**Annex: x: SIMS Logframe** (version-4 as of 10 Sep 2020)

The indicators that focus beneficiary information will be disaggregated by gender and disadvantaged status, and indicators that focus duty bearers and service providers will be disaggregated by gender in appropriate cases

| **Hierarchy of Objectives** | | **Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Target** | **Data Sources Means of Verification (MoV)** | **External Factors**  **(Assumptions & Risks)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Impact (Overall Goal)**: | Migrants, particularly marginalized men and women improve their well-being due to safer migration practices and better migration governance | **IND-IMP1** Number of MW[[1]](#footnote-1) or their representative family member satisfied with migration induced economic and/or social status  **IND-IMP2** Number of MW or their representative family members report experience of better service delivery by the public and private office bearers |  | 30,000  40,000 | Source:   * MW & their left behind family members   MoV   * Baselines study, evaluation report * Tracer Studies * SIMS annual and semiannual reports | Labour migration continues to be high on the agenda of the GoB[[2]](#footnote-2) (incl. the related international frameworks), and reforms are supported by political will;  Destination markets continue to attract Bangladeshi workers at least at current levels;  Effective measures to control Covid-19 pandemic will be available and life will come back at acceptable level of normalcy allowing to implement the project as per the plan or with minimal delays. |
| **Outcome-1:** | Men and women migrant workers make an informed decision on migration with a view to choose pathways that maximise economic returns and minimise risks related to migration in prevailing context including Covid-19 pandemic | **IND-OC1.1** % of PEO[[3]](#footnote-3) receiver MW follow 3-5 aspects or requirements of safe migration[[4]](#footnote-4)  **IND-OC1.2** Number of aggrieved MW and/or LBFM[[5]](#footnote-5) use the formal (court, DEMO[[6]](#footnote-6), police) and non-formal (GMC[[7]](#footnote-7)) justice system to address their grievances  **IND-OC1.3** No. of policy direction given by relevant GoB department in favour of Migration Workers’ rights.  **IND-OC1.4** Number of aspirant MW referred for skilling prior to migration undergo skills training. |  | 35%  1,250  1 policy direction  10,000  40% | Source:   * MWs and their LBFM, PEO, PDO and other referral service receivers   MoV   * Baseline study * Tracer study and evaluation report * SIMS Annual and semi-annual report * SIMS online case documentation system | Positive attitudes of communities, prevail towards safe migration, skills training, and rights of MW.  MWs and LBFM of the target population are interested in attending trainings and sensitization sessions on safe migration, skills training, and protecting rights of MW.  Migrants and their families maintain case related necessary supporting documentation and are willing to lodge complaints |
| **Outcome 2:** | Public and private sectors provide new or improved services needed for safe migration | **IND-OC2.1** Number of new and improved services received by MW from DEMO, and TTC[[8]](#footnote-8)  **IND-OC2.2** % of UP[[9]](#footnote-9)-representatives, UDC[[10]](#footnote-10) members, CTC members, and *Tottho Apa* disseminate safer migration information[[11]](#footnote-11)  **IND-OC2.3:** % of MW’s rights related resolved cases in formal and non-formal justice system go in favaour of MW  **IND-OC2.4** Number of new and improved financial and remittance services received by MW and/or LBFM from financial sector actors. |  | 2 from each department  40%  50%  2 new/ improved services | Source:   * MW and LBFM, UP, UDC, CTC, Tottho Apa   MoV   * Baseline study * SIMS annual and semiannual reports * Tracer and evaluation studies * Contract paper, MoU, minutes of meeting between private/public institutions and the project | BMET’s cadre is enhanced as soon as the legal case pending and inhibiting BMET of hiring staff is solved;  Limited rotation of government officers;  Aspirant migrants and their families rebuild trust in government services;  The GoB and International laws, related policies and framework favour the MW friendly remittance services |
| **Outcome 3:** | Migrant Workers, returnee migrants, and their family members are able to reduce exposure to external shocks, incl. the COVID19 pandemic by using remittances more effectively | **IND-OC3.1** % of migrant household manage remittances, savings and household expenditure as per plan  **IND-OC3.2** % of migrant household invested remittance in productive purpose (farming, business, enterprise, fixed deposit, bond, purchase of productive land, etc.)  **IND-OC3.3** % returnee migrants are reintegrated in economic activities |  | 80 % LBH  65% invested  40% | Source:   * Migrant household   MoV   * Baseline study * Activity performance survey * SIMS Annual and semi-annual report | Remittances will not have to be used for immediate consumption needs exclusively |
| **Output 1.1** | Communities at the grassroots level are informed about safe migration processes and consequences of irregular migration and trafficking | **IND-OP1.1.1** Number of individuals reached with basic safe migration information.  **IND-OP1.1.2** Number of individuals in the target community explain at least 3 aspect of safe migration and risks associated with irregular migration.  **IND-OP1.1.3** Number of Local Community Leader capacitated to provide safe migration information including rights of MW. |  | 1,000,000  500,000  575 | Source:   * Individual and community leader   MoV   * Baseline study * SIMS annual and semiannual reports * Endline study | Communities as a whole are interested in safe migration issue and show positive attitude towards migration related development activities |
| **Output 1.2** | Aspirant men and women migrant workers avail pre-employment orientation (PEO) and pre-departure orientation (PDO) | **IND-OP1.2.1** Number of aspirants migrants completed PEO[[12]](#footnote-12) orientation  **IND-OP1.2.2** Number of PEO graduates underwent PDO for overseas migration |  | 100,000  40,000 | Source:   * Trainees, training register   MoV   * Baseline study * SIMS annual and semi-annual reports * Endline study | Sub agents of the overseas recruitment agency do not discourage people to participate in the PEO, PDO and other relevant activities  Aspirant migrants and their family members see the need for investing time in PEO and PDO. |
| **Output 1.3** | Men and Women aspirant migrant workers are referred to effective and relevant skills development support activities | **IND-OP1.3.1** Number of aspirant migrant workers are referred to skill development training including RPL and tailor-made short courses  **IND-OP1.3.2** Number of training institutions/projects are under referral mechanism through working linkage/ formal MoU for skill training support to aspirant migrant workers. |  | 25,000  15 formal (GoB, private, NGO project), and local level informal | Source:  Aspirant MW  MoV:   * Baseline study * MNGO reports * Endline study * Copy of MoU/ minutes of meeting with training institute | Skills programmes supported by SDC strengthen TTCs and PSTPs and provide relevant skills trainings for MW  MW understand the need for skills training and are willing to invest time and resources into skilling prior to departure. |
| **Output 1.4** | Men and Women migrant workers have access to effective legal support for addressing grievances | **IND-OP1.4.1** number of cases received and referred by partner organizations  **IND-OP1.4.2** No. of public interest litigation filed in high court |  | 2,500  2 | Source:   * Aggrieved migrant workers/ family members   MoV   * Baseline study * SIMS annual and semi annual reports * Legal Aid NGO reports * Endline study | Communities, migrants, returnees and their families view violation of MW’s rights as criminal offence and show willingness for justice |
| **Output 2.1** | TTC, DEMO, and LGI capacitated on high quality PDO provision, safe work-travel information, and safe migration information dissemination respectively | **IND-OP 2.1.1**: No. of TTC, DEMO, Airport Desk trained  **IND-OP 2.1.2**: % of trained DEMO officials, TTC instructors and airport desk officers obtained 70% post evaluation scores at the end of training  **IND-OP 2.1.3**: No. of trained UP representatives, UDC members, CTC members, and Tottho Apa trained  **IND-OP 2.1.4:** % of trained UP representatives, UDC members, CTC members, and Tottho Apa obtained 60% post evaluation scores on safe migration information and specific information for women at the end of training  **IND-OP 2.1.5:** Revised PEO and PDO manuals validated by number of public, private and non-profit actors |  | 75  75%  460  65%  5 (1 public, 2 private, 2 non-profit) | Source:   * Training participants   MoV   * Baseline study * SIMS annual and semi-annual report * Training report * PEO,PDO validation workshop report * Endline report | Limited rotation of government officials and rapid replacement in case of rotation.  In the event of UP election, new UP representatives continue to support MW and their families and provide services. |
| **Output 2.2** | ADR, law enforcement, BMET[[13]](#footnote-13) arbitration and legal aid organizations are strengthened | **IND-OP 2.2.1:** Number of BMET and other relevant GoB officials and private entities trained on arbitration and access to justice for MW.  **IND-OP 2.2.2:** % of trained BMET and other GoB officials obtained 70% post evaluation scores on arbitration and migration legal aid issues at the end of training  **IND-OP2.2.3** Number of GMC established and/or provided with capacity building support on MWs issues and referral mechanism  **IND-OP2.2.4** Case referral system established and functional at number of districts  **IND-OP2.2.5** Online case documentation system established |  | 820  75%  40 GMC/ 520 participants from GMCs and advisory board)  3 districts  1 system with access controlled facility | Source:   * BMET and relevant GoB officials as training participants   MoV:   * Baseline study * SIMS Annual and Semi-annual report * Arbitration and Legal Aid Training report * Case documentation system on web * Endline report | BMET/DEMO and the police are interested in enhancing their capacities and invest time for the trainings.  Community leaders are interested to participate in the GMCs and work in a voluntary way to resolve and mediate conflicts related to labour migration at local level. |
| **Output 2.3** | Financial service providers are sensitized on the need for specific financial products for MW. | **IND-OP2.3.1** Number of participants from the MFI, Bank, agent banking and mobile financial services agent in the sensitization workshops  **IND-OP2.3.2** Number of institutions/ agency at targeted upazilas agreed to provide migration sensitive services to MW, returnee migrants and families |  | 120 participants  69 financial and remittance service agencies | Source:   * Representatives from different MFI, Bank, agent banking and mobile finance agency as trainees.   MoV   * Baseline study * Workshop reports * SIMS annual and semi-annual reports * Endline study | Remittance transfer costs will be reduced to enhance viability of remittance investments.  Financial and remittance service providers see business growth in their operation at rural areas and in providing specific products for the migration sector. |
| **Output 3.1** | Migrant workers, returnee migrants, and/or their families are knowledgeable in financial literacy to manage remittance effectively | **IND-OP3.1.1** Number of migrant workers, returnees and/or their representative family members receive financial literacy training  **IND-OP3.1.2** % of trained MW, returnees and/or their LBFM aware of at least 3 key elements of financial literacy |  | 3,500  60% | Source:   * MW, returnees, family members as trainees   MoV:   * Baseline study * SIMS annual and semi-annual reports * Training evaluation report * Endline report | Migrant workers, returnees and family members are interested to invest in remittances more productively |
| **Output 3.2** | Migrant workers, returnee migrants and their families use remittances for productive purposes | **IND-OP3.2.1** Number of migrant workers, returnees and/or their representative family members receive training on entrepreneurship and productive use of remittances.  **IND-OP3.2.2** % of trained migrant workers, returnees and/or their representative family members obtained 60% post evaluation scores on entrepreneurship and productive use of remittances at the end to training. |  | 3,500  70% | Source:   * MW, returnees, family members as trainees   MoV   * Baseline survey * SIMS annual and semi-annual reports * Entrepreneurship development training report | Migrant workers, returnees and family members are interested to invest in remittances more productively |

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| --- | --- |
| **Key Activities per Output** | |
| **Output 1.1**  Mass safe migration awareness | District-specific analysis of best suited and gender-sensitive communication channels for safe migration messages |
| Review/customization of existing IEC/BCC strategies and materials (incl. messages on importance of PEO, PDO, skills, documentation, irregular migration) |
| Sensitization/training of community leaders/LGI/social mobilizers/returnees and sub-agents who all play a key role distributing safe migration messages in the community |
| Roll-out and impact assessment of communication strategies/programmes |
| **Output 1.2**  PEO and PDO | Review, selection and adjustment of PEO strategies/practices/outreach material (in line with the regional PEO guidelines developed by ADD CIOP) |
| Development of tracer methodologies and tools to monitor the longitudinal outcomes of migration of trained MW (employment status, rights, economic benefits, skills) |
| Selection and sensitization of social mobilisers/returnees as peers (establishment of database of returnees) for PEO |
| Facilitation, coaching and impact assessment of PEO/PDO service provision by MNGOs / DEMO /TTC |
| **Output 1.3**  Referrals to skills trainings | Development of referral system with private and public training service providers (preference for PTSPs and TTCs supported by SDCs skills projects, SEIP, B-SkillFul) |
| Communication strategy to encourage skills training targeting potential MW for technical and soft skills |
| Capacity building/follow up of public/private partners on referral mechanism |
| Job fairs of TTCs and PSTPs to facilitate linkages with COD labour markets (incl. local employers, RA, agencies, BMET/DEMO) |
| **Output 1.4**  Access to justice | Identification, referral of complaints and cases to the most appropriate grievance mechanisms (ADR/GMC, DEMO/ BMET, judiciary) and follow up |
| Analysis of complaints and cases to generate learnings and key messages to be included in the PEO/PDO messaging |
| Identification, selection and follow-up of 1 – 2 cases/issues for public interest litigation |
| **Output 2.1**  Capacity building of key stakeholders on PEO and PDO | Content development and ToT for MNGOs on PEO |
| Revision of soft skills training manuals of PDO instructors of TTC/DEMO (incl. Women TTCs in Dhaka and Chattogram) |
| Content development and training of LGI (UP members, CTC members, UDC entrepreneurs) and Totho Apa (Dept. of Women and Children Affairs), in collaboration with NILG |
| Content development and sensitization of sub-agents on ethical recruitment practices by MNGOs in collaboration with selected, interested RAs |
| Development of additional quality information at International Airport in Chattogram (as a pilot), by strengthening the Expatriate Desk (MoEWOE) and/or establish a separate info booth |
| **Output 2.2**  Capacity building of key stakeholders on access to justice for MW | Realigning referral systems for different case categories involving key stakeholders |
| Training of NGO service providers on case identification and referrals |
| Design of an online case management and documentation system and training and follow up of NGO service providers |
| Facilitation of formation of GMC (where needed) |
| Training module review and training of GMCs (based on PROKAS) with focus on labour migration legislation, mediation legislation and soft skills |
| Content development and training of law enforcement authorities / police |
| Content development and training of BMET/DEMO arbitration officers, incl. hard and soft skills with a particular focus on gender-sensitive arbitration; in close cooperation with ILO and their support to BMET |
| Content development and training of District lawyers (by MNGOs, legal aid NGO and in collaboration with selected resource persons) |
| **Output 2.3** Capacity building of key stakeholders on fin. lit. | Mapping and mobilisation of financial literacy service providers |
| Review/selection of existing household-financial literacy manuals (with a preference for those developed by Winrock/Ashshash, BRAC/Return and reintegration and IOM), training and roll-out |
| **Outputs 2.1 – 2.3** | Advocacy capacity building of SIMS (CSO) partners on 2-3 key issues related to safe migration, access to justice and remittances management |
| **Output 3.1**  Household financial literacy | Mapping of financial services and remittances transfer mechanisms at national level and in the selected districts |
| Beneficiary selection (at pre-departure level: MW and spouse; and LBFM with a focus on women left behind) |
| Financial literacy training to selected beneficiaries (incl. follow-up visits) |
| **Output 3.2**  Productive use of remittances | Market analysis/value chain assessments and profiling of business opportunities (which serve also as an input for the cost-benefit analysis promoted during PEO providing alternatives to out-migration) |
| Mobilisation of saving and micro-credit schemes to enhance access to financial services |
| Review/selection of entrepreneurship/business develop. guidelines and services (with a focus on ILOs Generate Your Business, Start and Improve Your Business) |
| Facilitation of market, service provider linkages and access to finance of beneficiaries |
| Entrepreneurship trainings (incl. follow up through business coaching) |

1. MW: Migrant worker [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. GoB: Government of Bangladesh [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. PDO: Pre Departure Orientation [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Decision on regular migration through a registered recruitment agent, cost benefit analysis as a basis for decision-making, registered at BMET, learning language of destination country, receive work relevant training, verified passport and visa, signing work agreement in an informed way, health test from approved medical center, registered through biometric impression in concerned DEMO, pre-departure training received, two separate bank account opened before departure, received BMET smart card. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. LBFM: Left Behind Family Members by the migrant workers [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. DEMO: District Employment and Manpower Office [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. GMC: Grievance Management Committee [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. TTC: Technical Training Center [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. UP: Union Parisad [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. UDC: Union Development Committee [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Safer migration information: benefit and risk associated with migration; requirements for working abroad legally; knowing the terms of wage and working hours; importance of valid travel documents; source of migration information; information on support service organization/agency [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. PEO: Pre Employment Orientation [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. BMET: Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training [↑](#footnote-ref-13)