek their rights and protections, **AND** the inclusion of evidence-based and gender responsive strategies are more likely to be adopted and budgeted by government stakeholders in Development Plans, **BECAUSE** they have improved mental health and resilience to economic shocks, **AND** underlying barriers to access to knowledge, services and protection have been addressed.

3. Project Implementation Strategy

The project is a multi-sectoral response to comprehensively address the vulnerabilities of the target group. Implementation is expected to start in October 2020 and be completed in September 2022. During the first 3 months, the project team will establish the baseline and preparing research elements. Initial government engagement will begin to establish early 'buy-in', including planning of capacity building efforts, establishment of the steering committee and initial meetings. The team will also plan and test advocacy and awareness raising approaches. As COVID-19 concerns begin diminishing and international movement is feasible, the project launch will be held. Comprehensive planning of the capacity building and partner selection will precede a roll out of stakeholder capacity building, and community mobilization, empowerment work and sectoral approaches will begin at the end of the second quarter and continue until year two, quarter three. Project branded awareness raising, advocacy and government stakeholder visits will be spaced throughout the project period to ensure ongoing coverage and interest and final advocacy, capacity building, and preparation for the end line assessment will take place in year two, quarter three. The final quarter will be reserved for the project close event, final monitoring and reporting, and contracting of the external evaluator.

Potential **COVID-19 impacts** on project timing is being addressed by (i) initial discussion with potential research and implementing partners to understand how COVID-19 may affect the timing and modality of data collection and field activities, (ii) preparation to alter the workplan and bring forward deskwork, research and policy engagement, and push field engagement to later in the year, (iii) looking at alternate modalities for events, such as online meetings, floor layouts in meetings, and exploring different methods in communications/gatherings. Budget implications resulting from these changes will be reviewed with the project management team and addressed to the MPTF when potential delays are identified.

The project relies on (i) **Community-Based Organisations (CBOs), CSOs and other village-based organizations/ groups** to build trust, mobilise communities and bring service to the people for those residing underdeveloped remote areas; (ii) utilising **participatory approaches** in community engagement to better enable women and men to provide their feedback and fully participate in the project processes; (iii) **promoting innovative solutions** to heavy and unequal care work through *simple, low-cost and practical* women-lead initiatives; (iv) using **positive and community-oriented channels to initiate dialogue on gender relations**, such as community discussion on gender roles, public communication of the value & significance of care work, promotion of "non-traditional for women" professions and male engagement; (v) **advocacy to local and national stakeholders** to increase access to mechanisms, services and infrastructure **AND Focusing the attention of national level decision makers across multiple ministries to the analysis of data, implementation of practices and lessons for future scaling.** The action will engage the following institutional/methodological approaches



- **UN Women’s Gender Action Learning System²⁸ and Gender Responsive Budgeting²⁹ methods** for village development planning, and implementation of small-scale projects (local services and infrastructures, and support to small businesses). Potential solutions identified by project participants for reducing the difficulty of care work will contribute to Village Development Planning, providing a double incentive to invest in (i) community-based village development planning as useful, and (ii) reduction of care work, as an achievable objective.
- **Enhancing climate smart agriculture, improving market access and increasing livelihoods.** FAO developed principles and evidence-based tools assist families to integrate their small farms and businesses into value chains in ways that improve access to markets and generate decent employment, utilizing women’s indigenous skills production and processing. The **Market for poor (M4P) approach** guides agencies and governments in large-scale, sustainable change, underlining the constraints that prevent the effective development of market systems that involve poor people.
- **Enhancing access to gender-sensitive financial services.** Targeting service providers, extension services, and families and women, the project will emphasize people’s empowerment to understand the financial viability/feasibility of their business as well as to utilise financial products. This includes five key areas of financial capability: cost –benefit analysis of business/investment, being able to manage money; keeping track of finances; planning; choosing financial products and staying informed about financial matters.
- **Utilizing IOM vulnerability and resilience frameworks³⁰** to ensure a response that addresses vulnerability at individual (access to protection mechanisms), household (access to financial inclusion and livelihoods), community (shifting attitudes and gender norms) and structural levels (mainstreaming of protection needs in migration policy). While the target group are not necessarily migrants, they are affected by migration and face similar vulnerabilities.
- The project will apply a ‘do no harm’ approach by mainstreaming gender, age and environment into the activities, regularly assessing risks and **accounting for pandemic (COVID-19) impacts** on the implementation. The project aims to ensure the rights of families left behind, legally and through recognition as a vulnerable group and integrates gender across the response, rather than as a component. Finally, the project upholds the best interests of particularly vulnerable children.

Beneficiary Selection

The project targets ‘abandoned families’ of migrant workers³¹, prioritizing the most vulnerable families, including those with a member facing disability. IOM and UNICEF use similar definitions for ‘abandoned’, being a year without remittance, or no contact with the family for more than a year/during the last year.³²³³³⁴ Abandonment, is not clear-cut and there is often an extended time in which abandonment is unclear. To avoid stigmatization, the project uses the term ‘families left behind’ using the definition above. The geographical target selection is based on the known high caseload of migrants, data on female-

²⁸https://www.oxfamnovib.nl/Redactie/Downloads/English/publications/150115_Practical%20guide%20GALS%20summary%20Phase%201-2%20r.pdf

²⁹ <https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2010/grb-in-practice-training-manual-en.pdf?la=en&vs=1027> And https://www.iom.int/jahia/webdav/shared/shared/mainsite/published_docs/periodicals_and_newsletters/gsb_final_%20booklet.pdf

³⁰ IOM Handbook on Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation and Abuse.

³¹ IOM (2009) suggests there are up to 300,000 abandoned families country wide

³² UNICEF, Impact of Labour Migration on Children left behind in Tajikistan, 2011, p. 17

³³ IOM, ‘Abandoned Wives Of Tajik Labor Migrants’, 2009

³⁴ OSCE used the same definition but with a narrowed time scope of 6 months. (OSCE ‘Social And Economic Inclusion Of Women From Migrant Households In Tajikistan’, 2012, p.9)



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headed households, and on the needs of rural households. A survey using the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), conducted by FAO and the Agency on Statistics of Tajikistan in 2017 showed Khatlon having the highest prevalence of food insecurity with above 70 percent households suffering moderate or severe food insecurity (SDG 2.1.2) and 29 percent severe food insecurity³⁵. Target districts have been tentatively selected as Dusti and rural Kulyab, with Panj as a control district. This selection may be adapted based on new information arising during preparation for the baseline and ongoing government engagement.

³⁵ FAO, 2019



Partnerships

The **Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population (MoLMEP)** is responsible for labour, migration, labour market, employment and vocational adult education. The MoLMEP will be the approval body for the project implementation and assist with coordination with other government bodies. **Migration Service (MS)** at regional and district level undertakes awareness raising and provides services to migrants. The MS will be strengthened to address migration related issues of families left behind.

The **Committee on Women's and Family Affairs (CoWFA)** supports protection of the rights and interests of women and family, maintains gender balance, and promotes female participation. The **Department on Women and Family Affairs (DoWFA)** in each district offers services for the protection of the rights and interests of women and family, provides psycho-social support to women, serves as a mediator in solving family disputes and raises awareness on gender equality. The project will coordinate with the CoWFA and DoWFA jamoat representatives in information sharing and response mechanisms at the community level.

The **Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MoHSP)** is the parent body of the **Department of Health (DoH)**, which supports primary health care systems. The **Department of Social Protection (DoSP)** in collaboration with other agencies, delivers social welfare services. The DoSP has a network of social workers and supports early identification and referral of vulnerable people to services. Through the project, capacity building of social workers will promote better targeting and response to family needs.

The **Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)** implements policy on agriculture and food security, including forecasting and monitoring of production and identification of development needs. The MoA will support outcome 2 implementation. A sectoral committee, chaired by MoA and FAO, will be established to review and advise every quarter on progress of outcome 2 implementation, with a membership comprising senior officials from all relevant departments of the MoA, project team and the FAO Representative in Tajikistan.

The **Ministries of Internal Affairs (MoIA) and Justice (MoJ)** ensures the protection of interests, rights, freedoms, and the security of individuals, including state registration of civic status. Through local departments, they provide birth certificates, passports and other identification, and provide 'diversion' services to channel children in 'contact with the law' away from juvenile justice systems.

Media partners may include TV stations, Radio stations and newspapers. The topics of migration and families left behind require approvals, particularly on TV. Some online newspapers, like 'Asia Plus', will be important in the development of effective awareness raising efforts. Media platforms "facebook" and "Odnoklasniki" are very popular among youth and migrant workers, and despite limited internet amongst rural women, will become increasingly important over time for women's access to information.

The **National Association of Small and Medium Business (NASMB)** supports protection of the rights and interests of entrepreneurs, lobbies and builds capacity of the members. It also takes active part in preparation and implementation of major legislative initiatives affecting the development of business in Tajikistan. The NASMB is an important partner in properly targeting vocational training for women and linking women's initiatives to business opportunities.

The **National Bank of Tajikistan (NBT)** is the central issuance reserve bank of the Republic of Tajikistan. As a wide range of new financial products and services enter the market, the NBT is working on improving the financial literacy of the population, starting with the National Action Plan on financial literacy. The



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NBT and private sector financial providers will be important partners in linking women to financial options for savings and small business.

Jamoats are an institution of self-government of Tajikistan, in towns and villages, possessing legal status. They are responsible for socio-economic development and the implementation of law. The jamoat is a key stakeholder in government and community support for field activities. **Mahalla Committees** are a community-based structure established for local development. The members of the Mahalla committee take an active part in designing the 5-year Village Development Plans and are key stakeholder for mobilizing community members.

Families left behind are the target beneficiaries. Currently, they have little representation as a beneficiary group, nor visibility at community level. Representation from amongst this group will be a key future stakeholder driving much of the stakeholder engagement in the field.

Additional Stakeholders to engage in specific activities: law enforcement, NGO and government run health, social protection, child protection, legal services, victim support services and hotlines. CSOs and public initiative bodies.

The project aims to build partnerships in a whole-of society approach, engaging (i) four UN agencies in sectoral approaches, multiple ministries and levels of government, (iii) civil society consultation and implementation through field partners, (iv) engagement of private sector in financial inclusion efforts, (v) media through awareness raising, and (vi) close engagement with communities, beneficiary representatives and activists. The involvement of four PUNOs in an integrated response to a migration-related issue represents the UNCT commitment to addressing migration as a key social and economic challenge and opportunity in Tajikistan. Through both the United Nations Migration Network at UNCT level and the Migration Working Group at Development Coordination Council level, the project efforts will be aligned with broader socio-economic responses to COVID-19 in the short term and the longer term development objectives to be developed in the upcoming UNDSCF. A Project Civil Society Reference Group (PCSRG) will consult and advise, providing context relevant input throughout the project.

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

While Tajikistan has a limited private sector, the project includes private and governmental financial actors as essential services for both livelihoods and empowerment of women. Project activities include consultation with financial providers and field consultations, to directly connect the voices of women on credit and appropriate financial products. This will contribute to the National Bank of Tajikistan's national strategy for financial inclusion. Most importantly, the project engages communities and beneficiary families. Given the need to shift community perceptions on gender, activists and women's self-help groups will provide ongoing feedback and contribution to project implementation, in addition to pre-design consultation, and they will directly drive the development of community level initiatives under Outcomes 2 and 3.



Innovation

The project engages tried and tested institutional approaches from PUNOs to address the vulnerabilities of women left behind. The innovative aspects of this approach include;

- A **coordinated UN approach** to address multiple vulnerabilities of an underserved and under recognized group in Tajikistan. The opportunity for a multi-partner approach is rare and often not well integrated, certainly within the area of migration. Using a laboratory (2 district) approach for **government learning, with high degrees of government involvement** is not often utilized in Tajikistan and provides government with an opportunity to evaluate a variety of different interventions and identify synergies most appropriate to the context.
- **Innovative gender approaches** to working with social norms by applying an ethnographic approach to violence and identification of new social norm holders to create a demand within communities and individuals to stop impunity of violence, formation a public opinion on illegality of violence and harmful practices and stressing it as crime. Mobilized community members will be supported to lead the process. The Gender Action Learning System (GALS) has been successfully applied in Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan, but it is new for Tajikistan.
- **Introduction of innovative technology to Tajikistan.** FAO is known for introducing and promoting new technologies. The FAO office in Tajikistan has successfully piloted and tested technologies which will be promoted under the current project (green houses, family farm drip irrigation, soil and water conservation technologies, gardening, processing, those related to social issues in agriculture and others).

Sustainability

The project is designed to make changes to the capacity and focus of government services, and impact community and individual gender norms. Considering that **ownership** is key to sustainability, the project will ensure maximum engagement of project stakeholders at all stages of the project cycle (planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, etc). **Engagement with local Civil Society representatives**, who claim to protect the best interests of the beneficiaries of this project (migration/ women's rights/ community development), **will be prioritized** through consultation during the project implementation.

Project sustainability will be ensured in the following ways:

- Enhanced economic resilience and capacity of families and women's groups, NGOs and value chain actors. A concerted effort by multiple PUNOs and government agencies in target districts will have a multiplier effect on the socio-economic landscape;
- Close engagement with government for learning across 'whole of government' and concerted UN efforts to target quick policy wins for the beneficiary group through advancing inter-ministerial discussion will yield strong commitment at all levels for future efforts. Project outputs feed into broader policy level discussions and decision making as an outcome. Achieving policy change will lead to more sustainable impacts on the target group;
- Extensive use of *existing capacities*, mechanisms, services and structures will significantly increase sustainability, rather than relying on the creation and maintenance of new structures. The project



will engage with existing village and local organizations (current or potential members of referral case management systems on SGBV), with para-social worker services and district task forces. Moreover, capacity building support will be offered to these structures to help them fulfil their development mandates by creating awareness of Human Rights and people-centred approaches, and their value for managing local development processes;

- *Likewise, linking the project interventions with other UN and INGOs programmes in the Khatlon region, such as the planning process facilitated by UNDP¹¹, legal aid centres established by Helvetas, UN Women and UNDP, and local referral mechanisms of the concrete districts and facilitation of their case management;*
- Utilizing a 'control' district will allow for clear comparisons and identification of impact. This will be strong evidence to government of the benefit of replicating the implementation in other location and to other donors and IFIs such as JICA, WB and others;
- An increased profile for the beneficiary group and changes in community perspectives will attract further support and have longer lasting impacts on district communities.

While outcome 4 aims to achieve policy impacts that will scale to a far larger number of families than the target, nationally, outcomes 1, 2 and 3 aim to be sustainable by (i) improving capacities of government actors at district, oblast and national level, and (ii) increasing local demand for better services and changes to gender norms. By itself, this does not ensure that district or Jamoat services have the funding and resources to meet expectations but will have knock-on effects on other districts through the participation of national level government officials and increased capacity of rotating officials and skilled CSOs. In the future, the project is designed to be scaled across geographical area. Lessons learned from implementation would assist in modifying implementation approaches, and capacitated government structures would be well positioned to share learning across within their ministries. Increased coordination at district level is something that can be replicated by government without too much additional expense and will be of significant benefit to beneficiaries in the future.

At the end of the project, implementation processes such as operations of district task forces and inter-government coordination for service delivery will be the responsibility of the relevant government bodies. For this reason, the focus has been on capacitation of existing mechanisms. Increased public demand for services and empowered beneficiary groups will push for continued support. PUNOs will seek ongoing support for national structures to replicate proven elements of the implementation in other districts. This discussion with donors will target longer-term project agreements between government agencies and IFIs, to increase the sustainability of those contributions. IFIs and other large-scale donors working in agriculture, migration and gender will be engaged through the Working Group on Migration during the implementation period and included in learning visits and learning events (eg. Release of planned research). Based on the reliable data derived from this intervention, PUNOs intend to apply this knowledge and lessons learned to other country contexts, as appropriate.



Project Management and Coordination

The project will be managed through monthly meetings of a **Project Management Team**, chaired by the convening organisation, IOM. Given the highly integrated nature of the outputs, the PUNOs have agreed to close collaboration between staff members and services, particularly monitoring and evaluation and communications and visibility. IOM will support coordination of management, monitoring and evaluation and reporting to the MPTF. Oversight of the project will include feedback from three advisory committees and the structures below.

- A *Project Management Team (PMT)*, including the lead implementing staff members of the four PUNOs, a jointly shared M&E consultant and communications officer will be in constant contact utilising a shared online space and meeting monthly to review implementation and coordinate decision making. The project team will also coordinate feedback and input from different stakeholders, such as the PCSRG and the UNMN to the Project Steering Committee³⁶.
- A *Project Steering Committee (PSC)*, including PUNO representatives, participating government agencies³⁷ and the two heads of target districts, will meet semi-annually to discuss implementation issues. The committee will also act as the forum to promote government action to achieve project deliverables under outcome 4. This will form the basis of government ownership and handover of project outcomes to the relevant government bodies.
- The *United Nations Migration Network (UNMN)*, under the UNCT, will be regularly appraised of progress through a short presentation/update at the quarterly meetings of the network. The Resident Coordinator and agency members will provide advice and support in this forum.
- A *Project Civil Society Reference Group (PCSRG)* with representatives of 7³⁸ leading national NGOs working in relevant project areas will provide advice on beneficiary perspectives and field implementation via online or face to face meetings, quarterly. Additional feedback will be obtained from a select group of INGOs subsequent to an emailed quarterly update.
- **Beneficiary feedback** and input in project processes will be included through (i) UN Women's engagement with activist networks formed under outcome 3, and (ii) project feedback field meetings organised as part of monitoring/ learning trips under outcome 4.

The action engages PUNOs in a carefully integrated approach to ensure coherence and a comprehensive response. **IOM** will be the convening organization, utilizing migration research and implementation expertise³⁹, leadership in the UN Migration Network and co-chairing of the Working Group on Migration under the Development Coordination Council of Tajikistan, to ensure alignment with migration related and socio-economic responses in post-COVID recovery.

FAO is well placed to support resilience building of families in the agricultural sector, being known for piloting innovative agricultural technologies and practices in the areas of livestock and crop production, value chains, natural resource management, climate change mitigation, adaptation, and irrigation. The FAO office in Tajikistan has access to a pool of national and international experts to

³⁶ To ensure the PSC remains a manageable size, allow less powerful stakeholders to speak confidently and anonymously, and reduce time investment for PCSRG and beneficiaries, the PMT will act as the advocate body for feedback from different stakeholders.

³⁷ Ministry of Labour, Migration and Employment of Population (MoLMEP), Ministry of Health and Social protection (MoHSP), the Committee of Women and Family Affairs (CoWFA), Committee on Youth Affairs and Sports (CoYAS), the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)

³⁸ Consultative Center IOMIRIS, Women Lawyers for Development, Bonuvoni Fardo, Bonuvoni Khatlon, Chashma, Rural Aid.

³⁹ IOM undertook research in 2009, entitled 'Abandoned Wives of Tajik Labour Migrants'.



provide support in mitigating COVID impacts and can mobilize additional expertise from HQ, regional and sub-regional offices.

UN Women's work on women's empowerment makes it central to efforts to engage with the vulnerable/ under-serviced target group, to ensure sustainability of improved services, increased demand for rights and access are required. UN Women hosts a Global Knowledge Platform on EAW and supports the countries to improve knowledge and coordination among different actors to address VAW effectively. UN Women's work on GRB involves ensuring that national planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation incorporate a gender perspective. GRB programs have contributed to this by building political support, developing technical resources/capacities, generating good practices and accountability for improving women's access to services and gender justice.

UNICEF's existing work on children left behind, and ongoing efforts in the areas of children in migration and psycho-social service provision will create synergy and a greater impact in empowering families left behind and engaging with policy makers on policy and capacity building for better protections. UNICEF work towards quality skills development programmes is anchored in a multiple-pathways approach that helps reach children and adolescents where they are – especially those who are most excluded, like girls, those living in poverty, those with disabilities and those on the move. These skills interventions are aimed to enhance lifelong learning, employability, entrepreneurship, personal empowerment, and active citizenship for children and adolescents.

IOM, as the convening organization, will consult with the PUNOs and stakeholders to finalise a monitoring and evaluation system to measure project results against indicators. Data will be collected through agency interventions and consolidated for reporting against agreed indicators. Additionally, IOM will undertake monitoring visits to ensure implementation against project documentation, presenting findings at PSC meetings. Progress against budget will be monitored by each agency with regular review at PMT meetings and with major issues raised for discussion at PSC meetings. The PSC will review and authorize any proposal for change, prior submission to the MPTF. Partner agency monitoring staff and government counterparts will also be engaged in joint visits to build a cohesive approach to the project and ensure consistency in reporting approaches.

The most significant risks relate to stakeholder engagement; (i) poor government engagement at all levels limits impact, and (ii) poor beneficiary commitment/involvement limits impact. To address both these risks, the project invests heavily into stakeholder 'buy-in' through visits, meetings and learning opportunities. Risks and mitigation measures are presented in annex D2 and a project risk management table will be presented for review at each Steering Committee Meeting to ensure new risks are identified and responded to; (iii) quality of evidence, data and knowledge general amid the coronavirus pandemic, if the prevention measures and limitations are in place; (iv) capacity of grantees, as the NGO and expert market in Tajikistan is rather shallow.

All agency budgets include contributions to a joint programme end-of-project evaluation to be undertaken in the final 2 months of the project. The Management Team will contract an appropriate consultant or consultancy firm based on a developed TOR to undertake the evaluation, addressing relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. The evaluation will take into consideration inputs from regular reports, the planned Baseline and Endline surveys, recorded monitoring reports and field visits organised in consultation with the PUNOs.



4. Project Budget and Workplan

The project has been designed to better integrate UN approaches to a vulnerable target group. The primary outcomes include pilot engagement in 2 districts and comprehensive government capacity building and institutional learning. For this reason, the project will work principally with 500 direct beneficiary families, with a significant proportion of the funds allocated to amplifying the learning from implementation with target families to sustainable effects on communities, government and policy.

The budget has been prepared based on the following strategies;

- Using standardized UN rates for staff and DSA/Travel rates.
- Shared contributions for Baseline/ Endline, and the external summative evaluation.
- NGO field contracts including costs for appropriate PPE/ COVID-19 support until Dec 2020.
- A separate budget line for PPE/COVID-19 related costs, budgeted until Dec 2020
- Integrating costs for joint activities where possible. Eg. IOM supporting the cost of lunch breaks and UNICEF paying for venue where activities are performed jointly.
- Planning for joint implementing partners to reduce overhead costs.
- Planning for joint awareness raising to reduce overhead costs for design and implementation.

The total budget is 2,200,000 USD, with USD 1,104,571 directly contributing to impacts on gender.

The direct costs of the budget to be spent by IOM is USD 560,747.66, of which, USD 257,754.20 contributes directly to the empowerment and resilience of affected women or to government processes which strengthen that resilience, not including staff. The remainder of direct costs contribute to project monitoring and evaluation. As the convening organization, a significant proportion of IOM costs are related to shared coordination and support of the overall programme. IOM will contribute 75% time from a United Nations Volunteers for Communications and Visibility for the first 10 months, and subsequently support 50% costs of a communications and visibility consultant. Additionally, the budget includes a 50% share of a monitoring and evaluation consultant to support coordination of the joint programme M&E needs.

The direct costs of the budget to be spent for activity by UN Women, i.e. \$467, 290.7, are aimed at implementing of activity for women empowerment, achieving gender equality and elimination of gender-based violence, it makes 21% of total project budget.

UNICEF intends to spend \$366,400, which constitutes 20.6% from total budget, for provision of psychosocial and emotional support, parenting training and vocational and skills development initiatives for children and women left behind.

The direct costs of the budget to be spent by FAO budget is UDE 560,748 (around 93% of FAO budget) and will contribute directly to increase the economic resilience and address gender related barriers to economic inclusion of the families left behind. The indirect costs are \$ 39,252 (about 7% of FAO budget).



Annex D1: Results Framework

RESULTS	INDICATORS*	Data Source and Collection Method	Baseline	Targets	ASSUMPTIONS
Overall Objective Statement: to reduce the vulnerability of families adversely affected by migration					
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%	Government is willing to budget future service provision. Women are willing to be engaged with the project
	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%	Kinship care is formalized as an alternative family-based solution in target districts
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	
	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	Beneficiaries are willing to dedicate time for learning and implementing acquired knowledge
	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	



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	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	
	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	
	Output Indicator 1.1f: # of participants at advocacy events, disaggregated by sex	Attendance Records	0	120	
<i>List activities under Output 1.1</i>					
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%	Stakeholders remain committed to the project implementation and sustainability of its results
	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	TBD	20%	



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		compared with end line			Cooperation with local authorities, departments of agriculture, youth and women committees, departments of education and other partners is ensured and effective
	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%	
	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	
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	Beneficiary interest and dedicated time is available for learning, dynamic and transformative adaptation
	Output Indicator 2.1b: % trained women farmers reporting implementing learnt techniques	Extension visits	NA	75%	
	Output Indicator 2.1c # of children trained, disaggregated by sex	Project reports and surveys M&E System	0	1000	
<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>					



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<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</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2a: # of small plots established</p>	<p>Project reports and surveys M&E System</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>320</p>	<p>Beneficiaries can provide cash and/or in-kind initial investment contribution</p>
<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</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2b: # of farmers and families benefitting from processing activities</p>	<p>Project reports and surveys M&E System</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>250 (200 farmers / 50 families)</p>	<p>High district and community political commitment</p>
<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</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2c: # of person reached with awareness raising of best practices</p>	<p>Project reports and surveys M&E System</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>1000</p>	<p>Appropriate institutional and governance mechanisms disseminate information and ensure broad participation</p>
<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>					
<p>Output 2.3 Women left behind have improved vocational skills to better access</p>	<p>Output Indicator 2.2a: # of women trained and acquired vocational skills</p>	<p>Copies of certificate on completing VET programmes</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>200</p>	<p>Sufficiently skilled trainers are available. Employment Department and Adult Education</p>



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alternative employment					Centres are willing to adjust current vocational training to meet specific needs of women in relation to timing, introducing new course, bringing courses to the communities
<i>List activities under Output 2.3</i>					
2.3.1 Train-women on vocational skills (UNICEF)					
Output 2.4 A government engaged gender assessment and mobilization process supports women to plan for livelihoods and dedicate more time to economic activity and community projects (UNWwomen)	Output Indicator 2.4.a: # of community mobilizers trained	Project reports	0	20	External GALS practice is adopted by stakeholders Local trainers and mobilizers remain committed
	Output Indicator 2.4.b: % of mobilizers with increased knowledge	Training Records	NA	85%	
	Output Indicator 2.4.c: # of self-help group participants	Project reports	0	280 individuals)	
	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	
<i>List activities under Output 2.4</i>					
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	Output Indicator 2.2a: # of beneficiaries trained	Training Report	0	700	Women have enough autonomy to make
	Output Indicator 2.2a: % of trainees	Pre/Post Test	0	85%	



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increased skills and knowledge to manage debt.	improving their financial literacy (knowledge)	Attendance records	0	60	financial decisions in extended families.
<i>List activities under Output 2.5</i>					
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)					

Outcome 3 Women and children left behind are protected and seek to protect their rights	Outcome Indicator 3a: % of target women and children reporting increased intention to seek access to rights	Baseline / Endline	TBD	75%	% TBD baseline [by service] Legal Social welfare/Care Vocational Training Psychosocial services SGBV Referral/Case Management	Lack of staff commitment or corruption in mechanisms does not significantly discourage use of mechanisms. Services are available and operating at local level
	Outcome Indicator 3b: % of service users reporting satisfactory access to services	Baseline / Endline	TBD			
	Outcome Indicator 3c: % of target beneficiaries who report (i) increased knowledge of rights and (ii) community support for rights	Baseline / Endline	0	95% (i) 70% (ii)		
	Outcome Indicator 3d: % of adolescents acquired skills and competencies to transition to work life	NA	0	20%		



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	Outcome Indicator 3e: % of targeted women seeking psychosocial and emotional support services disaggregated by age.	Baseline/Endline	0	80%	
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)	Output Indicator 3.1a: # of women and children who received legal, social and protection support service /referrals, including birth registration	Copies of records, copies of birth certificates, decisions of courts, SGBV CSO reports	0	2000	Government units have sufficient resources allocated to provide coverage.
	Output Indicator 3.1b: # of women and girls who received integrated community based SGBV services	Gov records	0	200	Women feel free and secure to discuss issues of psychosocial and emotional wellbeing
	Output Indicator 3.1c: # of service providers who are aware of legal issues faced by women left behind	Training Records, pre and post event questionnaires (including follow up checks)	0	100	
	<i>List activities under Output 3.1</i> 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) 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) 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)				
Output 3.2 Women and girls left behind have increased individual and community support and knowledge of their rights	Output Indicator 3.2a: # of people reached through awareness campaigns on [rights and protections, social inclusion, SGBV]	Project reports	0	102,000	Permissions for advocacy mediums are obtained.
	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	



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	Output indicator 3.2.e: # of individuals benefited from micro-projects and community activities on EVAW	Project reports	0	600 (each activity affects at least 100 inhabitants)	
<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	Adolescents are interested to attend events and receive support.
	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)	Social norms and beliefs do not prevent women to benefit from training
	Output Indicator 3.3c: # of adolescents to participate in competency-based education for outdoor learning	Training records, list of participants, photos	0	240 (in 3 camps)	School principals are ready and open for innovative way of learning
	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	Response to prevention of COVID-19 will not have impact in fulfilling this activity
Output Indicator 3.3e: % increase in perceptions and attitudes of adolescents who	Pre- and post-assessments, project reports	NA	20% increase among targeted group	Juvenile support services exist in target districts	



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	took part in competency-based and skills development programme (Scale from 0-3: Adolescents are aware about competency-based and skills development programme – 1 point; adolescents took part in competency-based and skills development programme – 1 point; adolescents use acquired skills – 1 point)				
<p><i>List activities under Output 3.3</i></p> <p>3.3.1 Train female caregivers on parenting skills (UNICEF)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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)</p>					
	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	0	2
	Policy budget is available and enjoys support from government stakeholders at all levels.				
Output 4.1 Evidence on 'Families left behind' is	Output Indicator 4.1a: # of assessment/research reports disseminated	Reports on related assessment /research	0	3	Appropriate consultants/firms are available for high quality



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available to guide policy planning	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)	data collection and research.
	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	
<i>List activities under Output 4.1</i>					
Output 4.2 Fora are available to facilitate policy and implementation 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)	Attendance at events are not de-prioritized significantly during COVID or elections.
	Output indicator 4.2c: # of District Task Forces capacitated on GRB, with focus on migration sector.	Project reports	0	2	
<i>List activities under Output 4.2</i>					
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					



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4.2.2 Host a governmental consultation and a government-civil society study process centred on pilot interventions (IOM)
 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)

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	Election does not delay policy process significantly
<p><i>List activities under Output 4.3</i></p> <p>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)</p>					

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



Annex D2: Risk Management Plan

The Risk Management Plan should identify potential risks, assess their impact and likelihood, and design mitigation measures. The Risk Level is a number derived by multiplying the Likelihood and the Impact numbers. The Plan must be monitored on a regular basis, with provisions for review and revisions as necessary. Please complete the table below, referencing the photo below to determine the likelihood, impact and risk level.

Risks	Risk Level (Number: Likelihood times Impact)	Likelihood Certain: 5 Likely: 4 Possible: 3 Unlikely: 2 Rare: 1	Impact Essential: 5 Major: 4 Moderate: 3 Minor: 2 Insignificant: 1	Mitigation measures	Responsible PUNO
COVID-19 pandemic affects implementation of activities due to lockdowns or delays resulting from 2 nd wave infections	9	3	3	Responses will follow UNCT guidelines and advice for responding to COVID. Some allowance for protective equipment and provision in contracts for the same for downstream partners is included. Where delays are unavoidable, MPTF will be kept informed.	ALL
Household income further decreased due to slowdown of economy	8	4	2	Measures will not change significantly due to increased vulnerability. Project activities will aim to further reduce impact on beneficiary time and focus more on economic opportunities.	ALL
Turn over of main stakeholders (public) and difficulty to maintain stable cooperation (Possible reshuffle after elections)	8	4	2	The project team will need to focus more on stakeholder relationships to build connections with new senior official rotating in. Continuing with 'soft support and informal capacity building approach; brokering and facilitating, diversification of interlocutors amongst various government entities and agencies	ALL
High levels of engagement place heavy time burden on beneficiaries (women and gov)	6	3	2	PUNOs will endeavor to integrate activities where possible and utilize the same implementation partners to reduce impacts.	ALL
Weather risks affect agricultural activities	6	2	3	Ensure access to timely weather warnings, adjust planting and harvesting in line with weather conditions	FAO



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Timely and full participation of government partners may be limited due to socio-economic response, elections and other arising issues.	8	2	4	Timely and full participation of all government partners (local authorities, district departments of agriculture and education etc) will be ensured through active engagement at all stages of project implementation, and careful planning of capacity building activities around known events.	ALL
The focus on women may meet resistance from some community leaders and from within households where men may wish to maintain the status quo	6	3	2	The project will involve communities, women and men from an early stage and in the designing and implementation of the project to ensure familiarity and buy in to the activities. FAO has initiated the use of good practices allowing a safe, positive and enabling environment for women's empowerment with the support of men and communities at large.	All
International Trade restrictions negatively affecting market and scalability of produce	8	2	4	Farm level market mapping risk assessment and identification of local, regional and international market outlets. Capacity building for producer groups to make effective business decisions based on analyses of market conditions and trends, and their ability to engage	FAO
Quality of evidence and data amid a pandemic is compromised	12	4	3	Alternative communication pathways during covid-19 related limitations and preventive measures Self-protection and training for members or research groups Extra budgeting for self-protection and sanitary items	ALL
Children may be used for increased farm or business labour	4	2	2	Beneficiaries will be cautioned to ensure that children have access to schooling and are not used for labour. Extension services will monitor this during regular visits.	FAO
Capacity of grantees to utilize training/ limited literacy reduces impact of interventions	12	3	4	Pre-bidding conferences Capacity training of local and national CSOs- potential participants of CFPs/ RFPs on the related topics concerned Close consultations Stimulation of participatory preparation and planning	All



Annex D3: Budget

Please refer to attached budget in Excel.



Annex D4: Workplan

Activities	Responsible Party	Timeframe											
		Year 1						Year 2					
		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep				
Notes		National Election											
Activity 1.1.1: Undertake a situation analysis on health of families left behind with a special focus on psychosocial health (UNICEF)	UNICEF	X											
Activity 1.1.2: Host two advocacy/dialogue events to advocate for the health of families left behind in national health policy and provision	IOM		X			X							
Activity 1.1.3: Host monthly capacity building events and coordination workshops for MoHSP, MoLMEP, MoWFA and local government on Women left behind (IOM/UNICEF)	IOM/UNICEF		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 1.1.4 Train maternity ward staff on prevention of child abandonment and referral of children to Residential Childcare Institutions through family counseling and family support (UNICEF)	UNICEF		X						X				
Activity 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,	UNICEF		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X



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including a rapid assessment of capacity and development of a training plan. (UNICEF)																				
Activity 1.1.6 Provide counselling and emotional support to distressed caregivers and children (UNICEF)											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 2.1.1: Develop the capacity of women left behind to carry out farming activities											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 2.1.2: Build interest in agriculture and in nutrition of schoolchildren including kids from families left behind											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 2.2.1: Implement small plot agricultural production and small-scale models of self-sufficient farming.																				
Activity 2.2.2: Enhance home-based processing activities and farming value addition:																				
Activity 2.2.3: Disseminate best practices through fairs and awareness raising campaigns.																				X
Activity 2.3.1: Train women on vocational skills (UNICEF)											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 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.											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Activity 2.4.2: Create and support self-help women's groups to develop pilot models for government supported/											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	



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monthly community information access points. (IOM/FAO/UNICEF)																	
Activity 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/UNICEF/UNWOMEN)	IOM/ UNICEF/ UN WOMEN					X	X	X	X	X							
Activity 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)	IOM/ UNICEF/ UN WOMEN					X		X									
Activity 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)	UNICEF/ UN WOMEN					X		X									
Activity 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);	UN WOMEN							X									
Activity 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);	UN WOMEN					X		X									



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Activity 3.2.5: Support women in accessing district level referral case management for SGBV, utilizing GALS process and community dialogue on gender relations (Budgeted under 2.4.1)	UN WOMEN					X	X	X	X	X	X		
Activity 3.3.1: Train female caregivers on parenting skills (UNICEF)	UNICEF		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Activity 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)	UNICEF				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Activity 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)	UNICEF				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Activity 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)	UNICEF				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Activity 4.1.1: Undertake a baseline and end line assessment of the situation of families left behind in 3 districts (IOM with participation of all RUNOs)	ALL											X	X



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Activity 4.1.2: 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)	UN WOMEN							X											
Activity 4.1.3: 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)	IOM							X											
Activity 4.1.4 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							X											
Activity 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.	UN WOMEN													X					
Activity 4.2.2 Host a governmental consultation and a government-civil society study process centred on pilot interventions (IOM)	IOM													X					X



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<p>Activity 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)</p>	<p>IOM/ UNICEF</p>		<p>X</p>				<p>X</p>		
<p>Activity 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</p>	<p>IOM/ UNICEF</p>			<p>x</p>			<p>X</p>	<p>x</p>	<p>x</p>
<p>Post Evaluation</p>	<p>ALL</p>								<p>X</p>



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Table of Beneficiaries

Given the geographical target and the various targeted interventions, including awareness raising via different media, it is difficult to specifically identify overlaps in the direct and indirect beneficiaries. The following table is for reference and shows the approximate number of unique beneficiaries.

	Women left behind	Family members	Community Members	Government Units	CSOs	Private Sector	Details
Outcome 1	200	220		21			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # 200 women receive psychosocial assistance # 200 children receive psychosocial assistance # 50 para-social Workers are trained # 100 Maternity staff/health workers are trained # 43 government officials engaged (approx)
Outcome 2	700	250	1750	5	11	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # 500 women are trained in agricultural skills & 320 receive agricultural inputs # 160 women are involved in processing & 50 small-holder demonstrators # 1000 community members engaged in fairs for agricultural practices # 700 women receive financial literacy training # 1000 children participate in junior farmer field schools (25% FLB) # 200 women receive vocational training # 280 women participate in self-help groups # 500 families benefit from GALS micro-projects
Outcome 3	700	1500	102,000	30	20		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # up to 102,000 community members are reached through mass media # up to 3000 community women receiving information face to face # 2000 women/ family receiving legal, social and protection support services # 100 stakeholders trained on legal issues affecting women left behind # 900 adolescents participating in life skills # 240 adolescents participating in competency-based education/ outdoor # 80 adolescents supported with psychosocial support etc. # 200 female caregivers trained support (400 indirect) # 200 women receiving EVAW services # 600 women receiving support from GALS EVAW outcomes # up to 2500 women and community members attending thematic fairs # up to 20 activists/advocates capacitated and # 20 CSOs capacitated # 80 stakeholders capacitated on EVAW
Outcome 4	10	10	24	20	8	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # 20 government officials from 3 ministries supported on Gender Responsive Budgeting and Migration # 45 senior government officials in learning visits from 20 government units # 200 stakeholders supporting development of policy around FLB
(Unique)	700	1500	102,000	30	20	6	









Annex D5: List of Global Compact Objectives per Thematic area and Key SDG Targets

Global Compact Objective	Linkages to Key Sustainable Development Goals and Targets
<i>Cross-Cutting – Applicable to all Thematic Areas:</i>	
<p>Obj 23: Strengthen international cooperation and global partnerships for safe, orderly and regular migration</p> <p><i>Note: Objective 23 on international cooperation is incorporated in each thematic area to signify that all thematic areas can also support regional and global projects.</i></p>	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  </div> </div> <p>10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</p> <p>17.16: Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</p>
<i>Thematic Area 1: Promoting fact-based and data-driven migration discourse, policy and planning</i>	
<p>Obj 1: Collect and utilize accurate and disaggregated data as a basis for evidence-based policies</p> <p>Obj 3: Provide adequate and timely information at all stages of migration</p> <p>Obj 17: Eliminate all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration</p>	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  </div> </div> <p>16.B: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</p> <p>17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p>
<i>Thematic Area 2: Protecting the human rights, safety and wellbeing of migrants, including through addressing drivers and mitigating situations of vulnerability in migration</i>	
<p>Obj 2: Minimize the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin</p> <p>Obj 7: Address and reduce vulnerabilities in migration</p>	<div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  </div> <div style="margin-bottom: 10px;">  </div> </div> <p>1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</p> <p>3.D: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks</p>



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<p>Obj 8: Save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants</p> <p>Obj 12: Strengthen certainty and predictability in migration procedures for appropriate screening, assessment and referral</p> <p>Obj 13: Use migration detention only as a measure of last resort and work towards alternatives</p>	  	<p>5.2: 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</p> <p>8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms</p> <p>8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</p> <p>16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere</p> <p>16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p> <p>16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.</p>
<p><i>Thematic Area 3: Addressing irregular migration including through managing borders and combatting transnational crime</i></p>		
<p>Obj 9: Strengthen the transnational response to smuggling of migrants</p> <p>Obj 10: Prevent, combat and eradicate trafficking in persons in the context of international migration</p> <p>Obj 11: Manage borders in an integrated, secure and coordinated manner</p> <p>Obj 14: Enhance consular protection, assistance and cooperation throughout the migration cycle</p> <p>Obj 21: Cooperate in facilitating safe and dignified return and readmission, as well as sustainable reintegration</p>	  	<p>5.2: 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</p> <p>8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms</p> <p>16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children</p> <p>16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all</p> <p>16.4: By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime</p> <p>16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</p>



Thematic Area 4: Facilitating regular migration, decent work and enhancing the positive development effects of human mobility

Obj 5: Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration

Obj 6: Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work

Obj 18: Invest in skills development and facilitate mutual recognition of skills, qualifications and competences

Obj 19: Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries

Obj 20: Promote faster, safer and cheaper transfer of remittances and foster financial inclusion of migrants



1.4: By 2030, 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

3.C: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

5.2: 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

5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

10.C: By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources



Thematic Area 5: Improving the social inclusion and integration of migrants

Obj 4: Ensure that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation

Obj 15: Provide access to basic services for migrants

Obj 16: Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion

Obj 22: Establish mechanisms for the portability of social security entitlements and earned benefits



1.3: Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

1.4: By 2030, 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

3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

3.8: Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

8.6: By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

10.4: Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

16.B: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Migration MPTF
Joint Programme Budget (by UNDG budget categories)

NOTES:

- 1: Please use the Migration MPTF excel file (formulas included)
- 2: Please insert a new "PUNO" column for each participating UN Organization
- 3: For joint programmes of a duration of 18 months or less, please do not breakdown budget in tranches
- 4: For a budget revision, keep original budget columns and insert extra columns for the proposed revision

CATEGORIES	PUNO 1 (FAO)		PUNO 2 (IOM)		PUNO 3 (UNICEF)		PUNO 4 (UN WOMEN)		Total tranche 1	Total tranche 2	JOINT PROGRAMME TOTAL
	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)	Tranche 1 (70%)	Tranche 2 (30%)			
1. Staff and other personnel	119 433	51 186	137 038	58 731	45 283	19 407	68 026	29 154	369 781	158 478	528 258
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	92 841	39 789	7 130	3 056	25 900	11 100	25 707	11 017	151 579	64 962	216 541
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	26 877	11 519	2 940	1 260	7 000	3 000	6 048	2 592	42 865	18 371	61 236
4. Contractual services	2 761	1 183	195 547	83 806	49 840	21 360	62 885	26 951	311 033	133 300	444 333
5. Travel	14 272	6 116	19 536	8 373	12 600	5 400	38 406	16 460	84 814	36 349	121 163
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	15 540	6 660	11 200	4 800	177 030	75 870	105 534	45 229	309 304	132 559	441 863

7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	120 800	51 771	19 131	8 199	9 450	4 050	20 496	8 784	169 877	72 804	242 681
Sub-Total Project Costs	392 524	168 224	392 523	168 224	327 103	140 187	327 103	140 187	1 439 253	616 823	2 056 075
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%)	27 477	11 776	27 477	11 776	22 897	9 813	22 897	9 813	100 748	43 178	143 925
TOTAL	420 000	180 000	420 000	180 000	350 000	150 000	350 000	150 000	1 540 000	660 000	2 200 001

Migration MPTF
Joint Programme Budget (by outcome, output and activity)

NOTES:

- 1: Please use the Migration MPTF excel file (formulas included)
- 2: Please insert a new "PUNO" column for each participating UN Organization and insert/delete activity/output/outcome lines as needed to match programme
- 3: For a budget revision, keep original budget columns and insert extra columns for the proposed revision

	Outcome/ output/ activity formulation:	PUNO 1 (FAO) Budget by recipient organization	PUNO 2 (IOM) Budget by recipient organization	PUNO 3 (UNICEF) Budget by recipient organization	PUNO 4 (UN WOMEN) Budget by recipient organization	TOTAL (all Participating UN Organizations)	Amount reserved for direct action on gender equality (if any):
OUTCOME 1: Families left behind enjoy improved wellbeing							
Output 1.1:	Service providers at local level have enhanced capacity to provide continuum of psychosocial services for women and children left behind	-	18 494	150 400	-	168 894	168 894
Activity 1.1.1:	1.1.1 Undertake a situation analysis on health of abandoned families with a special focus on psychosocial health (UNICEF)			20 000		20 000	
	1.1.2 Host two advocacy/dialogue events to advocate for the health of abandoned families in national health policy and provision (IOM)		5 894			5 894	
Activity 1.1.3:	1.1.3 Host monthly capacity building events and coordination workshops for MoHSP, MoLMEP, MoWFA and local government on Women left behind.(IOM/UNICEF)		12 600	10 000		22 600	
Activity 1.1.4	1.1.4 Train maternity ward staff on prevention of child abandonment and referral of children to Residential Childcare Institutions through family counselling and family support (UNICEF)			6 400		6 400	
Activity 1.1.5	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)			49 000		49 000	
Activity 1.1.6	1.1.6 Provide counselling and emotional support to distressed caregivers and children (UNICEF)			65 000		65 000	
TOTAL FOR OUTCOME 1:			18 494	150 400		168 894	168 894
OUTCOME 2: Families left behind have increased economic resilience and address gender related barriers to economic inclusion							

Output 2.1:	Abandoned families have increased capacity to utilize their land and water resources (all FAO)	181 392	-	-	-	181 392	181 392	181 392
Activity 2.1.1:	2.1.1 Develop the capacity of abandoned women to carry out farming activities	107 137	-	-	-	107 137	107 137	
Activity 2.1.2:	2.1.2 Build interest in agriculture and in nutrition of schoolchildren including kids from abandoned families	74 254	-	-	-	74 254	74 254	
Output 2.2:	Abandoned families have access to increased/improved local value chains (VC) through farming, small-scale processing initiatives, retail and marketing (FAO)	249 938	-	-	-	249 938	249 938	249 938
Activity 2.2.1:	2.2.1 Implement small plot agricultural production and small-scale models of self-sufficient farming.	115 829	-	-	-	115 829	115 829	
Activity 2.2.2:	2.2.2 Enhance home-based processing activities and farming value addition:	90 259	-	-	-	90 259	90 259	
Activity 2.2.3:	2.2.3 Disseminate best practices through fairs and awareness raising campaigns.	43 849	-	-	-	43 849	43 849	
Output 2.3:	Abandoned women have improved vocational skills to better access alternative employment	-	-	5 000	-	5 000	5 000	5 000
Activity 2.3.1:	Train women on vocational skills (UNICEF)	-	-	5 000	-	5 000	5 000	
Output 2.4:	A government engaged gender assessment and mobilization process supports women to plan for livelihoods and dedicate more time to economic activity and community projects (UNWomen)	-	-	-	186 973	186 973	186 973	186 973
Activity 2.4.1:	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.	-	-	-	87 599	87 599	87 599	
Activity 2.4.2:	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.	-	-	-	99 374	99 374	99 374	
Output 2.5:	Abandoned families have improved financial literacy and increased capacity to manage debt.	34 361	109 263	-	-	143 625	143 625	143 625
Activity 2.5.1:	Train abandoned families on financial literacy, debt management and trial digital access to banking and skills for money management	34 361	81 858	-	-	116 220	116 220	
Activity 2.5.2:	Implement community workshops with finance providers, community leaders and AF on debt and debt management	-	4 960	-	-	4 960	4 960	
Activity 2.5.3:	Host community consultations and consultations with financial providers on financial products for families left behind and access to credit	-	2 925	-	-	2 925	2 925	
Activity 2.5.4:	Utilise messaging services to provide financial literacy advice in line with National Strategy on Financial Literacy	-	19 520	-	-	19 520	19 520	
TOTAL FOR OUTCOME 2:		465 691	109 263	5 000	186 973	766 927	766 927	766 927

OUTCOME 3: Women and children left behind are protected and seek to protect their rights							
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)	59 508	65 000	20 785	145 293	145 293	145 293
Activity 3.1.1:	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)	3 000	15 000	20 785	38 785	38 785	
Activity 3.1.2:	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)	1 188	-	-	1 188	1 188	
Activity 3.1.3:	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)	55 320	50 000	-	105 320	105 320	
Output 3.2:	Abandoned women and girls have increased individual and community support and knowledge of their rights	36 000	35 000	74 607	145 607	145 607	
Activity 3.2.1:	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)	36 000	20 000	-	56 000	56 000	
Activity 3.2.2:	3.2.2 Host community consultations (thematic fairs) and meetings on the rights of abandoned women and children, including those with disabilities and abandoned wives. (UN Women/UNICEF)	-	15 000	9 480	24 480	24 480	
Activity 3.2.3:	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);	-	-	7 000	7 000	7 000	
Activity 3.2.4:	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);	-	-	8 128	8 128	8 128	
Activity 3.2.5:	3.2.5 Support women in accessing district level referral case management for SGBV, utilizing GALS process and community dialogue on gender relations (Budgeted under 2.4.1)	-	-	49 999	49 999	49 999	

Output 3.3:	Adolescents in abandoned families have support and knowledge of life competencies	-	-	-	90 000	-	90 000		
Activity 3.3.1:	3.3.1 Train abandoned female caregivers on parenting skills (UNICEF)	-	-	-	25 000	-	25 000		
Activity 3.3.2:	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)	-	-	-	30 000	-	30 000		
Activity 3.3.3:	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)	-	-	-	20 000	-	20 000		
Activity 3.3.4:	3.3.4 Establish Juvenile Support Services to provide psycho-social support and community-based rehabilitation for abandoned children diverted from formal justice processes. (UNICEF)	-	-	-	15 000	-	15 000		
TOTAL FOR OUTCOME 3:		-	-	95 508	190 000	95 392	380 900	290 900	
OUTCOME 4: National and regional and local government identify and plan to implement evidence based responses to respond to 'Women and families left Behind'									
Output 4.1:	Evidence on 'Abandoned Families' is available to guide policy planning	3 944	66 000	-	45 950	-	115 894	115 894	
Activity 4.1.1:	4.1.1 Undertake a baseline and end line assessment of the situation of abandoned women in 3 districts (IOM with participation of all RUNOs)	3 944	46 000	-	-	-	49 944		
Activity 4.1.2:	4.1.2 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)	-	-	-	22 200	-	22 200		
Activity 4.1.3:	4.1.3 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)	-	20 000	-	-	-	20 000		
Activity 4.1.4	4.1.4 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	-	-	-	23 750	-	23 750		
Output 4.2:	Fora are available to facilitate policy and implementation planning at National and district levels	-	24 139	10 000	62 915	-	97 054	97 054	

Activity 4.2.1	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.	-	-	-	32 108	32 108	32 108
Activity 4.2.2	4.2.2 Host a governmental consultation and a government-civil society study process centred on pilot interventions. (IOM)	-	6 660	-	-	6 660	-
Activity 4.2.3	4.2.3 Host national Government capacity building workshops and meetings on the needs of abandoned families and provide support for engagement in international fora. (IOM/UNICEF)	-	17 479	10 000	30 807	58 286	-
Output 4.3:	Policy guidance on abandoned families is available through the development of a national Action plan on abandoned families or the development of an 'abandoned families' section of the National Action Plan on Migration.	-	16 000	5 000	-	21 000	21 000
Activity 4.3.1	4.3.1 Develop a National action plan for responding to the situation of abandoned families, including initial support implementation of the National referral mechanism for Abandoned Families, 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 abandoned families (IOM/UNICEF)	-	16 000	5 000	-	21 000	-
TOTAL FOR OUTCOME 4:		3 944	106 139	15 000	108 865	233 948	115 894
		459635,00	329404,68	360400,00	391229,35		
Personnel costs if not included in activities above		31 030	125 389	64 690	42 700	263 809	
Operational costs if not included in activities above		42 083	59 122	28 700	10 000	139 905	
Monitoring and evaluation (must include provision for final independent evaluation) - minimum 3% of total budget		18 000	46 832	13 500	23 360	101 692	
SUB-TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:		560 748	560 748	467 290	467 290	2 056 075	1 173 721
Indirect support costs (7%):		39 252	39 252	32 710	32 710	143 925	
TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET:		600 000	600 000	500 000	500 000	2 200 001	